THE DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND

YEAR-BOOK

1921

REMOTE STORAGE
THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY
ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY
310
D14
1921

MAI NAN
IN CE

FIRE
MARINE
LIABILITY
AUTOMOBILE
EXCESS LINES-BONDS

MAIN OFFICE
20th FLOOR INSURANCE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

OFFICES IN

NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS	DETROIT
DENVER	MONTREAL
DULUTH	WINNIPEG
SEATTLE	PORTLAND

LONDON

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CHICAGO

JAMES W. STEVENS, PRESIDENT

GREATEST

ILLINOIS

COMPANY

WANTS GOOD MEN

AND

WILL PAY THEM WELL

Consider Carefully
These Vital Factors

In your selection of an automobile or a motor truck, your first consideration should be the experience, and, second, the stability—financial and otherwise—of the concern that is back of it.

The first is your guarantee of quality.

The second your assurance of service when and as long as you may require.

Your banker will tell you Reo Motor Car Company is financially one of the strongest concerns in the world.

He will tell you, too, that this is not a recent achievement—from the first Reo has been one of the solid, substantial concerns in the industry.

When you select a Reo of any model you receive the results of the ripest experience and the soundest engineering known to the industry.

To such an extent is this true, the very name on the radiator has become a synonym for quality.

And the financial standing as well as the consistently conservative policy of Reo is your guarantee of service now and in the long future.

Reo models are: 3-Passenger Roadster, 5-Passenger Touring, Coupe and Sedan. These are all "Sixes."

And—and—that world famous Speed Wagon that fits every business.

Reo Motor Car Company of Chicago, Inc.

1218 Michigan Ave.

Direct Factory Branch. **Telephone Calumet 6050**

The Letter that Saved Me 36% on Typewriters

Received by a Business Man from a Buyer Friend

Chicago, Nov. 2, 1920.

Dear Henry:

I hear that you are down in New York to open a branch office for your firm. You'll be buying a lot of things for the office, not the least important of which will be typewriters.

And that's what I want to talk to you about—typewriters. I want to give you the benefit of an experience I had some time ago, and thereby, I hope, save you some real money.

About a year ago I decided to buy a typewriter for home use. My first thought was to purchase one of the makes we were using in the office, which had been put in before I became buyer for the house. But when it came to digging up a hundred dollars for the machine—I just couldn't. Somehow or other it looked like too much money to me.

Then I thought about picking up a second-hand machine, but the price was about as high, and I had no assurance of service.

I was undecided as to what to do, when one evening at home I ran across an Oliver Typewriter ad in a magazine. I remembered then having read the advertising before and being impressed with the story.

"Why pay $100 for Any Typewriter"—"When You Can Buy a New Oliver for $64?" read the ad—then it went on to explain how The Oliver Typewriter Company had cut the price by selling direct and eliminating costly selling methods. It was clear to me as an experienced buyer how they could well afford to top off $36 of the $100 by their new economical selling plan.

The ad brought out the fact, too, that I didn't have to pay the $64 in a lump sum. I could settle at the easy rate of $4 a month. Naturally that appealed to me, for it was as easy as rental terms.

But the thing that decided me was their free trial offer. Without my sending or depositing a penny, they would ship me an Oliver for five days free trial. I could use the typewriter for five days just as if it were my own, and if I wasn't satisfied, all I had to do was to ship it back at the Oliver Company's expense. Well, I mailed in the coupon and got an Oliver for free trial. To make a short story shorter, I was more than pleased with the Oliver. I fully agreed with The Oliver Typewriter Company that if any typewriter was worth $100 it was this splendid Oliver.

Well, later when we found it necessary to replace some of the typewriters at the office, you may be sure I put in Olivers, saving the company a nice $36 on each. At first the girls were reluctant about changing machines, but after a week or two with the Oliver, they wouldn't have any other.

Naturally now we are all Oliver enthusiasts — that's why I write this letter to you.

You just give the Oliver a trial and you'll be more than willing to buy me a good dinner when I arrive in New York next month.

Yours, J. B

That is the letter that saved me $36 on each of my typewriters. I not only equipped the office with the Oliver, but like my friend I also bought one for home use. Yes, I am more than willing to buy my friend a good dinner for his valuable advice.

Any reader may order an Oliver direct from this ad by mailing the coupon. No money in advance. No deposit. No obligation to buy. Return or keep the Oliver as you decide after five days free trial. If you decide to keep the typewriter, you may take a year and a half to pay at the easy rate of $4 a month. Mail the coupon today — NOW.

Canadian Price $82

The OLIVER Typewriter Company
C-56 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Over 900,000 Sold

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,
C-56 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

—Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $64 at the rate of $4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is..... .....
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

—Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," de luxe catalog and further information.

Name .....

Street Address.....

City ..... **State**.....

1872-1920

Certainly! People in Chicago Can Buy at Montgomery Ward & Co.

Buy either by mail or right over the counter!

We've given this answer to hundreds of inquiring residents of Chicago and surrounding territory, anxious to share the same money-saving opportunities offered our five million patrons throughout the United States.

Our big store on Chicago Avenue, just eight blocks west of Clark Street, offers you this advantage. Here you'll find great salesrooms filled with all kinds of merchandise at prices that will save you from 30% to 40% on almost

Everything You Eat, Wear or Use

Groceries, Wearing Apparel, Auto Supplies, Machinery, Oils, Drugs, House Furnishings, Furniture, Building Supplies, etc.

Before making any purchase consult our catalog or pay this big store a visit. You'll be surprised by the savings you'll make.

Send for Free Catalog.

SAINT PAUL **Montgomery Ward & Co.** PORTLAND, ORE.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

KANSAS CITY. CHICAGO FORT WORTH

[THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR]

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1921

EDITED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS COMPANY

[Copyright, 1920, by The Chicago Daily News Company.]

PREFACE.

This issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book is occupied largely with important legislation by the 66th congress, the results of the decennial census and the election of a new president, vice-president and congress of the United States. Army reorganization, pensions, termination of federal control over railroads, the merchant marine, coal and oil development on the public lands, water power regulation, reclassification of postoffice employes and vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise were some of the many subjects on which the national lawmakers acted. The laws of general interest are given in full in this volume.

While the work of the federal census bureau was not completed in 1920, the populations of the various states in the union, of the counties and of the majority of the cities were announced, and are given in the following pages. The county populations will be found in that part of the book giving the election returns by states.

In the national party conventions and the campaign the league of nations, reduction of taxation and reconstruction were among the chief issues considered. The verdict at the polls on Nov. 2 was in favor of the republican point of view. The returns printed in this volume speak for themselves.

In addition to these topics considerable space is devoted to the cost of living, the income tax, final statistics of the great war, developments in Ireland, Russia and Mexico and to other events in current history. The ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution is recorded. The regular statistical and other data relating to international, national and local affairs appear as usual.

310
D14
1921

Ill. Hist Survey
REMOTE STORAGE

INDEX—1920.

10239

A

Abyssinia, Government of..... 556
Academy of Medicine, American..... 528
Academy of Political and Social Science, American 528
Academy of Science, Chicago..... 930
Accident and Health Insurance..... 246
Accidents, Chicago (1919)..... 895
Accidents in Mines, Quarries, Smelters.. 260
Accidents, Miscellaneous..... 495
Accidents, Railroad..... 311
Actuaries, American Institute of..... 528
Adams Park, Chicago..... 884
Admirals, U. S..... 605
Admissions and Dues..... 80
Advancement of Science, Amer. Assoc... 528
Adventurers Club, Chicago..... 808
Aero Club of Illinois..... 808
Afghanistan 555
Africa 556, 557
Africa, Population..... 645
Age, Population by..... 657
Agricultural Engineers, American Society... 529
Agricultural Exports, by Years..... 272
Agricultural Increase..... 273
Agricultural Products, Trade in.....270-272
Agricultural Statistics.....262-276
Agricultural Statistics, Data..... 272
Agriculture, Department of..... 508
Agriculture, Department of, Illinois..... 833
Aid for State Soldiers' Homes..... 204
Air Board of Chicago..... 868
Air Mail Service..... 489
Air Service Headquarters, U. S..... 591
Airplane Flights, Long..... 463
Airplane Records..... 463
Airplane Service..... 205
Akron, O., Population.....649, 651
Alabama Counties, Population..... 722
Alabama, Large Cities in..... 679
Alabama, Population of..... 646
Alabama State Officers..... 723
Alabama, Vote of..... 722
Aland Dispute..... 563
Alaska, Government of..... 559
Alaska, Population of..... 648
Albania, Government..... 550
Albany, N. Y., Population.....649, 650, 651
Alcock-Brown Flight..... 463
Aldermanic Election, Chicago..... 771
Aldermen, Chicago..... 853
Aldermen, Chicago (1900-1920)..... 801
Aldermen, Terms of, Vote on..... 790
Aldermen, Wards, Chicago..... 871
Alexander, King of Greece, Death..... 572
Algeria, Government of..... 556
Alianza Hispano-Americana..... 525
Alien Property Custodian..... 509
Aliens, Deportation of..... 474
Aliens, Undesirable, Deportation of..... 201
Alliance Francaise, Chicago..... 808
Alliance Nationale..... 525
Almshouses, Paupers in..... 667
Altgeld Park, Chicago..... 883
Altitudes, Continental..... 57
America, North and South, Population.. 645
American Academy of Arts and Letters... 519
American Antiquities..... 67
American Bible Society..... 541
American Cities, Statistics (1918)..... 477
American Colleges and Universities..247-253
American Defense Society..... 533
American Federation of Labor..... 275
American Insurance Union..... 525
American League, Baseball..... 420
American Legion..... 532
American Newspaper Pub. Association... 85
American Rights Under Mandates..... 690
American Shipping, Growth of..... 286
American Sunday School Union..... 541
American Tract Society..... 541
American Troops in Germany..... 636
American Unity Club, Chicago..... 808
America's Cup Races 442
Amundsen Expedition..... 575
Amusement Licenses..... 792
Amy L. Barnard Park, Chicago..... 884
Anarchists Arrested in Chicago..... 895
Anarchists, Exclusion and Expulsion of.. 191
Anatomists, American Association of.. 528
Ancient Order U. Workmen of Arkansas. 525
Ancient Order U. Workmen, Connecticut.. 525
Ancient Order U. Workmen, Iowa..... 525
Ancient Order U. Workmen, Kansas..... 525
Ancient Order U. Workmen, Massachusetts 525
Ancient Order U. Workmen, Oklahoma.... 525
Ancient Order U. Workmen, Sup. Lodge.. 525
Annapolis Academy..... 608
Anniversaries, Wedding..... 47
Annuities for Government Employes..188-191
Annuity Tables.....61, 62
Antarctic Exploration..... 575
Antiquities, American..... 67
Anti-Saloon League of America..... 530
Apollo Musical Club..... 875
Appeals, Circuit Courts of..... 510
Appeals, Customs, Court of..... 510
Appellate Court Clerk, Vote..... 790
Appellate Court, 1st District..... 844
Apple Crop by States.....266, 267
Apportionment, Congress..... 211
Apportionment of Representatives, U. S.. 211
Appraiser's Office, Chicago..... 798
Appropriations, Chicago (1920)..... 861
Appropriations by Congress Since 1912.. 206
Arcade Park, Chicago..... 884
Archæological Institute of America..... 529

823167

Arche Club, Chicago 808
Archery 426
Architect, Cook County 842
Architects, American Institute 528
Architectural Club, Chicago 808
Arctic Exploration 575
Area of United States 665
Argentine Republic, Government of 557
Arizona Counties, Population 723
Arizona, Population of 646
Arizona, State Officers 723
Arizona, Vote of 723
Arkansas Counties, Population 724
Arkansas, Large Cities in 679
Arkansas, Population of 646
Arkansas State Officers 724
Arkansas, Vote of 724
Armament, Fighting Ships 602
Armenia 555
Armenia and United States 380
Armenian Mediation and President 688
Armies, World 601
Armour & Co., Finances 978
Armour Square Park, Chicago 881
Army, Chicago Headquarters 913
Army, Commissioned Strength 599
Army and Corps Areas, U. S 591, 913
Army, Insignia 612
Army and Navy Legion of Valor 532
Army and Navy Union of U. S. A 532
Army Nurses of Civil War 532
Army Officers Honored by Congress 619
Army Officers' Insignia 613
Army, Organization, United States 596
Army Pay Table 600
Army Posts, United States 591-596
Army, Strength 600
Army, United States 590-601
Army, U. S., Increase of Pay 199, 200
Army, United States, Reorganization 144-172
Arsenals 214
Art Galleries, World 68
Art Institute, Chicago 907
Artisans Order of Mutual Protection 525
Arts and Letters, American Academy 519
Arts and Letters, National Institute 529
Asia 555
Asia, Population 645
Asiatic Association, American 528
Assay Offices 389
Assembly, Illinois 800
Assessment, Chicago 876
Assessment, Cook County 877
Assessors, Cook County 842
Assessors, Vote for 789
Associated Jewish Charities, Chicago 796
Associated Press (1920-21) 85
Association Canade-Americain 525
Associations, General 529
Astronomical Society, American 528
Astronomical Society, Chicago 867
Asylums, Chicago 889
Asylums, Insane in 669
Athletic Records, World 455
Athletics 452
Atlanta, Ga., Population 649, 651
Atlantic Ocean, First Crossings 409
Atlantic Voyages, Fastest 100
Attar of Roses in Bulgaria 73
Attorney-General, Cook County Vote 790
Attorney, United States District, Chicago 798
Attorneys, United States District 512
Auburn Park, Chicago 884
Auditor, State, Cook County Vote 790
Audubon Society, Illinois 867
Austin Woman's Club, Chicago 808
Australia, Commonwealth 549
Austria, New President in 721
Austria, Republic, Government 550
Austrians in United States 658-662
Automobile-Train Collisions 495
Aviation, Military 206
Azerbayan 555

B

Ballooning 465
Band Association, Chicago 875
Baltimore, Md., Population 649, 650, 651
Bank Clearings, Chicago 926
Bank Deposits 300
Bank Deposits, Chicago 926
Bank Failures, Chicago 895
Bank Failures, North Dakota 655
Bank Loans, Chicago 926
Bank Notes 299
Bankers' Association, American 529
Bankers' Club, Chicago 808
Banking Business, Foreign 105, 108
Banking Law Revision, Vote on 791
Banking Power, United States 298
Banking Statistics 298
Banks, Chicago 923-926
Banks, Cook County 923-926
Banks, Federal Land 299
Banks, Federal Reserve 299
Banks, Largest Capital 300
Banks, Mutual Savings 300
Banks, National 298
Banks, Savings 300
Banks, Savings, Foreign 301, 302
Banks, Statistics 299-302
Banks, Stock Savings 300
Baptist Church 539
Bar Association, American 528
Bar Association, Chicago 867
Barley Crop, by Countries 262
Barley Crop, by States 265
Barley, Trade in 270
Barnard Park, Amy L 884
Barrington, Vote of 784
Baseball (1920) 419
Baseball, College 424
Baseball, Longest Games 425
Baseball, No-Hit Games 426
Baseball War Averted 560
Baseball, World Series 420
Basket Ball 433
Bathing Beaches, Chicago 883
Battle Ships, United States 603
Beans, Crop, by Countries 263
Beans, Crop, by States 267
Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity 526
Beef Packing, Chicago, by Years 820

Beet Sugar Production, United States.... 275
Belgian-Dutch Treaty..... 644
Belgian Kongo, Government of..... 556
Belgians in United States.....658, 662
Belgium, Government..... 550
Benevolent Societies..... 520
Ben-Hur, Tribe of, Order.....522, 527
Bequests (1920)..... 495
Berger, Victor L., Excluded from Congress 384
Bernard A. Eckhart Park, Chicago..... 882
Berwyn, Vote of..... 784
Bessemer Park, Chicago..... 881
Beverages, Tax..... 79
Bible Society, American..... 541
Bicycle Racing..... 436
Billiards 433
Bills Failed of Passage..... 105
Biological Chemists, American Society..... 529
Birmingham, Ala., Population.....649, 651
Birth Rates, American..... 488
Blind and Deaf, Schools for, Statistics.. 254
Blind in Other Countries..... 670
Blind Population, United States..... 670
Bloom, Vote of..... 785
Board of Education, Chicago..... 896
Board of Trade, Chicago..... 864
Boat Races. See Rowing..... 443
Bohemian Charitable Association..... 796
Boiler Inspection Department, Chicago.... 858
Bokhara 555
Bolivia, Government of..... 557
Bomb Explosion in Wall Street..... 572
Boston, Mass., Population.....649, 650, 651
Botanical Society of America..... 529
Boulevards, Chicago..... 880
Bowling..... 430
Boxing. See Pugilism..... 437
Brazil, Government of..... 557
Bremen, Vote of..... 785
Bridge, Largest Bascule..... 364
Bridge System, Chicago..... 866
Bridgeport, Conn., Population.....649, 651
Bridges, Chicago..... 364
Brightest Stars..... 36
British American Club, Chicago..... 808
British Foreign Trade..... 64
British Imperial Antarctic Expedition.... 575
Broadview Hospital.....204, 205
Broom Corn, Crop..... 266
Brotherhood of American Yeomen..... 526
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Enginemen 526
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen..... 526
Bryan, W. J., on Peace Treaty..... 694
Buck Privates Society, A. E. F..... 533
Buck's Stove Co. Boycott Case..... 547
Buckwheat Crop, by States..... 264
Buffalo, N. Y., Population.....649, 650, 651
Builders Club, Chicago..... 808
Building and Loan Associations..... 301
Building Statistics, Chicago..... 843
Buildings, Department of, Chicago..... 857
Buildings, Notable, Chicago..... 952
Buildings, Notable, N. Y..... 956
Bulgaria, Government..... 550
Bulgarians in United States.....658, 662
Burial in National Cemeteries.....205
Burial Places of Presidents..... 56
Burnham Library, Art Institute..... 938
Bushel Weights..... 53
Business Houses, Old, Chicago..... 970
Butte, Mont., Population..... 680
Butter, Trade in..... 272

C

Cable Rates 624
Cabinet, Presidential 504
Cabinet, Presidential, Changes in..... 394
Cabinets of Presidents.....212, 213
Cables, World's..... 288
Caillaux, Joseph, Conviction..... 93
Calendar (1922-1925) 31
Calendar, Ready Reference..... 32
Calendars, Various 24
California Counties, Population..... 724
California-Japanese Question 643
California, Large Cities in..... 679
California, Number Japanese in..... 643
California, Population of..... 646
California State Officers 725
California, Vote of..... 724
Calumet Country Club, Chicago..... 808
Calumet Park, Chicago..... 881
Calumet, Vote of..... 785
Cambridge, Mass., Population.....649, 651
Camden, Mass., Population.....649, 651
Campaign Expenses, National..... 711
Campbell, A. C., Aviator, Killed..... 623
Campbell Park, Chicago..... 882
Canada, Government of..... 549
Canada, National Wealth..... 40
Canadian Club, Chicago..... 808
Canadians in the United States.....658, 662
Canal, New Orleans..... 320
Canal, Panama.....306, 307
Canal, Sault Ste. Marie..... 307
Canal, Suez..... 307
Canals, Ship 307
Canoeing 446
Canonization of Joan of Arc..... 379
Canvassing Board, Illinois..... 836
Capitals of States..... 644
Capitol in Washington..... 64
Cardinals, College of..... 535
Carnegie Estate, Value..... 644
Carnegie Foundation for Teaching..... 906
Casino Club, Chicago..... 808
Casualties, American, in War..... 355
Casualties, War 323
Casualty Insurance, United States..... 246
Catholic Church..... 535
Catholic Knights of America..... 526
Catholic Knights of Ohio..... 526
Catholic Mutual Ben. Assoc. of Canada.. 526
Catholic Order of Foresters..... 526
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion.... 526
Cattle, on Farms..... 268
Cattle, by States..... 270
Cavell, Edith, Betrayer Sentenced..... 320
Caxton Club, Chicago..... 808
Cemeteries, Chicago 824
Census United States Population, 1920... 646

Centenarians in United States..... 489
Centennial Building Commission 836
Center of Population 652
Central American States 558
Chafin, Eugene W., Death..... 636
Character, Committees on, Illinois..... 833
Charitable Institutions, Cook County.... 847
Charities, Payments, by States (1919).... 475
Charities, United, Chicago..... 796
Charity Organizations, Chicago..... 796
Chart of the Heavens..... 33
Cheese, Trade in..... 272
Chemical Society, American 528
Chevrons, Service 613, 617
Chevrons, Wound 613, 617
Chewing Gum, Trade in..... 99
Chicago, Aldermen 853
Chicago Appropriations, 1920..... 861
Chicago Architectural Club, Chicago..... 808
Chicago Athletic Association..... 808
Chicago Automobile Club..... 808
Chicago Bridge System..... 866
Chicago Cemeteries..... 824
Chicago Church Federation..... 791
Chicago City Clerks..... 824
Chicago City Council..... 853
Chicago City Council (1900-1920)..... 801
Chicago Club 808
Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses..... 808
Chicago College Club..... 808
Chicago Culture Club..... 808
Chicago, Distances 916
Chicago Election Calendar..... 765
Chicago Election Returns (Nov. 2, 1920). 775
Chicago Finances (1919) 862-864
Chicago, First Things 966
Chicago at a Glance 799
Chicago Golf Courses, Public..... 430
Chicago, Growth in Area.....912, 913
Chicago High School Colors..... 810
Chicago Improvements 887
Chicago Library Club..... 808
Chicago Lincoln Club..... 808
Chicago, Mint Proposed for..... 671
Chicago Motor Club..... 808
Chicago Municipal Courts..... 845
Chicago, New Union Railway Station.... 868
Chicago Norske Club..... 808
Chicago Officials 852-854
Chicago Officials, Photographs..... 852
Chicago Officials, Terms 845
Chicago Old Time Printers' Club..... 808
Chicago Outer Harbor..... 919
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Finances... 978
Chicago Points of Interest..... 916
Chicago Polo Club 808
Chicago Population..... 807
Chicago, Progress Since 1850..... 810
Chicago Public Baths..... 816
Chicago Public Library 934
Chicago River Swim..... 448
Chicago Street Railway Earnings..... 816
Chicago Suburbs..... 914
Chicago Theaters..... 905
Chicago Tunnels..... 810
Chicago Weather..... 919
Chicago Woman's Club..... 808
Chicago Woman's Aid Club..... 808
Chicago and the World War..... 917
Chicago Yacht Club..... 808
Chicle, Trade in..... 99
Child Labor Committee, National..... 530
Child Labor, Tax..... 85
Children's Science Library..... 940
Chile, Government of..... 557
China, Government of..... 555
China, United States Court for..... 510
Chinese in United States (1910)..... 654
Christensen, P. P., Photograph..... 695
Christian Endeavor, United Society of.. 541
Christian Science Church 540
Chronological Cycles 23
Chronology, Recent Wars..... 364
Chronology, World War.....360-364
Church Calendar 23
Church Membership 544-546
Churches, by Denominations.....535-542
Churches, United States, Statistics.....542-544
Cicero, Vote of..... 784
Cincinnati, O., Population.....649, 650, 651
Circuit Clerks, Illinois 837
Circuit Court Clerk, Vote for..... 789
Circuit Court, Cook County..... 844
Circuit Court Judges, United States..... 510
Circuit Court Judges, Vote for..... 790
Circuit Court of Appeals.....510, 845
Circulation, The Daily News..... 983
Cities, American, Elevation of..... 683
Cities, American, Population (1920)..649, 672
Cities, American, Statistics (1918)..... 477
Cities, Large, by States.....679-681
Cities, Largest in World.....681, 682
Cities, U. S., in Alphabetic Order....672-679
Cities, U. S. (all sizes), Population...672-679
Cities, U. S., Decennial Increase..... 651
Cities, U. S., Growth Since 1790.....649, 650
Cities, Population 649-652
Cities, United States, Large, by Rank... 649
Citizens' Association of Chicago..... 918
Citizenship in United States,.....88, 89
Citizenship of Foreign Born..... 656
City Architect 858
City Attorney, Chicago..... 855
City Attorneys, Chicago..... 918
City Clerk, Chicago..... 854
City Club 808
City Collector, Chicago..... 854
City Comptroller, Chicago..... 854
City Council, Chicago..... 853
City Council, Chicago (1900-1920)..... 801
City Employes, Chicago, Salaries..... 859
City Engineer, Chicago..... 855
City Officials, Chicago 852-858
City Officials, Chicago, Salaries..... 859
City Treasurer, Chicago..... 854
Civic Association, American..... 529
Civic Federation 918
Civic Federation, National..... 530
Civil Engineers, American Society..... 529
Civil Service Commission, Cook County... 842
Civil Service Commission, Illinois..... 836
Civil Service Commission, United States.. 509
Civil Service Commissioners, Chicago.... 858
Civil Service, Illinois 836
Civil Service Reform Association, Chicago 968
Claims, United States Court of..... 510
Classical Assoc., Middle West and South.. 529
Classical League 529
Clearing House Association, Chicago..... 926
Clerk, County Court..... 841
Cliff Dwellers' Club..... 808
Cleveland, O., Population.....649, 650, 651
Climatological and Clinical Assoc., Amer. 528
Climatology, United States..... 584
Clinical Congress of Surgeons..... 529
Clover Seed Crop, by States..... 265
Clubs and Clubhouses, Chicago..... 808
Coal Production, by States.....259, 260
Coal Production, by Years..... 260
Coast Artillery Districts..... 591
Coast Guard, United States..... 44
Coast Line of United States..... 52
Coffee Consumed, United States..... 311
Coffee, Trade in..... 271
Coinage Mint for Chicago..... 671
Coins, Foreign, Value in United States... 52
Coins, United States.....303, 304
Colby, Bainbridge, Secretary of State... 395
Colby, Bainbridge, Note on Oil Question. 690
Coldest Days, Chicago..... 919
College Baseball 424
College Club, Chicago 808
College of Surgeons, American..... 528
Colleges, American 247-253
Colleges, United States Statistics..... 254
Colombia, Government of..... 557
Colonial Club, Chicago..... 808
Colonial Club, Oak Park..... 808
Colonial Wars, Society 533
Color, Population by..... 654

Colorado Counties, Population..... 725
Colorado, Large Cities in..... 679
Colorado, Population 646
Colorado State Officers 726
Colorado, Vote of..... 725
Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago..... 808
Columbian Circle, Order..... 526
Columbian Woodmen, Eminent Household 526
Columbian Woodmen of Mississippi..... 526
Columbus, O., Population.....649, 651
Columbus Park, Chicago..... 883
Commerce, Chicago Association of..... 843
Commerce, Department of..... 507
Commerce, Department of, Chicago..... 798
Commerce, Department of, Illinois..... 835
Commercial Club, Chicago..... 808
Commercial Law League of America... 529
Commissioners, Cook County..... 841
Common School Statistics, by Years..... 255
Commonwealth Edison Company, Finances 978
Communist Manifesto 383
Communist Plot to Wreck I. C. Train.... 385
Communists in Chicago..... 383
Communists, Proceedings Against..... 383
Community Centers, Chicago..... 875
Community Centers, Salaries 902
Community Service, Chicago..... 928
Compensation, Bureau of, Chicago..... 856
Comptroller, Cook County..... 841
Conciliation, Mediation, Federal Board... 509
Confederate Soldiers' Homes..... 620
Confederate Veterans, United..... 532
Conference at Spa..... 635
Congregational Churches..... 538
Congress, Committees of 66th..... 716
Congress Criticized by President..... 105
Congress, Library of..... 418
Congress, Party Lines in 721
Congress, Second Woman Elected to..... 684
Congress, 66th, Members.....712-716
Congress, 66th, 2d Session, Work of..... 104
Congress, 67th, Members..... 717
Congressional Districts. See Electoral Districts.
Congressional Districts in States.....722-765
Connecticut Counties, Population..... 726
Connecticut, Large Cities in..... 679
Connecticut, Population of..... 646
Connecticut, State Officers..... 726
Connecticut, Vote of..... 726
Constantine, King, Recalled to Greece... 643
Constellations 36
Constitution, Suffrage Amendment..... 386
Constitution, United States..... 312
Constitutional Convention Adjourns..... 721
Constitutional Convention, Illinois..... 825
Constitutional Convention, Ill., Delegates.. 825
Consular Service, United States..... 515
Consuls and Consulates, Chicago..... 797
Consumers Company, Finances..... 978
Consumption of Staple Foods, U. Kingdom 409
Conventions, Illinois State, Party..... 815
Conventions, National Political.....217-229
Convicts in United States..... 671
Cook County Appropriations..... 848
Cook County Board of Assessors..... 842
Cook County Board of Review..... 842
Cook County Charitable Institutions..... 847
Cook County Civil Service..... 842
Cook County Committees..... 803
Cook County Congressional Districts, Map 818
Cook County Courts..... 844
Cook County Democratic Committee..... 803
Cook County Election Calendar..... 765
Cook Co. Elect. Returns (Nov. 2, 1920). 775
Cook County Employes, Number..... 848
Cook County Finances.....849-851
Cook County Forest Preserves..... 866
Cook County Hospital..... 842
Cook County Jury Commission..... 842
Cook County Officials 841, 842
Cook County Primary (Sept. 15)..... 791
Cook County Officials, Salaries..... 846
Cook County Officials, Terms..... 845
Cook County, Population (1910-20)..806, 807
Cook County Republican Committee..... 803
Cook County Senatorial Districts, Map... 821
Cook County Sheriffs..... 875
Cook County Social Service Bureau..... 842
Cook County State's Attorneys..... 919
Cook County Superintendent of Schools. 842
Coolidge, Calvin, Photograph and Sketch. 692
Coolidge for Reconstruction..... 703
Copyright Laws of United States.....70-73
Corn Crop, by Countries..... 262
Corn Crop, by States..... 263
Corn, Price, Chicago..... 878
Corn, Trade in..... 270
Cornell Square Park, Chicago..... 881
Coroner, Cook County..... 843
Coroner, Vote for..... 789
Corporate Income Tax Returns..... 102
Corporation Counsel, Chicago..... 855
Corporation Incomes, Effect of War on... 65
Corporation Taxes..... 77
Corporations, Chicago, Finances..... 978
Cost of Internal Revenue Service..... 418
Cost of Living Statistics.....585-589
Costa Rica, Government of..... 558
Cotton Crop, by Countries..... 263
Cotton Crop, by States..... 266
Cotton Statistics, United States..... 274
Cotton, Trade in..... 271
Cottonseed Oil, Trade in..... 271
Council of Defense, Illinois..... 907
County Agent's Office..... 842
County Clerks, Illinois..... 837
County (Cook) Agent's Office..... 842
County (Cook) Architect..... 842
County (Cook) Clerk's Office..... 841
County (Cook) Commissioners..... 841
County (Cook) Comptroller..... 841
County (Cook) Court..... 844
County (Cook) Court, Clerk..... 841
County (Cook) Courts, Directory..... 843
County (Cook) Directory..... 843
County (Cook) Institutions..... 842
County (Cook) Officials..... 841
County (Cook) Officials, Photographs... 840
County (Cook) Physician..... 842
County (Cook) Recorder's Office..... 841
County (Cook) Sheriffs..... 875
County (Cook) Surveyor..... 842
County (Cook) Treasurer's Office..... 841
County Court Judge, Vote for..... 787
County Hospital, Cook..... 842
County Officers, Illinois..... 837
County Sheriffs, Illinois..... 838
Court for China, United States..... 510
Court of Claims..... 510
Court of Claims, Illinois..... 833
Court of Honor, Order..... 526
Court, Industrial 304
Court of International Justice..... 563
Court Tennis 435
Courts-Martial 159-165
Cox Against Separate Peace..... 704
Cox, James M., Photograph..... 694
Cox on Railroad Problem..... 708
Cox on Treaty Reservations..... 705
Cox on War Taxes..... 706
Cox's Acceptance Speech.....703-711
Cranberry Crop, by States..... 266
Crerar Library, The John..... 936
Crescent Park, Chicago..... 884
Crime Commission..... 877
Criminal Court, Cook County..... 844
Criminal Law, Criminology, Amer. Inst. 528
Criminals in Prisons..... 671
Crop Values, Rank of States.....267, 268
Crop Values, by Years.....267, 268, 269
Crops. See also Agricultural Products.
Crops (1920)..... 272
Crops by Countries.....262, 263
Crops on Irrigated Farms..... 393
Crops by States.....263-267
Crops, Value Per Acre..... 274
Crude Steel Production..... 471
Cruisers, United States.....603, 604
Cuba, Government of..... 558

Cubic Foot, Weights Per..... 96
Cudahy Packing Company, Finances..... 978
Culture Club, Chicago..... 808
Cummins-Esch Bill..... 111
Curling..... 451
Custer State Park Game Sanctuary..... 206
Custodian, Cook County Building..... 843
Custom House, Chicago..... 798
Customs Appeals, Court of..... 510
Customs Duties, United States.....289-294
Cycles, Chronological..... 23
Cycling..... 462
Czecho-Slovakia, Government..... 551

D

Dallas, Tex., Population.....649, 651
Dams, Largest..... 391
Danes in United States.....658, 662
D'Annunzio and Fiume..... 684
Daughters American Revolution, Natl. Soc. 533
Daughters of G. A. R..... 531
Dauphin Park, Chicago..... 884
Davis Cup (Tennis)..... 434
Davis Square Park, Chicago..... 881
Daylight Saving, Vote on..... 790
Days of Grace..... 55
Dayton, O., Population.....649, 651
Deaf, Blind, Schools for.....254, 255
Deaf and Dumb, U. S..... 670
Death Rates, American..... 488
Death Rates, Foreign..... 488
Death Roll (1920)..... 496
Death Roll, Chicago..... 940
Deaths by Accident..... 493
Deaths of Noted Men and Women (1890-1920)..... 402
Debs, Eugene V., Photograph..... 694
Debs, Eugene V., Prison Sentence..... 664
Debts, National..... .....308, 309
Debts of American Cities..... 481
Debts of States..... 476
Declaration of Independence..... 317
Decorations for Valor, U. S.....613-617
Defective Paupers..... 667
Degree of Honor, Grand Lodge of Kansas 526
Degree of Honor Protective Assoc..... 526
Degrees, Abbreviations of..... 56
Delaware Counties, Population..... 726
Delaware, Population of..... 646
Delaware State Officers..... 727
Delaware, Vote of..... 726
Delinquents, Juvenile..... 671
Democratic Campaign Expenses..... 77
Democratic Committee, Cook County..... 803
Democratic League of Clubs, Natl..... 503
Democratic National Committee..... 501
Democratic State Committee, Illinois..... 802
Democrats Oppose Military Training..... 601
Denmark Gets Schleswig Back..... 684
Denmark, Government..... 551
Dental Association, National..... 529
Denver, Col., Population.....649, 651
Deportation of Aliens..... 474
Deportation of Undesirable Aliens..... 201
Dermatological Association, American ... 528
Deschanel, Paul, President of France..... 387
Deschanel, Paul, Pres. of France, resigns. 388
Des Moines, Ia., Population.....649, 651
Destroyers, U. S.....604, 605
Detroit, Mich., Population.....649, 651
Dialect Society, American..... 528
Diamonds, Most Famous..... 56
Diamonds, Weights of..... 56
Dickinson Park, Chicago..... 884
Difference in Time..... 43
Diplomatic Service, U. S..... 514
Disasters, Mining, Recent..... 483
Disasters to Shipping..... 288
Dispensaries, Chicago..... 890
Distances Between American Cities..... 94
Distances Between Great Seaports.....94, 95
District Attorneys, U. S..... 512
District of Columbia, Population of..... 646
District Court, U. S., at Chicago..... 845
District Courts, U. S., Judges..... 511
Division Table..... 47
Divorce, Cause for, by States..... 485
Divorce Statistics, U. S..... 483
Dominican Republic..... 558
Douglas Monument Park, Chicago..... 884
Douglas Park, Chicago..... 882
Drago Doctrine..... 86
Drama League, Chicago..... 808
Dumb and Deaf in U. S..... 670
Dutch-Belgian Treaty..... 644
Dutch East Indies..... 555
Dutch in the United States.....658, 662
Duties on Imports..... 283
Duties, U. S. Customs.....289-294
Dvorak Park, Chicago..... 882
Dwellings, Families, in U. S..... 666

E

Eagles, Order of..... 523
Earthquakes..... 93
Earthquakes, Mexico..... 38
Earthquakes, Pacific Coast..... 807
East End Park, Chicago..... 884
Easter Sunday Dates..... 653
Eastern Star..... 521
Eckhardt, Bernard A., Park, Chicago... 882
Eclectic Medical Association, National... 529
Eclipses..... 38
Economic Association, American..... 528
Ecuador, Government of..... 557
Edgewater Country Club, Chicago..... 808
Education Association, National..... 529
Education, Department of, Illinois..... 835
Education in U. S., Statistics.....253, 254, 255
Education in U. S., Gifts and Bequests... 255
Education in U. S., Gifts by Years..... 255
Education, Vocational..... 509
Efficiency, U. S., Bureau..... 509
Egypt, Government of..... 556
Election Calendar, Chicago, Cook County. 765
Election Calendar, General..... 578
Election Commissioners, Chicago..... 858
Election Laws Commission, Illinois..... 837
Election Returns Begin..... 722
Elections, Germany..... 634
Elections for Mayor, Chicago..... 767
Electoral College..... 216
Electoral Districts, Illinois, Map..... 817
Electoral Districts, Illinois.....819, 820
Electoral Vote by States..... 721
Electric Club, Chicago..... 808
Electric Railways.....305, 306
Electrical Engineers, American Institute. 528
Electrical Units defined..... 51
Electricity Department, Chicago..... 856
Electrification of Swiss Railroads..... 286
Electrotherapeutic Association, American. 528
Elevated Railroad Stations, Chicago..... 870
Elevation of American Cities..... 683
Elevation of Chicago and Lake Michigan. 879
Elk Grove, Vote of..... 785
Elks Club, Chicago..... 808
Elks, Order of..... 522
Ellis Park, Chicago..... 884
Embassies, Foreign, in U. S..... 518
Ember days..... 23
Emigration Statistics.....472-474
Employes, Chicago, Salaries..... 859
Employes, Cook County, Number of..... 848
Employes, Cook County, Salaries..... 846
Engineer, United States, Chicago..... 798
Engineers, American Association..... 867
Engineers, Western Society..... 867
Englewood Woman's Club, Chicago..... 808
English in United States.....658, 662
Episcopal Church..... 537
Equinox, Vernal..... 35
Equitable Fraternal Union..... 526
Eras of Time..... 23
Eruptions..... 93
Esch-Cummins Bill..... 111

Estate Tax 79
Esthonia, Government of 551
Eugenie, Ex-Empress, Death 418
Europe, Population 645
Europe, Western, (1920), Map 569
Evanston Country Club 808
Evanston Public Library 938
Evanston, Vote of 785
Events of 1920 493-495
Examiners, Boards of, Chicago 857
Excess Profits Tax 78
Exchange Rates, Foreign, (1919, 1920).. 621
Excise, Tax 81
Exclusion and Explusion of Anarchists.191, 192
Executions in Cook County 922
Expectation of Life, Tables 59, 60
Expenditure, U. S. Postal 642
Expenditures, National.....308, 309, 318
Exports, Agricultural 272
Exports, Agricultural, by Years 272
Exports, Chicago 869
Exports, by Continents 271
Exports, by Countries 284, 285
Exports, by Lake Ports 285
Exports of Merchandise 278-281
Exports, Summary 281
Exports, Value 282, 283

F

Failures, Bank, in North Dakota..... 655
Failures in United States..... 631
Fall River, Mass., Population 649, 651
Families in United States..... 666
Family Altar League..... 541
Farm Animals, Value, by Years..... 270
Farm Census, United States..... 273
Farm Crops, by Years, Value..... 269
Farm Labor, Wages, by States..... 276
Farm Land, Value..... 273
Farm Loan Act, Federal, Amended 406
Farm Products, Value, by Years..... 272
Farm Value of Crops, Average..... 269
Farm Wages Since 1869..... 276
Farmer-Labor National Committee..... 503
Farmer-Labor State Committee, Illinois... 803
Farmers, by Classes..... 274
Farmers, by States 273, 274
Farmers' Institutes, Illinois..... 836
Farms, Illinois 847
Farms, United States (1920)..... 471
Fast Railroad Runs..... 46
Federal Control of Railroads. See Transportation Act (1920)..... 111
Federal Control of Wheat Ended..... 547
Federal Council of Churches..... 540
Federal Farm Loan Act, Amended..... 406
Federal Judiciary 510
Federal Reserve Bank Districts..... 574
Federal Reserve Board..... 574
Federal Reserve Cities..... 574
Federal Revenue Law of 1918 74
Federal Trade Commission..... 509
Federal Water Power Act.....192-199
Federation of Labor, Chicago..... 872
Federation of Settlements, Chicago..... 869
Feeble-Minded in Institutions..... 670
Feeble-Minded, Schools for, Statistics..... 254
Fernwood Park, Chicago..... 884
Field Museum 886
Field Museum, Library..... 938
Fifty Ward Act, Vote on..... 790
Finance, Dept. of, Illinois..... 833
Finance, Statistics.....295-302
Finances, Chicago Corporations.....978-982
Finances, Cook County.....849-857
Financial Statistics of States..... 275
Finland, Government of..... 551
Fire and Marine Insurance, U. S..... 246
Fire Department, Chicago..... 858
Fire Department Chiefs, Chicago..... 922
Fire Department Finance, Chicago..... 920
Fire Department Stations, Chicago..... 921
Fire Losses 493
Fire Losses, by Years, U. S..... 246
Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago..... 858
Fire Statistics, Chicago..... 920
Fire Underwriters' Association Library... 940
Firemen, Surviving Volunteer..... 798
Firemen, Veterans from 1871..... 798
First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union..... 526
First Catholic Slovak Union..... 526
First Things in Chicago..... 966
Fiume Controversy 684
Flag Display Days, Chicago 48
Flag of United States..... 48
Flag, When and How to Use 48
Flaxseed Crop, by Counties 263
Flaxseed Crop, by States..... 265
Floods 494
Florida Counties, Population..... 727
Florida, Large Cities in..... 679
Florida, Population of..... 646
Florida State Officers..... 727
Florida, Vote of 727
Flower Symbols of Months..... 58
Flowers, State..... 58
Fly and Bait Casting..... 465
Folklore Society, American..... 528
Food Prices 585-589
Foods, Staple, Consumption of in United Kingdom 409
Football (1920) 467
Foreign Banking Business..... 105
Foreign Born, Citizenship of..... 656
Foreign Born Insane..... 669
Foreign Born Population.....656, 658-663
Foreign Born, Mother Tongue..... 663
Foreign Born Paupers..... 667
Foreign Born, Percentage..... 662
Foreign Coins, Value in U. S..... 52
Foreign Embassies, Legations in U. S..... 518
Foreign Exchange Rates (1919-1920)..... 621
Foreign Governments 548-560
Foreign Orders Conferred on Chicagoans.. 911
Foreign Postal Rates..... 471
Foreign Standards of Time..... 43
Foreign Trade, American..... 407
Foreign Trade, America's (1919)..... 409
Foreign Wars of U. S., Order..... 534
Forest Park Library..... 940
Forest Preserve, Cook County..... 866
Forest Preserves, Map..... 865
Foresters, Catholic Order of..... 526
Foresters, United Order of..... 521
Fort Worth, Tex., Population.....649, 651
Forty Club, Chicago..... 808
France, Government of..... 551
France, Presidential Elections..... 387
Franklin Park, Chicago..... 882
Fraternal Aid Unions..... 526
Fraternal Brotherhood 526
Fraternal Congress of America..... 524
Fraternal Life Insurance..... 246
Fraternal Mystic Circle..... 526
Fraternal Order of Eagles..... 526
Fraternal Reserve Association..... 526
Fraternal Societies 520
Free List, United States Customs.....292, 293
French Academy, Members..... 389
French in United States.....658, 662
Fuller Park, Chicago..... 881

G

Gage Farm Park, Chicago 884
Gage Park, Chicago 881
Game Sanctuary, Custer State Park 206
Game Sanctuary, Louisiana 589
Garfield Park, Chicago..... 882
Garnishment Law, Illinois 895
Garrett Biblical Institute Library 940
Gary Law Library 938
Gas and Electricity Department, Chicago.. 856
Gem Symbols of Months 58
General, Rank of, U. S. 620
Geographical Society, Chicago 867
Geographical Society, American 528

Geographical Society, National 529
Geological Society of America 529
Georgia (Asia) 556
Georgia Counties, Population 727
Georgia, Population of 646
Georgia State Officers 729
Georgia, Vote of 727
German Beneficial Union 526
German Club of Chicago. See American Unity.
German National Colors 608
German Peace Treaty—Not Ratified 371
German Peace Treaty, U. S. Senate on.... 367
German Warships Allocated to U. S. 605
Germans in United States.....658, 662
Germany, Development in 1920 632
Germany, Government of 551
Gifts and Bequests to Education 255
Gifts, Bequests (1920) 495
Gold Certificates, Legal Tender 206
Gold Coinage, by Nations 295, 296
Gold Coinage, U. S. 296
Gold Coinage, World 296
Gold, Exports, Imports 283
Gold, Fineness of 56
Gold, Holdings, Foreign Banks 302
Gold, Silver, Stocks in U. S. 296
Gold, Silver, U. S. 295
Gold, Silver, U. S. Product 297
Gold, Silver, World Production (1918).. 295
Golden Seal Assurance Society..... 526
Golf Championships 427
Golf Officials (1920)..... 430
Golf, Public Courses, Chicago 430
Good Templars Order 523
Government Employes, Annuities 188-191
Government Officials 505
Government Officials, Chicago 798
Government Printing Office 509
Governor, Vote for, Chicago and Cook Co. 787
Governors, Salaries of 644
Governors of States 644
Governors, Terms of..... 644
Gowdy Square Park, Chicago 880
Grace, Days of 55
Grain Elevators, Chicago 892
Grain Statistics, Chicago 878
Grand Army of the Republic 530
Grand Army of Republic, Daughters 531
Grand Army of Republic, Illinois Dept.. 972
Grand Army Republic, Ladies 532
Grand Crossing Park, Chicago 881
Grand Fraternity 526
Grand Lodges, A. F. of A. M. 520
Grand Rapids, Mich., Population 649, 651
Grant Park, Chicago 880
Grant Park Bonds, Vote on 772
Great Britain, Government of..... 548
Great Lakes, Area, Depth..... 57
Great Ocean Steamships..... 100
Greece, Government of..... 552
Greece, Royalists Win..... 643
Greek Church Calendar..... 24
Grey, Lord, Letter on U. S. and League.. 365
Gross Park, Chicago..... 884
Guam 560
Guam, Population of..... 648
Guatemala, Government of..... 558
Guatemala, Revolution 406

H

Haiti, Government of..... 558
Hall of Fame, American..... 573
Hamilton Club, Chicago..... 803
Hamilton Park, Chicago..... 881
Hamlin Park, Chicago..... 880
Hammond Library 940
Hainisch, Dr., M. D., President of Austria 721
Hanover, Vote of..... 785
Harding Acceptance Speech.....697-703
Harding, Tenets of Political Belief..... 701
Harding, W. G., Address to Senate..... 687
Harding, W. G., Photograph and Sketch.. 692
Hartford, Conn., Population.....649, 651
Harvard Club, Chicago..... 808
Hardin Square Park, Chicago..... 881
Harrison Park, Chicago..... 882
Harvard-Yale Boat Race..... 443
Harvest Moon 34
Hat Cords, United States Army..... 613
Hawaii, Government of..... 560
Hawaii, Number Japanese in..... 643
Hawaii, Population of..... 648
Hay Crop (Tame) by States..... 267
Haymarket Riot 982
Haymarket Veterans 982
Health, Department of, Chicago..... 857
Health Insurance Commission, Illinois.... 836
Heavens, Chart of..... 33
Hebrew Calendar 24
Hedjaz 556
Height Famous Structures..... 309
Heights and Weights of Adults..... 60
Heights and Weights of Children..... 60
Help for Widows and Dependents of Regulars 205
Heralds of Liberty..... 526
Hibernians, Order of..... 522
High Mountains in United States..... 57
High School Colors, Chicago..... 810
High Schools, Statistics..... 254
Highest Mountains in World..... 57
Highest Point in Each State and Territory 57
Highest Points in World..... 57
Highways, Payments, by States (1919).. 475
Historical Association, American..... 528
Historical Data of States and Territories. 216
Historical Events, Recent..... 399
Historical Society, Chicago..... 867
Historical Society Library, Chicago..... 938
Historical Society, National..... 529
Holden Park, Chicago..... 884
Holidays in United States..... 397
Holidays, National 398
Holland-Belgium Treaty 644
Holstein Park, Chicago 882
Home Rule Bill, Irish..... 626
Homeopathy, American Institute..... 528
Homes for Indigent, Chicago..... 889
Homes for Soldiers 620
Homes in the United States..... 666
Homestead Laws of United States..... 214
Homestead Rights for Soldiers..... 204
Homesteaders, Order 526
Honduras, Government of..... 558
Hops Crop, by Countries..... 263
Hops Crop, by States 266
Hops, Trade in..... 271
Horse Racing 438
Horses, on Farms.....268
Horses, Mules, Export..... 270
Horses, by States..... 270
Hospital, Marine, Chicago..... 798
Hospitals, Chicago 890
Hotels, Chicago 913
Hottest Days, Chicago..... 919
Hours of Work, Union, United States..63, 871
House of Correction, Chicago..... 857
House Number System, Chicago..... 871
House of Representatives, Committees.... 716
House of Representatives, U. S.....713, 718
Houston, Tex., Population.....649, 651
Howells, William Dean, Death of..... 210
Humane Association, American..... 529
Humboldt Park, Chicago..... 882
Hungarians in United States.....658, 662
Hungary 552
Hunters' Moon..... 34
Hydrographic Office, Chicago 798

I

Ice Skating 499
Iceland, Government of..... 552
Idaho Counties, Population 729
Idaho, Population of 646

Idaho State Officers 729
Idaho, Vote of 729
Illinois Assembly 800
Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago 808
Illinois Casualties, World War 357
Illinois Central Station, New 887
Illinois Civil Administrative Code ...826-831
Illinois Civil List 833-836
Illinois Constitutional Convention 825
Illinois Const. Convention Adjourns 721
Illinois Const. Convention Delegates 825
Illinois Counties, Population 729
Illinois Electoral Districts 819, 820
Illinois, Government of 826
Illinois Governors 831
Illinois Governors, Vote for 766
Illinois Hard Roads Plan 580
Illinois, Large Cities in 679
Illinois Legislative Vote 773
Illinois Motor Vehicle Regulations 811-814
Illinois Officials, Photographs 832
Illinois Officials, Terms 845
Illinois, Popular Vote of 766
Illinois, Population of 646
Illinois, Population by Counties 804-806
Illinois Presidential Preferential Primary. 768
Illinois Primary Election, Sept. 15. 769
Illinois Primary Law Unconstitutional.... 820
Illinois Property Assessment 864
Illinois Railroad Rates Increased 801
Illinois Representatives 800, 801
Illinois Senate 800
Illinois Senatorial Apportionment, Map .. 822
Illinois Senatorial Districts 823, 824
Illinois State Central Committee 802, 803
Illinois State Officials 833-836
Illinois State Party Conventions 815
Illinois State Treasurers, Vote 766
Illinois, University, Officers and Trustees. 833
Illinois, Vote of 729
Illinois in World War 381
Illiteracy in United States, Statistics 668
Immigration Bureau, Chicago 798
Immigration Law 91, 92
Immigration Statistics 472-474
Impeachment Cases, U. S. 258
Imports by Continents 281
Imports by Countries 284, 285
Imports, Duties on 283
Imports and Exports, Chicago 869
Imports by Lake Ports 285
Imports of Merchandise 277, 278
Imports, Summary 281
Imports, Value 282, 283
Improvement Associations, Chicago 809
Income, Personal (1917) 103
Income Returns, Net Personal (1918) by Years 642
Income Returns, Personal (1918), by Classes 642
Income Tax 74
Income Tax Returns, Personal (1918), Statistics 637
Income Tax Statistics (1917) 101, 102
Income Tax, by Years 417
Income Tax Yield, Personal, by Years .. 642
Increase of Pay, Army, Navy, Etc....199, 200
Increase of the Navy 206
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel .. 526
Independent Order of Foresters 526
Independent Workmen's Circle of America 526
India, Government of 548
India Rubber, Trade in 271
Indian Commissioners, Board 509
Indian Rights Association 530
Indiana Counties, Population 732
Indiana, Large Cities in 679
Indiana, Population of 646
Indiana State Officers 734
Indiana, Vote of 732
Indianapolis, Ind., Population 649, 651
Indians in United States (1910) 654
Industrial Club, Chicago 808
Industrial Court, Kansas 304
Industrial Courts, Great Britain 229
Industrial Survey, Illinois 836
Industries, by Groups 570
Industries, Rank of 570
Infant Mortality 59
Infant Welfare Society 796
Insane in Hospitals 669
Insane, Statistics 669
Insignia, Army 612
Insignia, Navy and Marines 611
Inspectors, Steam Vessels, Chicago 798
Institute of Actuaries, American 528
Insurance, Marine 97
Insurance Statistics 246
Insurance Tax 79
Insurance, War Risk Law, Changes...108-111
Interior Department 507
Interest Tables 54
Internal Revenue Department, Chicago ... 798
Internal Revenue Receipts 413-417
Internal Revenue Receipts, Chicago 950
Internal Revenue Service, Cost 418
International Communications 204
International Labor Office 689
International Harvester Co., Finances.... 980
International Reform Bureau 530
Interstate Commerce Commission 508
Interurban Trolley Lines, Chicago 906
Investment Bankers Assoc. of America ... 530
Iowa Counties, Population 734
Iowa, Large Cities in 679
Iowa, Population of 646
Iowa State Officers 735
Iowa, Vote of 734
Ireland, Disorders 627-627
Irish Fellowship Club, Chicago 808
Irish Home Rule Bill 626
Irish Reservation, Senate 370
Irish in United States 658, 662
Iroquois Club, Chicago 808
Irrigated Farms, Crops on 393
Irrigation, Crop Results 392
Irrigation Projects, Area and Cost 392
Irving Park, Chicago 884
Italians in United States 658, 662
Italo-Jugo Slav Pact 684
Italy, Government of 552
I. W. W., Convictions Upheld 474
I. W. W., Seattle Election 492

J

Jackson Day Letter, Wilson 693
Jackson Park, Chicago 880
Japan, Government of 556
Japanese in California 643
Japanese in Hawaii 643
Japanese in United States (1910) 654
Java 556
Jefferson Park, Chicago 882
Jersey City, N. J., Population 649, 651
Jewish Calendar 24
Jewish Charities, Chicago 796
Jewish Population, World 398
Joan of Arc Canonized 379
John Crerar Library 936
Judges, County, Illinois 837
Judges, United States Circuit Court 510
Judges, United States District Courts.... 511
Judiciary, Federal 510
Jugo Slavia, Government of 553
Jugo Slav-Italian Pact 684
Junior League Club, Chicago 808
Jury Commission, Cook County 842
Justice, Department of 508
Juvenile Court, Cook County 844
Juvenile Delinquents 671

K

Kaiser Wilhelm, Holland Holds 376
Kansas City, Kas., Population 649, 651
Kansas City, Mo, Population 649, 651
Kansas Counties, Population 735
Kansas Industrial Court Law 304

Kansas, Large Cities in 679
Kansas, Population of 646
Kansas State Officers 736
Kansas, Vote of 735
Kedzie Park, Chicago 884
Kentucky Counties, Population 736
Kentucky, Large Cities in 679
Kentucky, Population of 646
Kentucky State Officers 737
Kentucky, Vote of 736
Kenwood Club, Chicago 808
Khiva 556
King's Daughters, Sons 541
Knights of Columbus 522, 526
Knights of Pythias 521, 526
Knights Templars 520
Knox Resolution 374
Kolchak, Admiral, Executed 688
Kongo, Belgian 556
Korea 556

L

La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais 526
Labor, Department of, Illinois 834
Labor, Department of, United States 508
Labor Offices, International 689
Labrador, Government of 550
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association 526
Ladies of G. A. R. 532
Ladies of the Maccabees 526
Lafayette Squadron, Tablet 623
Lake Front Improvement Plan 887
Lake Mohonk Conferences 530
Lake Shore Bonds, Vote on 772
Lake Shore Playground 880
Lake Trade, Chicago 927
Lake View Park Bonds, Vote on 791
Lakes, Largest in United States 64
Lands, Plow, Value in United States 275
Lane, Franklin K., Resignation 395
Languages of the World 54
Lansing, Robert, Resignation of 394
Lard, Prices 878
Largest Lakes in United States 64
Largest Telescopes, World 210
Larkin, James, Imprisonment 385
Latvia, Government of 553
Law Department, Chicago 855
Law Examiners, Illinois 833
Law Institute, Chicago 867
Law Institute Library, Chicago 940
Law League of America, Commercial 529
Law Schools, Association of American 529
Laws, Uniform, Illinois Commission 836
League of American Municipalities 530
League to Enforce Peace 534
League of Nations, Assembly, First 568
League of Nations Council Organized 561
League of Nations Covenant 565
League of Nations, Grey's Letter 365
League of Nations Home (Photograph) 561
League of Nations, Secretary General 568
League of Nations, Signatories 568
League of Nations, Wilson Pleads for 695, 696
League, New, Harding for 698
Leap Years 32
Learned Societies in Chicago 867
Learned Societies, United States 528
Legal Tender, Gold Certificates 206
Legations, Foreign, in United States 518
Legislative Reference Bureau, Illinois 836
Legislative Vote, Illinois 773
Legislatures in States, Terms 644
Lemont, Vote of 785
Lenin Agent Arrested in Chicago 385
Lewis Institute Library 938
Leyden, Vote of 785
Libby, M'Neill & Libby, Finances 980
Liberia, Government of 556
Libraries, Chicago 934
Libraries, University, Statistics 577
Library Association, American 528
Library Association, American (Chicago) 867
Library Club, Chicago 867, 911
Library of Congress 418
Library Extension Commission, Illinois 836
Library, Historical, Illinois 836
Library, Illinois State 836
Liberty Loans, Statistics 410
License Rates, Chicago 792-796
Lieutenant-Governor, Vote, Cook County 790
Life, Expectation of 59
Life Insurance, U. S. 246
Life, Negro Expectation of 60
Life Table, U. S. 59, 60
Lighting, Street, Chicago 797
Lily Gardens Park, Chicago 885
Limitations, Statute of 55
Lincoln Memorial, Supervision of 206
Lincoln Park, Bonds, Vote on 791
Lincoln Park Navy, Chicago 808
Lincoln Park System 880
Lincoln Park Yacht Club, Chicago 808
Lincoln Statue Presented to Britain 628
Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech 320
Linden Park, Chicago 884
Liquors, Spirits, Production 492
Liquors, Wines, Consumed 476
Literacy Test 92
Literature, Nobel Prize for 796
Literary Club, Chicago 867
Lithuania, Government of 553
Live Stock in U. S. 268
Lloyd George, Lincoln Statue Address 630
Lloyd's 486
Local Improvements, Board of, Chicago 856
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life Assoc. 526
Lodge Resolution 86
Lombard Free Library 940
Long Distance Telephone Rates 636
Longest Rivers 31
Los Angeles, Cal., Population 649, 651
Louisiana Counties, Population 737
Louisiana Game Sanctuary 589
Louisiana, Large Cities in 679
Louisiana, Population of 646
Louisiana State Officers 738
Louisiana, Vote of 737
Louisville, Ky., Population 649, 651
Lowell, Mass., Population 649, 651
Lowest Points in World 57
Loyal American Life Association 526
Loyal Association 526
Loyal Legion of U. S., Order 534
L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique 526
L'Union St. Joseph du Canade 526
Lutheran Church 539
Lyman Trumbull Park 881
Lynchings in United States 711
Lyons, Vote of 785

M

Maccabees 523, 526
Madagascar, Government of 557
Males of Militia Age 657
Maine (Cook County), Vote of 785
Maine Counties, Population 738
Maine, Large Cities in 679
Maine, Population of 646
Maine, State Officers 738
Maine, Vote of 738
Mandates, American Rights Under 690
Manufacturers, Illinois 910
Manufacturers, U. S., Statistics 570-572
Manufactures, in Cities 571
Manufactures, Persons Engaged in 583
Manufactures, by States 571
Maps, Bureau of, Chicago 856
Maps, Political, 1916 and 1920 693
Marine Corps, Officers 602
Marine Disasters 494
Marine Hospital, Chicago 798
Marine Insurance 97
Marital Condition, Population by 658
Mark White Square Park, Chicago 881
Marquette Park, Chicago 880
Marriage Laws by States 486

Marriage Statistics, U. S. 483
Marshal, United States, Chicago 798
Marshals, United States 513
Maryland, (Battle Ship) Launching of 605
Maryland Counties, Population 738
Maryland, Large Cities in 679
Maryland, Population of 646
Maryland, State Officials 739
Maryland, Vote of 738
Masonic Life Association 526
Masonic Mutual Life Association 526
Massachusetts Counties, Population 739
Massachusetts, Large Cities in 679
Massachusetts, Population of 646
Massachusetts State Officers 740
Massachusetts, Vote of 739
Mathematical Association of America 529
Mathematical Society, American 528
Mathesis Club, Chicago 808
Mayoralty Elections, Chicago 767
Mayors, Chicago 966
Mayors, Large Cities 631
Mayor's Office, Chicago 853
Maywood Public Library 940
McCormick, Elizabeth, Memorial Fund 796
McCormick Zoological Gardens 866
McKinley Park, Chicago 881
Measures, Illinois 910
Mechanical Engineers, American Society 529
Mechanics, Junior Order 523
Medals, Honor 616
Medals, Honor, Etc., Rules 206
Medals, for Valor, U. S. 613-617
Median Lines, Population 652
Mediation, Conciliation, Federal Board 509
Medical Association, American 528
Medical Society, Chicago 867
Medicine, American Academy of 528
Medico-Psychological Assoc., American 528
Memorial Day, American Dead in Europe 485
Memorial Tablet, Lafayette Squadron 623
Memphis, Tenn., Population 649, 651
Men of Militia Age 657
Men of Voting Age 656
Merchant Marine Act of 1920 172-183
Merchant Marine, U. S. 287
Merrick Park, Chicago 884
Mesopotamian Oil Question 690
Message, President's, to Congress 685
Methodist Church Merger 500
Methodist Episcopal Church 536
Metric Conversion Tables 49-51
Metric System 49
Metric System, Progress of 391
Mexican Policy, Harding's 702
Mexican Service Badge 617
Mexicans in United States 658-662
Mexico, Government of 557
Mexico, Revolutionary Changes 624
Microscopical Society, American 528
Microscopical Society of Illinois 867
Mid-Day Club, Chicago 808
Midway Park, Chicago 885
Midway Plaisance, Chicago 881
Milch Cows by States 270
Milch Cows, on Farms 268
Military Aviation 206
Military Posts, U. S. 591-596
Military Posts, U. S., Construction Work 141
Military Training, Democrats Oppose 601
Militia Age, Men of (1910) 657
Millerand, Alexandre, President of France 388
Millionaires, U. S. 103
Milwaukee, Wis., Population 649, 651
Michigan Counties, Population 640
Michigan, Large Cities in 679
Michigan, Population of 646
Michigan State Officers 641
Michigan, Vote of 640
Mineral Oil Trade, U. S. 389
Mineral Products, U. S. (1918) 259
Mines and Minerals, Dept. of 834
Mines, Quarries, U. S. 573
Mining Disasters, Recent 482
Mining Investigation Commission, Ill. 836
Mining and Metal Engineers, Amer. Inst. 528
Mining on the Public Domain 134-141
Minneapolis, Minn., Population 649, 651
Minnesota Counties, Population 741
Minnesota, Large Cities in 680
Minnesota, Population of 646
Minnesota State Officers 742
Minnesota, Vote of 741
Mint, U. S., in Chicago Proposed 671
Mints, Assay Offices 389
Mississippi Counties, Population 742
Mississippi, Population of 646
Mississippi State Officers 743
Mississippi, Vote of 742
Missouri Counties, Population 743
Missouri, Large Cities in 680
Missouri, Population of 646
Missouri State Officers 744
Missouri, Vote of 743
Modern Brotherhood of America 526
Modern Order of Prætorians 526
Modern Samaritans 526
Mohammedan Calendar 24
Molasses, Louisiana 268
Money, Circulation, U. S. 413
Money and Finance 295-302
Money, World 297, 298
Monroe Doctrine 86
Montana Counties, Population 744
Montana, Population of 646
Montana State Officers 745
Montana, Vote of 744
Montenegro, Government of 553
Montgomery Ward & Co., Finances 980
Monuments, Chicago 930
Monuments, National 67, 68
Moon, Light and Dark of 35
Moon, Facts About 40
Morocco, Government of 557
Morris & Co., Finances 980
Mortality Statistics, Chicago 868
Mortality Statistics, United States 487
Mortality Table 60
Mother Tongue, Foreigners 663
Mother and Parent Teacher Assoc., Natl. Congress 530
Mothers' Pension Fund, Cook County 851
Motor Cars, Density in 1920 580
Motor Cars, Registrations and Revenues 579
Motor Vehicle Regulations, Illinois 811-819
Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Transfer of 203, 204
Motorcycling 436
Motoring 461
Mountains, Highest 57
Mountains in U. S., High 57
Moving Rates, Chicago 877
Mules on Farms 268
Mules, Horses, Exports 270
Mules by States 270
Multiplication Table 47
Municipal Court Judges, Vote for 787
Municipal Courts, Chicago 845
Municipal League, National 530
Municipal Pier, Chicago 919
Municipal Reference Library, Chicago 857, 938
Municipal Voters' League 918
Murders in Chicago (1919) 895
Music in Chicago 873
Myrtle Grove Park, Chicago 884
Mystic Shrine 521

N

Nashville, Tenn., Population 649, 651
National Academy of Science 529
National Cemeteries, Burial in 205
National Convention (1920), Dem. 224-228
National Convention (1920), Far.-Labor 229
National Convention (1920), Rep. 218-224
National Convention (1920), Single Tax 229
National Convention (1920), Soc. 228, 229

National Conventions Since 1880..... 217
National Croatian Society..... 526
National Democratic League of Clubs..... 503
National Government 505
National Guard, Development..... 598
National Guard, Reorganization..... 617
National Hymns 527
National Institute of Arts and Letters.... 518
National League, Baseball..... 419
National League of Woman Voters..... 503
National Movements 67, 68
National Parks in United States..... 66, 67
National Political Campaign..... 692-711
National Political Committees (1920-24). 501
National Protective Legion..... 526
National Safety Council Library..... 940
National Security League..... 534
National Slovak Society..... 526
National Union 522
National Union Assurance Society..... 527
Naturalists, American Society..... 529
Naturalization Laws 89-91
Nature Study Society, American..... 528
Nauen Wireless Station..... 576
Naval Architects, Marine Engineers, Society of 529
Naval Stations, U. S..... 602
Naval Training Stations..... 602
Navies, World 601
Navy Department 506
Navy, Increase of..... 206
Navy, Increase of Pay..... 199, 200
Navy Insignia 611
Navy League of U. S..... 532
Navy Officers 602
Navy Officers' Insignia..... 611, 613
Navy Pay Table..... 606
Navy, Strength 602
Navy, U. S., Organization..... 602
Navy Yards, U. S..... 602
Nebraska Counties, Population..... 745
Nebraska, Large Cities in..... 680
Nebraska, Population of..... 646
Nebraska State Officers..... 746
Nebraska, Vote of..... 745
Negro, American, Progress..... 68
Negro Population, by Years..... 655
Negroes in Cities..... 654
Negroes in U. S. (1910)..... 654
Neighborhood Imp. Associations, Chicago. 809
Neighbors of Woodcraft..... 527
Netherlands-Belgium Treaty 644
Netherlands, Government of..... 555
Nevada Counties, Population..... 746
Nevada, Population of..... 646
Nevada State Officers..... 746
Nevada, Vote of..... 746
New Bedford, Mass., Population..... 649, 651
New England Order of Protection..... 527
New Hampshire Counties, Population..... 746
New Hampshire, Large Cities in..... 680
New Hampshire, Population of..... 646
New Hampshire State Officers..... 747
New Hampshire, Vote of..... 746
New Haven, Conn., Population..... 649, 651
New Jersey Counties, Population..... 747
New Jersey, Large Cities in..... 680
New Jersey, Population of..... 646
New Jersey State Officers..... 747
New Jersey, Vote of..... 747
New Jerusalem, Church of..... 540
New Mexico Counties, Population..... 747
New Mexico, Population of..... 646
New Mexico State Officers..... 748
New Mexico, Vote of..... 747
New Orleans Industrial Canal..... 320
New Orleans, La., Population..... 649, 651
New Trier, Vote of..... 785
New Union Railway Station, Chicago..... 808
New York City, Population..... 649, 651
New York Counties, Population 748
New York, Large Cities in 680
New York, Population of 646
New York State Officers..... 750
New York, Vote of 748
Newark, N. J., Population..... 649, 651
Newberry Library 936
Newberry, Senator, Conviction 581
Newfoundland Government 550
Newspapers in U. S. and Canada 85
Nicaragua, Government of 558
Nicknames, State 58
Niles, Vote of 785
Nobel Peace Prize for President 796
Nobel Prize for Literature 796
Nobel Prize for Physics 796
Nobel Prize Winners 468
Nonpartisan Aldermanic Election, Chicago 771
Norfolk, Va., Population..... 649, 651
Normal Park, Chicago 884
Normal Schools, Statistics 254
North America, Population 645
North Carolina Counties, Population 750
North Carolina, Large Cities in 680
North Carolina, Population of 646
North Carolina State Officers 751
North Carolina, Vote of 750
North Dakota Counties, Population 751
North Dakota, Population of..... 646, 751
North Dakota State Officers 751
North Dakota, Vote of 751
Northfield, Vote of 785
Northwestern University Library 940
Norway Gets Spitzbergen 645
Norway, Government of 553
Norwegians in United States..... 658, 662
Norwood Circle Park, Chicago 884
Norwood Park, Vote of 785
Number 17 Park, Chicago 881
Number 18 Park, Chicago 881
Numerals, Roman, Arabic 56
Numismatic Society, American 528
Nurseries, Chicago 889

O

Oak Park Club..... 808
Oak Park Public Library..... 938
Oak Park, Vote of..... 785
Oakland, Cal., Population..... 649, 651
Oat Crop by Countries..... 262
Oat Crop by States..... 264, 265
Oats, Prices, Chicago..... 879
Oats, Trade in..... 270
Occupations, U. S., Statistics..... 582, 583
Oceania, Population of..... 645
Ocean Steamships, Great..... 100
Oceans, Area, Depth..... 57
Odd Fellows..... 521
Officers, Army and Navy, Rank..... 618
Officers, Army, Honored by Congress..... 619
Officers, Navy and Marine Corps..... 602
Officers, U. S. Army..... 590
Officials, Chicago..... 852-854
Officials, Chicago, Photographs..... 852
Officials, Chicago, Salaries..... 859
Officials, Chicago, Terms..... 845
Officials, Cook County..... 841, 842
Officials, Cook County, Salaries..... 846
Officials, Cook County, Terms..... 845
Officials, Government..... 505
Officials, Government, Chicago..... 798
Officials, Illinois, Photographs..... 832
Officials, Illinois, Terms..... 845
Officials, State..... 722, 765
Ogden Park, Chicago..... 881
Oglesby Monument Commission..... 836
Ohio Counties, Population..... 751
Ohio, Large Cities in..... 680
Ohio, Population of..... 646
Ohio State Officers..... 753
Ohio, Vote of..... 751
Oil Cake and Meal, Trade in..... 271
Oil, Inspection, Chicago..... 858
Oil, Mineral, Trade in..... 389
Oil Question, Mesopotamian..... 690
Oklahoma Counties, Population..... 753
Oklahoma, Large Cities in..... 680
Oklahoma, Population of..... 646

Oklahoma State Officers 753
Oklahoma, Vote of 753
Old Chicago Firms 970
Old Residents, Chicago 960
Old Roman Catholic Church, North American 542
Old Time Printers' Club, Chicago 808
Olympic Games 456
Omaha, Neb., Population 649, 651
Opal Athletic Association, Chicago 808
Opera Association, Chicago 873
Ophthalmological Society, American 528
Orange Crop by States 267
Order of Mutual Protection 527
Order of Scottish Clans 527
Order Sons of Herman in Minnesota 527
Order of United Commercial Travelers 527
Organization, Naval Forces 602
Oregon Counties, Population 754
Oregon, Ponulation of 646
Oregon State Officers 754
Oregon, Vote of 754
Oriental Society, American 528
Orificial Surgeons, American Assoc. of 528
Orland, Vote of 786
Osteopathic Association, American 528
Outer Harbor, Chicago 919

P

Pacing Records 440
Packing, Beef, Chicago, by Years 820
Packing, Pork, Chicago, by Years 820
Packing, Pork, Statistics 398
Palatine, Vote of 786
Palestine, Government of 556
Palmer Park, Chicago 881
Panama Canal 306, 307
Panama Canal Zone 560
Panama Canal Zone, Population of 648
Panama, Government of 558
Panics, Theater 258
Paper, Printing, Tariff on 203
Paraguay, Government of 557
Parcel Post Rates 470
Parks, Chicago 880
Park (Small) Bonds, Vote on 772
Parks, National, in United States 66, 67
Party Lines in Congress 721
Passports, Regulations, United States 382
Patent Office Statistics 70
Patents; Applications for 69, 70
Paterson, N. J., Popluation 649, 651
Patriotic Societies of United States 530
Patrolmen's Club, Chicago 895
Patti, Adelina, Burial 261
Paupers in United States 667
Pay of Army, Navy, Etc., Increase of 199, 200
Pay Table, Army 600
Pay Table, Navy 606
Paymaster, City, Chicago 854
Payne, John Barton, Sec. of Interior 396
Peace Declaration, Harding to Sign 698
Peace Resolution, Action in Congress 372, 373
Peace Treaty Ratified 627
Peach Crop by States 266, 267
Peanut Crop by States 267
Pear Crop by States 266, 267
Peary, Robert E., Death 302
Peas Crop by Countries 263
Pediatric Society, American 528
Penitentiary Building Commission, Illinois 836
Pension Laws Commission, Illinois 837
Pension Statistics, United States 490
Pensions, Appropriation for 187
Pensions, Increase of 143, 144
Pensions, Spanish War, Act 187, 188
Pennsylvania Counties, Population 754
Pennsylvania, Large Cities in 680
Pennsylvania, Population of 646
Pennsylvania State Officers 756
Pennsylvania, Vote of 754
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Finances 980
Pershing, Gen., Report of 325
Pershing Road, Chicago 791
Persia, Government of 556
Personal Income Tax Returns (1918), Statistics 637
Personal Incomes (1917) 103
Peru, Government of 557
Petroleum, Crude, Production 260
Petroleum Production, Mexico 92
Philadelphia, Pa 649, 651
Philatelic Association, Southern 529
Philatelic Society, American 529
Philatelic Society, National 529
Philippine Independence, President on 687
Philippine Islands, Government of 559
Philippines, Population of 648
Philosophical Society, American 529
Phœnix, Ariz., Population 679
Physical Society, American 529
Physician, Cook County 842
Physics, Nobel Prize for 796
Pig Iron, Production 260
Pilgrim Tercentenary 610
Pilgrims' Landing, Tercentenary of 206
Pistol Shooting 460
Pittsburgh, Pa., Population 649, 651
Planets 24
Planets, Position of 34
Visibility of 36
In 1921 ..... 39, 40
Facts About 40
Platforms, Party, Republican 230-235
Democratic 235-242
Socialist 242-244
Farmer-Labor 244-246
Single Tax 246
Playground, Recreation Assoc. of America 530
Playgrounds, Chicago 883
Plow Lands, United States, Value of 275
Pocket Billiards 433
Poets Laureate of England 396
Poland, Government of 553
Polar Record 576
Police, Department of, Chicago 857
Police Department, Chicago, Work of 893
Police Districts, Chicago 893
Police Superintendents, Chicago 879
Police Work, Chicago, by Years 893
Polish Association of America 527
Polish National Alliance of U. S. A 527
Polish Roman Catholic Union of America 527
Polish Union of America 527
Polish-Russian War 688
Political and Social Science, Amer. Acad. 528
Political Associations, Chicago 918
Political Campaign, National 692-711
Political Maps, 1916 and 1920 693
Political Science Association, American 529
Politics, Past, of States 214
Polo 436
Polo Club, Chicago 808
Pope, Roman Catholic 535
Population, Africa 645
Population, Age Periods 657, 658
Population, Age Periods, by Color 658
Population, American Cities 649, 672
Population, Asia 645
Population, Center of, United States 652
Population, Chicago 807
Population by Color, Race 654
Population, Cook Co. (1910-1920) 806, 807
Population, Europe 645
Population, Foreign Born 657, 659
Population, Foreign Born, by Cities 657
Population, Foreign Born, by States 659
Population, Illinois, by Counties 804-806
Population, Increase, Decennial 648
Population, Largest Cities in World 681, 682
Population, Males of Militia Age (1910) 657
Population, Marital Conditions 658
Population, Median Lines 652
Population, Men of Voting Age 656
Population, Negro, 1790-1910 655
Population, North America 645
Population, Oceania 645
Population, Percentages, Native, Foreign 662

Population Per Square Mile..... 665
Population, Sex Classification..... 655
Population, South America..... 645
Population of States, by Rank..... 647
Population, United States.....646, 664
Population, United States (1790-1850).. 648
Population, United States (1860-1920).. 646
Population, United States and Possessions 648
Population U. S. Cities (All Sizes)...672-679
Population, U. S., Decennial Increase.... 648
Population, U. S., by Geographic Divisions (1850-1910) 648
Population, Urban, Rural..... 658
Population, White and Colored, by States. 654
Population, Women 21 Years and Over.. 657
Population, World..... 645
Pork, Mess, Prices..... 878
Pork Packing, Chicago, by Years..... 820
Pork Packing Statistics..... 398
Portland Cement Association Library..... 940
Portland, Ore., Population.....649, 651
Porto Rico, Government of..... 559
Porto Rico, Population of..... 648
Portugal, Government of..... 554
Portuguese in United States.....658, 662
Post, Louis F., Charges Against..... 385
Postal Information..... 469
Postal Rates..... 469
Postal Reclassification and Salaries...183-187
Postal Savings System, U. S.....300, 301
Postal Statistics, National..... 310
Postal Statistics, United States.....642, 643
Postmasters, Chicago..... 922
Postmasters, Large Cities..... 636
Postoffice, Chicago..... 891
Postoffice Department..... 506
Postoffice Inspector, Chicago..... 798
Postoffice Investigation Commission..... 143
Potato Crop by Countries..... 262
Potato Crop by States.....265, 266
Potato Crop, Sweet, by States..... 266
Potatoes, Trade in..... 271
Power Boat Racing..... 447
Prairie Club, Chicago..... 808
Presbyterian Church..... 538
President and Armenian Mediation..... 688
President and Cabinet..... 504
President Criticizes Congress.....105
President in Europe..... 577
President, Popular Vote for..... 722
President, Vote for, by Precincts.....775-784
President, Vote for, by Wards..... 775
Presidential Campaign.....692-711
Presidential Succession, Order of..... 103
Presidential Preference Primary, Illinois.. 768
Presidential Preference Votes..... 692
Presidential Vote (1828-1916)..... 215
Presidential Vote, Chicago, Cook County, (1884-1916) 767
President's Message to Congress..... 685
Presidents and Cabinets.....212, 213
Presidents, Burial Places..... 56
Press Club, Chicago..... 808
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Society..... 530
Prices, Increase of.....585-589
Prices, Wholesale, Decrease..... 589
Primary Election, Cook County (Sept. 15) 791
Primary Election, Illinois, Sept. 15..... 769
Primary Law, Illinois, Unconstitutional.. 820
Princeton Club, Chicago..... 808
Principal Seaports, World..... 492
Printing Paper, Tariff on..... 203
Prisoners in United States..... 671
Prisons, State..... 285
Probate Court, Cook County..... 844
Probate Judges, Illinois..... 837
Professional Schools, U. S., Statistics.... 254
Profits Tax, by Years..... 417
Progress of United States Since 1800.... 396
Prohibition Amendment.....207, 208, 576
Prohibition Director, Chicago..... 798
Prohibition National Committee..... 502
Prohibition State Committee, Illinois.... 802
Prohibition, War Act Valid..... 208
Property Assessment, Illinois..... 864
Property Valuation by States (1919)..... 476
Propositions, Vote on, Chicago.....772, 791
Protected Home Circle..... 527
Providence, R. I., Population.....649, 651
Proviso, Vote of..... 786
Public Administrator, Cook County..... 843
Public Debt, Statement..... 410
Public Domain..... 393
Public Health Association, American..... 529
Public Health, Department of, Illinois.... 835
Public Library, Chicago..... 934
Public Safety Bureau, Chicago..... 858
Public Service, Cook County, Supt..... 841
Public Service Department, Chicago.... 855
Public Use of United States Radios..... 192
Public Welfare, Department of, Illinois... 834
Public Works, Department of, Chicago... 856
Public Works, Department of, Illinois... 834
Pugilism..... 437
Pulaski Park, Chicago..... 882
Pulitzer Air Race..... 630
Pullman Public Free Library..... 938
Pulse at Different Ages..... 56

Q

Quadrangle Club, Chicago..... 809
Qualifications for Suffrage 87
Quarries in United States..... 573

R

Race, Population by..... 654
Races of the World..... 46
Racquets 451
Radios, United States, Public Use of.... 192
Railroad Labor Board..... 509
Railroad Rates, Illinois, Increased..... 801
Railroad Runs, Fast..... 46
Railroad Train Speed..... 47
Railroad Wrecks 494
Railroads, Accidents 311
Railroads, Increase in Rates..... 390
Railroads, Increase in Wages..... 390
Railroads, Loss Under Federal Control... 390
Railroads Returned to Private Control.... 390
Railroads, U. S., Operating Statistics.... 98
Railroads, U. S., Revenues and Expenses. 99
Railway Engineering Assoc., American.. 529
Railway Gardens Park, Chicago..... 885
Railroad Labor Board, Chicago..... 798
Railway Passenger Stations, Chicago..... 888
Railway Statistics, National.....310, 311
Railway Tunnels, Longest..... 53
Railways, Electric 305, 306
Railways, World's..... 288
Rainfall, United States..... 584
Rank, Army and Navy Officers..... 613
Rank of States in Population..... 647
Rapallo, Treaty of..... 684
Rates, Illinois Railroad, Increased..... 801
Rates, Taxicabs..... 799
Reading, Pa., Population.....649, 651
Real Estate Transfers, Chicago..... 851
Receipts, Shipments (1914-19), Chicago.. 928
Recent Historical Events..... 399
Recorder, Vote for..... 789
Recorders, County, Illinois..... 837
Recorder's Office, Cook County..... 841
Red Cross, American National..... 530
Red Cross, Chicago Chapter..... 796
Red Men, Order..... 523
"Reds" (see also Communists)..... 385
"Reds," Deportation 385
Registrar of Titles, Cook County..... 841
Registration, Department of, Illinois..... 835
Registration Fees, Motor, Illinois..... 796
Registration of Voters, Chicago..... 791
Regulars, Help for Widows and Dependents of 205
Rehabilitation, Vocational, Soldiers and Sailors 254, 255

Relief of European Populations..... 95
Relief of Starving Europe..... 205
Religions of the World..... 542
Religious Associations 535-542
Religious Bodies in Chicago..... 872
Religious Education Association..... 541
Representatives, Illinois 800, 801
Representatives, U. S., Apportionment..... 211
Representatives, United States, House. 713, 718
Republican Campaign Expenses..... 711
Republican Committee, Cook County..... 803
Republican National Committee..... 501
Republican State Committee, Illinois..... 802
Reservations, Senate, German Treaty..... 370
Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....153-155
Return of Polish Soldiers..... 206
Revenue, Internal, Receipts.....413-417
Revenue Laws of 1918, Federal..... 74
Revenue, United States Postal..... 642
Revenues, National 308, 309
Review, Board of, Cook County..... 842
Review, Board of, Vote for Member..... 790
Rhode Island Counties, Population..... 756
Rhode Island, Large Cities in..... 680
Rhode Island, Population of..... 646
Rhode Island State Officers 756
Rhode Island, Vote of..... 756
Rice Crop by Countries..... 263
Rice Crop by States..... 266
Rice, Trade 271
Rich, Vote of..... 786
Richmond, Va., Population.....649, 651
Rifle Shooting 459
Riot in Lexington, Ky..... 486
River Forest Library 940
River Forest, Vote of..... 786
Rivers, Longest 31
Rivers and Harbors 206
Rivers and Harbors, Bureau, Chicago..... 855
Riverside, Vote of..... 786
Roads, Federal Aid for..... 579
Roads, Illinois Plan 580
Roads, Public in United States, Mileage.. 579
Roberts Square Park, Chicago 884
Robertson, Alice, Photograph and Sketch. 684
Rochester, N. Y., Population 649, 651
Rockefeller Gifts to Charity..... 601
Rocky Ledge Park, Chicago..... 884
Roller Skating 436
Roosevelt, F. D., Acceptance..... 711
Roosevelt, F. D., Photograph..... 694
Roosevelt Memorial Association 200, 201
Root, Elihu, Lincoln Statue Address..... 628
Roque 466
Rosin, Trade in..... 271
Rotary Club, Chicago 809
Roumania, Government of..... 554
Roumanians in the United States...658, 662
Rowing 443
Royal Arcanum 521, 527
Royal Arch Masons 520
Royal League 522, 527
Royal Neighbors of America..... 527
Royal and Select Masters 520
Royalists Win in Greece..... 643
Running, Long Distance 454
Rural Population 658, 664
Russell Square Park, Chicago..... 881
Russia, Government of..... 554
Russians in United States.....658, 662
Russian-Polish War..... 688
Ruth Club, Chicago..... 809
Rutherford Park, Chicago..... 884
Rye Crop by Countries..... 262
Rye Crop by States..... 265
Rye, Trade in..... 271
Ryerson Library, Art Institute..... 938

S

Saddle and Cycle Club, Chicago..... 809
Safety Council, National 530
Sage Foundation 574
St. George, Daughters of 523
St. Ignatius College Library..... 938
St. Louis, Mo., Population 649, 651
St. Paul, Minn., Population 649, 651
Salaries, Postal 183-187
Salaries, School, Chicago 899-901
Salt Lake City, Utah, Population 649, 651
Salvador, Government of 558
Salt Creek Park 884
Salvation Army 541
Samoa, American 560
Samoa, Population of 648
San Antonio, Tex., Population 649, 651
San Francisco, Cal., Population 649, 651
San Remo Conference on Armenia 380
Sanitary District, Chicago 869
Sanitary District Trustees, Vote 790
Sault Ste. Marie Canal..... 307
Seas, Area, Depth 57
Seasons 23
Sesame 38
Sixty-Sixth Congress, 2d Session, Work of 104
Schaumberg, Vote of 786
Scheldt River Navigation Control 644
Schleswig Plebiscite 684
School Finances, Chicago, ...902-904
School Salaries, Chicago 899
School Statistics, Chicago 904
School Statistics, Common, by Years 255
School Superintendents, County, Illinois.. 838
School Systems, State (1917-18) 253, 254
Schools, Chicago 896-899
Schools in Outlying Possessions 255
Schools, Superintendent of, Cook County.. 842
Sciences, Chicago Academy 867
Sciences, National Academy of 529
Scotch in United States.....658, 662
Scottish Rite Masons 520
Scranton, Pa., Population 649, 651
Seaports of World 492
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Finances 982
Seattle, Wash., Population 649, 651
Secret Service, U. S., Chicago 798
Secretary of State, Cook Co., Vote 790
Senate, Illinois 800
Senate, U. S., Action in German Peace Treaty 367
Senate, U. S., Committees 716
Senate, U. S., Members 712, 717
Senator, U. S., Vote for in Chicago and Cook County..... 788
Senatorial Apportionment, Illinois, Map.. 822
Senatorial Districts, Illinois.....823, 824
Service Chevrons 613, 617
Service Club, Chicago 809
Settlements, Chicago Federation of 869
Seward Park, Chicago 880
Sewers, Bureau of, Chicago 856
Sex, Population by 655
Shedd's Park, Chicago 882
Sheep (1920) 268
Sheep by States..... 270
Sheep on Farms.....268, 269
Sheridan Park, Chicago 883
Sheriff, Cook County, Elections for..... 767
Sheriffs, Cook County 875
Sheriffs, County, Illinois 838
Sheriff's Office, Cook County 843
Sherman Antitrust Law..... 86
Sherman Park, Chicago 881
Shipments, Receipts (1914-1919) Chicago 928
Shipping Board, U. S.....172, 509
Shipping Data 96
Shipping Disasters 288
Shipping, Growth of, American..... 286
Shipping Terms 97
Ships (see also Vessels)..... 603
Ships Built in 1919, 1920 287
Ships, U. S. Navy 603
Ships, World's 288
Short Ballot Organization, National 530
Shorthand Writing, Record 68
Siam, Government of 556
Silver, Bar, Price of 296

Silver, Bullion Value 297
Silver Coinage, by Nations.....295, 296
Silver Coinage, by U. S 296
Silver Coinage, by World 296
Silver, Commercial Ratio 297
Silver, Exports, Imports 283
Silver, Gold, Stocks in U. S. 296
Silver, Gold, U. S. 295
Silver, Gold, U. S. Product 297
Silver, Gold, World Production 295
Sims-Daniels Controversy 609
Sinn Fein, Ireland..... 625
Sinn Fein, U. S. 627
Sioux Falls, S. D., Population 680
Sixth Corps Area, U. S. Army 913
Skating, Ice 449
Skating, Roller 436
Ski Jumping 450
Slovenic National Benefit Society 527
Slovenic Progressive Benefit Society 527
Small Parks, Chicago 883
Smithsonian Institution..... 43
Sons of Norway 527
Social Service Bureau, Cook County 842
Social Service Club, Chicago 809
Social Work, National Conference 530
Socialist National Committee 503
Socialist State Committee, Illinois..... 802
Socialists Barred from N. Y. Assembly... 393
Societies, Learned 528
Societies, Patriotic, U. S. 530
Societies, State, in Chicago 796
Sociological Society, American 529
Soldier Dead, Return from France 382
Soldiers' Homes..... 620
Soldiers' Homes, Aid for, State..... 204
Sons of American Revolution 533
Sons of the Revolution, Illinois 534
Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. 531
Sorghum Sirup Produced (1919)..... 267
Sorghums, Grain, Crop by States 267
South Africa, Union of..... 549
South America, Population 645
South America, Population of..... 645
South American Republics, Government of 557
South Carolina Counties, Population..... 756
South Carolina, Large Cities in..... 680
South Carolina, Population of..... 646
South Carolina State Officers..... 756
South Carolina, Vote of..... 756
South Dakota Counties, Population..... 757
South Dakota, Population of..... 646
South Dakota State Officers 757
South Dakota, Vote of..... 757
South End Woman's Club, Chicago 809
South Park Avenue Bonds, Vote on..... 772
South Parks System 880
South Shore Country Club, Chicago 809
South Slavonic Catholic Union 527
Spa Conference 635
Spain, Government of..... 554
Spaniards in United States.....658, 662
Spanish-American War, Order of..... 534
Spanish War Veterans..... 534
Speakers of House 216
Specific Gravity Table 53
Spirits, Liquors, Produced..... 492
Spiritualists' Association, National..... 541
Spitzbergen 553
Spitzbergen Under Norwegian Rule..... 645
Spokane, Wash., Population.....649, 651
Sporting Records..... 419
Springfield, Mass., Population 649, 651
Stadium Bonds, Vote on..... 772
Standard Club, Chicago..... 809
Standard Time Zones 41, 42
Standard Time Zones at Sea..... 484
Stanford Park, Chicago..... 882
Stanton Park, Chicago..... 880
Stars, Brightest 37
Stars, Number of..... 359
State Capitals 644
State, Department of..... 505
State Legislatures..... 644
State Mottoes 58
State Nicknames and Flowers..... 58
State Officials 722, 765
State Prisons in United States..... 385
State School Systems (1917-18).....253, 254
State Societies in Chicago..... 796
States and Territories, Historical Data of. 215
State's Attorney, Cook County..... 841
State's Attorney, Elections, Cook County. 76
State's Attorney, Vote, Chicago and Cook County 789
State's Attorneys, Cook County..... 919
State's Attorneys, Illinois..... 838
State's Attorney's Office, Cook County.... 841
States, Capitals, Governors, Etc..... 644
States, Population of..... 646
States, Population of, by Census Years.. 647
States, Population by Rank..... 647
Statistical Association, American..... 529
Statistics, American Cities..... 477
Statistics, Bureau of, Chicago..... 857
Statistics, Financial, of States (1919).... 475
Statistics, Mortality, United States..... 487
Steamship Disasters, Great..... 471
Steamships, Ocean, Great..... 100
Stedman, Seymour, Photograph..... 694
Steel, Crude, Production..... 471
Steel Rails, Production..... 534
Stickney, Vote of..... 786
Stockyards, Chicago 798
Stony Island Parkway..... 884
Storage Space Required, Ships..... 96
Storms 294
Storms and Floods 494
Street Lighting in Chicago..... 797
Street Numbering Guide, Chicago 871
Street Railway Chronology, Chicago..... 867
Streets, Bureau of, Chicago..... 856
Structures, Height, Famous..... 309
Students in Foreign Universities..... 255
Submarine Bases, United States..... 602
Submarine S-5, Sinking of..... 610
Subtreasuries Discontinued.....205, 206
Suburbs of Chicago..... 914
Suez Canal..... 307
Suffrage Association, National American. 530
Suffrage, Qualifications..... 87
Suffrage, Woman..... 386
Sugar Crop, Beet, by Countries..... 263
Sugar Crop, Cane, by Countries..... 263
Sugar Crop in Louisiana..... 268
Sugar Crop by States..... 267
Sugar Equalization Board..... 203
Sugar, Trade in..... 271
Sugar Trade, United States (1920)..... 388
Sulgrave Institution..... 95
Sumner Debating Society, Chicago..... 809
Sun 39
Sun, Facts About..... 40
Sunday School Union, American..... 541
Sunday Schools, United States (1916).... 547
Superior Court Clerk, Vote for..... 789
Superintendent Public Service, Cook County 841
Superintendent of Schools, Cook County. 842
Superior Court, Cook County..... 844
Supervising Engineers, Chicago..... 855
Supplies, Department of, Chicago..... 857
Supreme Court, Illinois 833
Supreme Court Clerk, Cook County Vote.. 790
Supreme Court, United States..... 510
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur..... 527
Surgeons, Association Orificial..... 528
Surgeons, Clinical Congress of..... 529
Surveyor, Cook County 842
Surveyor, County, Vote for..... 790
Sweden, Government of..... 554
Swedes in United States.....658, 662
Swedish Club, Chicago 809
Sweet Potatoes, Crop, by States..... 266
Swift & Co., Finances..... 982
Swimming 447
Swine by States..... 270
Swine on Farms..... 269
Swiss Railroads, Electrification..... 286

Swiss in United States.....658, 662
Switchmen's Union of North America.... 527
Switzerland, Government of..... 555
Symphony Orchestra, Chicago..... 873
Syracuse, N. Y., Population.....649, 652
Syria 556

T

Tablet to A. E. F., Chicago..... 930
Tariff Commission, U. S..... 509
Tariff Legislation Since 1884, Synopsis... 260
Tariff on Printing Paper..... 203
Tariff Rates (See U. S. Customs Duties). 289
Tax Association, National..... 530
Tax, Income, by Years..... 417
Tax, Profits, by Years..... 417
Tax Rates, Chicago..... 876
Taxable Property, Chicago..... 876
Taxable Property, Cook County..... 877
Taxes, Admission and Dues..... 80
Taxes, Beverages 79
Taxes, Child Labor..... 85
Taxes, Corporations 77
Taxes, Estates 79
Taxes, Excess Profits..... 78
Taxes, Excise 81
Taxes, Income 74
Taxes, Income, Personal Statistics.....637-641
Taxes, Insurance 79
Taxes, Special 82
Taxes, Stamps 84
Taxes, Tobacco 80
Taxes, Transportation 79
Taxes, War Profits..... 78
Taxicab Rates 799
Tea Consumed, U. S..... 311
Tea, Trade in..... 271
Teachers' Salaries, Chicago.....899-901
Telegraph Statistics, National.....310, 311
Telegraph Statistics, U. S..... 261
Telegraphs, World's 288
Telephone Rates, Long Distance..... 636
Telephone Statistics, U. S..... 261
Telescopes, Longest in World..... 210
Temperatures, High, Low, U. S..... 584
Tennessee Counties, Population..... 757
Tennessee, Large Cities in..... 680
Tennessee, Population of..... 646
Tennessee State Officers..... 757
Tennessee, Vote of..... 757
Tennis 434
Tercentenary of Pilgrims' Landing..... 206
Texas Counties, Population..... 758
Texas, Large Cities in..... 680
Texas, Population of..... 646
Texas State Officers..... 760
Texas, Vote of..... 758
Theater Fires and Panics..... 258
Theaters, Chicago..... 905
Thermometers Compared..... 47
Thornton, Vote of..... 786
Three Arts Club, Chicago..... 809
Three Score and Ten Club, Chicago..... 809
Time, Difference in..... 43
Time, Eras of..... 23
Time, Foreign Standards of..... 43
Time and Standards of..... 41
Time Zones, Standard, at Sea..... 484
Titles, Abbreviations of..... 56
Tobacco Crop by Countries..... 263
Tobacco Crop by States..... 266
Tobacco Tax..... 80
Tobacco, Trade in..... 271
Toledo, O., Population.....649, 652
Tonnage, Displacement 96, 97
Tonnage in Foreign Trade..... 283
Tornadoes 294
Torpedo Boat Destroyers, U. S.....604, 605
Torpedo Stations, U. S..... 602
Torrens System Land Titles..... 851
Town and Country Club, Chicago..... 809
Trade Commission, Federal..... 509
Trade, Department of, Illinois..... 835
Trade Marks, Registration of..... 73
Traffic Club, Chicago..... 809
Train-Automobile Collisions..... 495
Trans. of Motor Vehicles and Equip. 203, 204
Transportation Act (1920).....111, 134
Transportation Tax..... 79
Trap Shooting..... 457
Treasurer, Cook County..... 841
Treasurer, State, Cook County, Vote..... 790
Treasurers, Chicago..... 839
Treasurers, County, Illinois..... 838
Treasury Department..... 505
Treaty of Sevres (with Turkey)..... 385
Treaty of Versailles Ratified..... 627
Trenton, N. J., Population.....649, 652
Trips Around World, Fastest..... 211
Trotting Records..... 440
Trumbull, Lyman, Park..... 881
Tuberculosis Association, National..... 529
Tuesday Art and Travel Club, Chicago.... 809
Tunis, Government of..... 557
Tunnels, Chicago..... 810
Tunnels, Railway, Longest..... 53
Turkey, Government of..... 555
Turpetine, Trade in..... 271
Turks in United States.....658, 662
Twenty-Second Street Parkway..... 884
Typewriters, American, Exports..... 288
Typical Army, U. S..... 596

U

Ukrainia 555
Unclaimed Estates, Great Britain..... 99
Uniform Laws Commission, Illinois..... 836
Union Ex-Prisoners of War, Natl. Assoc.. 532
Union League Club, Chicago..... 809
Union Park, Chicago..... 882
Union Printers' Club, Chicago..... 809
Union Stockyards, Chicago..... 798
Union Wages and Hours, U. S.....63, 64
Unitarian Church..... 539
United American Mechanics..... 527
United Artisans..... 527
United Charities of Chicago..... 796
United Order of Foresters..... 527
United Order of Golden Cross..... 527
United Societies for Local Self-Government 918
United States and Armenia..... 380
United States Army.....590-601
U. S. Army, Chicago Headquarters..... 913
United States, Area of..... 665
United States Arsenals..... 214
United States Coast Guard..... 44
United States Coast Line..... 52
United States Constitution..... 312
United States Customs Duties.....289-294
United States, Education.....253-255
United States Enters the War..... 321
United States Government..... 505
United States, Library of Congress..... 418
United States Military Academy..... 609
United States Mineral Products..... 259
United States Mint, in Chicago, Proposed. 871
United States Mints, Assay Offices..... 389
United States National Wealth (1912) 256-258
United States Naval Academy..... 608
United States Navy.....602-608
United States Navy, Increase of..... 206
United States Navy, Increase of Pay..199, 200
United States Population.....646-664
Age Periods..... 657
Age Periods, by Color..... 658
At Each Census, 1790-1850..... 648
At Each Census, 1860-1920..... 647
By Color, Race..... 654
By States..... 654
Center of..... 652
Decennial Increase 648
Foreign Born.....656, 657, 658, 659
Geographic Divisions, 1850-1910..... 648
Increase, Decennial..... 648
Males of Militia Age, (1910)..... 657
Men of Voting Age..... 656
Negro, 1790-1910..... 655

Of States..... 647
Per Square Mile..... 665
Sex Classification..... 655
United States and Possessions..... 648
White, Colored, by States..... 654
Urban, Rural.....658-664
Women 21 Years and Over..... 657
United States and Possessions, Population 648
United States Postal Statistics.....642, 643
United States Postoffice, Reclassification and Salaries.....183-187
United States, Progress Since 1800..... 396
United States Public Debt..... 410
United States Radios, Public Use of..... 192
United States Reclamation Service..... 391
United States Shipping Board.....172, 509
United States Steel Corporation..... 307
Universalist Church, Y. P. C. U..... 540
Universities, American.....247-253
Universities, Foreign, Students..... 255
Universities, United States, Statistics..... 254
University of Chicago Library..... 936
University Club, Chicago..... 809
University Libraries, Statistics..... 577
Urban Population.....658-664
Uruguay, Government of..... 557
Utah Counties, Population..... 761
Utah, Large Cities in..... 681
Utah, Population of..... 646
Utah State Officers..... 761
Utah, Vote of..... 761

V

Valuation of American Cities..... 481
Valuation of Property by States (1919).. 476
Venezuela, Government of..... 557
Venizelos Defeat in Greece..... 643
Verdun, France, Medal of Honor..... 206
Vermont Counties, Population..... 761
Vermont, Population of..... 646
Vermont State Officers..... 761
Vermont, Vote of..... 761
Vernon Park, Chicago..... 882
Vessels (see also Ships)..... 603
Vessels Built in United States..... 287
Vicksburg Military Statue Commission.... 836
Victory Lapel Button..... 615
Victory Medal.....614, 615
Villa, Surrender of..... 624
Virgin Islands..... 560
Virgin Islands, Population of..... 648
Virginia Counties, Population..... 761
Virginia, Large Cities in..... 681
Virginia Library (Chicago)..... 940
Virginia, Population of..... 646
Virginia State Officers..... 762
Virginia, Vote of..... 761
Visibility, Objects, on Lakes..... 560
Visiting Nurse Association..... 796
Vocational Education Board, Chicago..... 798
Vocational Education, Federal Board..... 509
Vocational Rehabilitation 201-203
Vocational Rehabilitation, Soldiers and Sailors 254, 255
Vocational Schools, Statistics.....254, 255
Volstead Act 210
Volunteers of America..... 541
Vopicka, Minister, Resigns..... 721
Vote, Electoral, by States..... 721
Vote, Illinois, Popular..... 766
Vote, Popular, for President..... 722
Vote, Presidential (1828-1916)..... 215
Vote, Women, in Election..... 711
Voters, Registration of, Chicago..... 791
Voting Age, Men of (1910)..... 656
Voting Qualifications. (See also Suffrage Qualifications) 87
Voyages, Atlantic, Fastest..... 100

W

Wages, Tables of..... 55
Wages, Union, United States.....63, 64
Walnuts, Shelled, Imports..... 288
War Criminals, Punishment Sought..... 376
War Criminals, Some of Those Accused.. 379
War Criminals, Trial of..... 378
War Department 505
War, Effect on Corporation Incomes..... 65
War Profits, Tax..... 78
War Prohibition Act Valid.....208-210
War Risk Insurance Law, Changes....108-111
War, World 321-364
Allied Commander in Chief..... 333
American Effort 322
American Troops in Italy..... 342
American Troops in Russia..... 343
American War Facts..... 322
Ammunition 323
Armies of Occupation..... 364
Artillery Production 323
Aviation 323
British Share..... 359
Casualties 323
Casualties, American 355
Chicago and the War..... 967
Chronology, General 360-364
Clothing 507
Cost 324, 357
Criminals, Punishment Sought..... 376
Criminals, Some of Those Accused..... 379
Criminals, Trial of..... 378
Declarations of War..... 321
Duration of War, by Countries..... 322
European Territorial Changes, Map..... 569
First American Army..... 336
Food 507
Illinois Casualties 357
Intelligence 329
International Comparisons 323
Men in Battle 323
Merchants Vessels Sunk..... 382
Meuse-Argonne Battle.....324, 338
Military Situation 325
Munitions 344
Nations Involved 321
Naval Vessels Lost..... 359
Operations 330
Organization Projects 326
Peace Treaties, Dates..... 322
Pershing, Gen., Report of..... 325
Prisoners of War..... 351
Return of Troops to United States..... 343
Rifles 323
St. Mihiel, Battle of..... 336
Second American Army..... 342
Severance of Diplomatic Relations..... 321
Soldier Dead, Return from France..... 382
Soldiers Furnished, by States..... 322
Supply, Services of 344
Surrender Dates 321
Tanks, Tractors 349
Training of Troops.....323-328
Transportation of Troops..... 323
United States Enters War..... 321
Welfare Work 354
Wards and Aldermen, Chicago..... 871
Wards, Boundaries, Chicago.....908-910
Washington, D. C., Population.....649, 652
Washington Park, Chicago..... 880
Washington Square Park, Chicago..... 885
Washington (State) Counties, Population 762
Washington, Large Cities in..... 681
Washington (State), Population of..... 646
Washington State Officers..... 763
Washington, Vote of..... 762
Washington's Farewell Address..... 319
Water, Bureau of, Chicago..... 856
Water Power Act, Federal.....192-199
Waterfalls, Famous, World..... 258
Watkins, A. S., Photograph..... 695
Wealth, Comparative, of Nations..... 258
Wealth, National, U. S., (1912).....256-258
Weather Bureau, Chicago..... 798
Weather Forecasts, Signals..... 46
Weather, United States..... 584

Wedding Anniversaries..... 47
Wednesday Club, Chicago..... 809
Weights and Measures, Dept. of, Chicago. 858
Weights, Measures, Illinois..... 910
Weights and Measures, U. S..... 49
Weights, Miscellaneous 96
Weights, Pounds, Per Cubic Foot..... 96
Welles Park, Chicago..... 880
Welsh in United States.....658, 662
West Chicago Parks..... 882
West End Woman's Club, Chicago..... 809
West Point Academy 609
West Virginia Counties, Population..... 763
West Virginia, Large Cities in..... 681
West Viriginia, Population of..... 646
West Virginia, Vote of..... 763
Western Catholic Union..... 527
Western Electric Company, Finances..... 982
Western Society of Engineers, Chicago. 809, 867
Western Society of Engineers, Library.... 940
Wheat Crop by Countries..... 262
Wheat Crop by States.....263, 264
Wheat, Federal Control of..... 547
Wheat Flour, Trade in..... 270
Wheat Harvest Calendar..... 286
Wheat, Price, Chicago..... 878
Wheat, Trade in..... 270
Wheeling, Vote of..... 786
Wicker Park, Chicago..... 882
Widows and Dependents of Regulars, Help for 205
Wilhelm, Kaiser, Holland Holds..... 376
Wilmington, Del., Population.....649, 652
Wilson, Woodrow, Addresses, Notes, Etc.
Advice to Oregonians..... 694
Armenian Mediation 688
Asks Congress for Mandate on Armenia 380
Cabinet Changes 394
Call for First Meeting, League of Nations 561
Congratulations on Suffrage Amendment 387
Correspondence with Secretary Lansing. 394
Jackson Day Letter..... 693
Letter to Senator Hitchcock on Article 10..... 368
Message to Congress..... 685
Pleas for League of Nations.....695, 696
Veto of Peace Resolution..... 375
Visits to Europe, Chronology..... 577
Wilson & Co., Finances..... 982
Wind Barometer Table, Great Lakes..... 581
Wines, Liquors, Consumed..... 476
Winnemac Park, Chicago..... 885
Wireless, Nauen Station..... 576
Wisconsin Counties, Population..... 764
Wisconsin, Large Cities in..... 681
Wisconsin, Population of..... 646
Wisconsin State Officers..... 765
Wisconsin, Vote of..... 764
Woman, Second, Elected to Congress..... 684
Woman Suffrage, U. S..... 386
Woman Vote in Election..... 711
Woman's Athletic Club, Chicago..... 809
Woman's Aid Club, Chicago..... 808
Woman's Club, Chicago..... 808
Woman's Protective Association..... 796
Woman's Relief Corps..... 531
Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association. 572
Women, National Council 530
Women 21 Years or More (1910)..... 657
Women of Voting Age..... 657
Women Voters, Nat. League of..... 503
Women's Benefit Association of Maccabees 527
Women's Bureau 205
Women's Catholic Orders of Foresters.... 527
Women's Christian Temperance Union.... 530
Women's City Club, Chicago.....809-918
Women's Clubs, General Federation..... 530
Women's Fellowship Club, Chicago..... 809
Women's Votes 387
Wood Pulp, Trade in..... 272
Woodlawn Park Club, Chicago..... 809
Woodlawn Woman's Club, Chicago..... 809
Woodmen Circle 527
Woodmen of America, Modern..... 522
Woodmen of the World..... 521
Wool (1920)..... 268
Wool, Trade in..... 272
Worcester, Mass., Population.....649, 652
Workmen, United Order 523
World, Armies and Navies..... 601
World, Fast Trips Around..... 211
World, Money 297, 298
World, Population 644
World Records, Athletic..... 455
World's Largest Cities.....681, 682
World's Series, Baseball..... 420
Worth, Vote of..... 786
Wound Chevrons.....613, 617
Wrecks, Railroad 494
Wrestling 448
Wyoming Counties, Population..... 765
Wyoming, Population of..... 646
Wyoming State Officers..... 765
Wyoming, Vote of..... 765

Y

Yachting 442
Yale Club, Chicago..... 809
Yale-Harvard Boat Race..... 443
Yonkers, N. Y., Population of.....649, 652
Young Fortnightly Club, Chicago..... 809
Young Men's Christian Association..... 540
Young Men's Jewish Charities..... 796
Youngstown, O., Population.....649, 652

Z

Zivena Beneficial Society..... 527
Zodiac, Signs of.....34-36
Zoning Commission Ordinance..... 816
Zoological Gardens 527
Zoological Gardens, McCormick..... 866
Zoologists, American Society..... 529

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertising: Buckley, Dement & Co..... 947
Advertising: Thos. Cusack company.....
.....Opposite Back Cover
Albaugh-Dover company..... 963
American Steel and Wire company..... 996
Arthur Dixon Transfer company..... 989
Automobiles: Reo Motor Car Company of Chicago, Inc.....Inside Front Flyleaf
Baker, Alfred L., & Co..... 931
Banking: Central Trust Company of Illinois.....Inside Back Flyleaf
Banking: Corn Exchange National bank..
.....Inside Back Cover
Banking: Merchants Loan and Trust company.....Outside Back Cover
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler..... 945
Baseball Park: Comiskey..... 967
Baseball Park: Cubs..... 971
Becker, A. G., & Co..... 931
Belting and Supplies: Fensholt & Fechner 963
Benjamin Electric Mfg. company..... 979
Bible institute, Moody, Chicago..... 971
Bingham's Son, Sam'l, Manufacturing Co. 943
Blatchford, E. W., company..... 965
Bonds (guaranty): United States Fidelity and Guaranty company..... 981

Brick: Illinois Brick company..... 949
Buckley, Dement & Co..... 947
Byllesby, H. M., & Co..... 929
Castings: The National Malleable Castings company 955
Castings: The Western Foundry company 988
Central Printing and Engraving company. 951
Central Trust Company of Illinois.....
.....Inside Back Flyleaf
Chicago Elevated Railroads.....991-992
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. 993
Chicago, Surface Lines.....973-977
Chicago Telephone company.....984-987
Clement, Curtis & Co..... 989
Coal: Waller Coal company.....1021
Comiskey Baseball Park..... 967
Commercial Paper: A. G. Becker & Co.. 931
Commonwealth Edison Electric shops.. 979
Conkling, Price & Webb..... 937
Corn Exchange National bank.....
.....Inside Back Cover
Cubs Baseball Park..... 971
Cusack, Thos., company..Opposite Back Cover
Deeds, Recorder of..... 959
Des Plaines State bank..... 931
Eckhart, B. A., Milling company..... 956
Eclipse Printing company..... 988
Electric Supplies: Commonwealth Edison company..... 979
Elevated Railroads, Chicago.....991-992
Elevated Railroads, points reached by.... 992
Elmes, Charles F., Engineering works.... 961
Engineering: Charles F. Elmes Engineering works 961
Fensholt & Fechner..... 963
Foundry Company, The Western..... 988
Furniture, Business: Alexander H. Revell & Co. 995
Grain: J. Rosenbaum Grain company... 995
Heating, Ventilating: Phillips, Getschow company 961
Hines, Edward, Lumber company..... 953
Hool Realty company..... 933
Hotel Planters 994
Illinois Brick company..... 949
Illinois Life Insurance company.....
.....Opposite Front Cover
Illinois Traction System.....968-969
Insurance: Conkling, Price & Webb..... 937
Insurance: Illinois Life Insurance company .....Inside Front Cover
Insurance: Marsh & McLennan.....
.....Inside Front Cover
Insurance: Public Life Insurance Co..... 939
Insurance: United States Fidelity and Guaranty company..... 981
Interurban Lines: Chicago to Milwaukee.. 993
Interurban Lines: Illinois Traction....968-969
Investment Securities: A. G. Becker & Co. 931
Investments: H. M. Byllesby & Co..... 929
Lamps, Electric: Commonwealth Edison company 979
Larson, Martin 932
LaSalle Extension university..... 941
Lighting Specialties: Benjamin Electric Manufacturing company..... 979
Lindlahr Sanitarium, The..... 935
Lumber: Edward Hines Lumber company 953
Marsh & McLennan.....Inside Front Cover
Marshall-Jackson company.....1022
Master Trucks, Inc..... 989
McKinley Lines.....968-969
Medical laboratory, United States..... 990
Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock company . 957
Merchandise, General: Montgomery Ward & Co.....Faces Title Page
Merchandise, General: Samuel Phillipson & Co..... 995
Merchants Loan and Trust company.....
.....Outside Back Cover
Metals Stereotype, Etc.: E. W. Blatchford company 965
Millers: B. A. Eckhart Milling company. 956
Milwaukee Electric railroad..... 993
Montgomery Ward & Co.....Faces Title Page
Moody Bible institute, Chicago..... 971
Mortgages: Hool Realty company..... 933
National Malleable Castings Co., The.... 955
Oliver Typewriter Co..... 1
Paper Mill Supplies: Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock company..... 957
Phillips, Getschow company..... 961
Planters, Hotel..... 994
Printers' Rollers: Sam'l Bingham's Son Manufacturing company 943
Printing: Eclipse Printing company..... 988
Printing, Engraving: Central Printing and Engraving company 951
Printing: Marshall-Jackson company....1022
Printing: Regan Printing House..... 981
Public Life Insurance company..... 939
Radiators, Automobile: Sheppard Mfg. Co. 979
Recorder of Deeds..... 959
Regan Printing House..... 981
Registration of Titles: Torrens System.. 958
Reo Motor Car Company of Chicago, Inc.
.....Inside Front Flyleaf
Revell, Alexander H., & Co..... 995
Rosenbaum, J., Grain company..... 995
Sam'l Bingham's Son Mfg. company..... 943
Samuel Phillipson & Co..... 995
Sanitarium, The Lindlahr..... 935
Separators, Cream: Albaugh-Dover Co.... 963
Sharp & Smith..... 963
Sheppard Manufacturing company..... 979
Shoes: Martin Larson..... 932
Stationery: Marshall-Jackson company...1022
Stocks, Bonds, Grain: Alfred L. Baker & Co. 931
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton: Clement, Curtis & Co..... 989
Street Railways, Chicago: Statistics, points reached by.....973-977
Street Railways: Chicago Surface Lines
..... 973-977
Surgical Supplies: Sharp & Smith..... 963
Teaming: A. T. Willett company..... 955
Telephones: Chicago Telephone Co....984-987
Tenso Die Castings: Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 945
Torrens Registration System..... 958
Transferring, Forwarding: Arthur Dixon company 989
Trucks, Motor: Master Trucks, Inc..... 989
Type: Barnhart Bros. & Spindler..... 945
Typewriters: The Oliver Typewriter Co.. 1
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. 981
United States Medical laboratory..... 990
University, LaSalle Extension..... 941
Waller Coal company.....1021
Washers, Electric: Albaugh-Dover Co... 963
Western Foundry company, The..... 988
Willett, A. T., company..... 955
Wire Fencing, Etc.: American Steel and Wire company..... 996

ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1921

[Astronomical calculations for 1921 by B. Hart Wright, DeLand, Fla.]

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for "parallax and refraction." The figures given are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

Daylight Saving—Advance one hour in April, May, June, July, August, September and October to convert into the "daylight saving time," where same is used locally.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters Sign.	Long.	Constellation.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.		D.	H.	M.
Capri.	270°	Sagit.	Dec. 21..	10:17 p.m.	9:17 p.m.	1920 Winter begins and lasts.....	89	0	26
Aries	0°	Pisces	Mch. 20..	10:51 p.m.	9:51 p.m.	1921 Spring begins and lasts.....	91	19	37
Cancer	90°	Gemini	June 21..	6:36 p.m.	5:36 p.m.	1921 Summer begins and lasts.....	93	14	36
Libra	180°	Virgo	Sept. 23..	9:20 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	1921 Autumn begins and lasts.....	89	18	40
Capri.	270°	Sagit.	Dec. 22..	4:08 a.m.	3:08 a.m.	1921 Winter begins. Tropical year.	365	5	19

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1921 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 145th and the beginning of the 146th year of the Independence of the United States.

The year 1339-40 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1340 begins Sept. 3.

The year 4618 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2233 of the Grecian era.

The year 5681-82 of the Jewish era; the year 5682 begins at sunset Oct. 2.

The year 7429-30 of the Byzantine era, begins Sept. 1.

The year 2581 of the Japanese era.

The year 6634 of the Julian period and Jan. 1 is the 2,422,691st day since the beginning of the Julian period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday letter	B
Epact of moon's age, Jan. 1	21
Lunar cycle or golden number	3
Solar cycle	26
Roman indiction	4
Dionysian period	250
Jewish lunar cycle	19
Julian period	6634

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1921.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision.)
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 23—Septuagesima Sunday.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Jan. 30—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 6—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 8—Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 9—Ash Wednesday.
Feb. 13—Quadragesima Sunday.
Feb. 14—St. Valentine's day.
Feb. 24—St. Matthias.
March 1—St. David's day.
March 6—Mid-Lent Sunday
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 20—Palm Sunday.
March 25—Good Friday.
March 27—Easter Sunday.
April 3—Low Sunday.
April 23—St. George.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James—Rogation Sunday.
May 5—Ascension (Holy Thursday).
May 15—Whitsunday (Pentecost).
May 22—Trinity Sunday.
May 26—Corpus Christi.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.
June 29—Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
July 15—St. Swithin.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 15—Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—John the Baptist beheaded.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Holy Cross, exaltation of.
Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Sept. 29—St. Michael and All Angels.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 28—SS. Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 11—Martinmas.
Nov. 24—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 25—St. Catherine.
Nov. 27—Advent Sunday.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 8—Conception B. V. M.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 16, 18 and 19
		Pentecost	May 18, 20 and 21
		Sept. 14	Sept. 21, 23 and 24
		Dec. 13	Dec. 14, 16 and 17

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR—YEAR 5681-82 A. M.

The year 5681 is the 19th and last of the 299th cycle of 19 years—a leap year, 2d Adar or VeAdar, being added, making 384 days.

Year.	Month No.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	
5681....	5..	Sh'vat	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday-Wednesday, Jan. 10
5681....	6..	Adar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Feb. 8-9
5681....	7..	2d Adar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, March 10-11
5681....	7..	2d Adar	13..	Fast of Esther	Wednesday, March 23
5681....	7..	2d Adar	14-15..	Purim	Thursday-Friday, March 24-25
5681....	8..	Nissan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, April 9
5681....	8..	Nissan	15..	1st day of Passover	Saturday, April 23
5681....	9..	Iyar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, May 8-9
5681....	9..	Iyar	18..	Lag B'Omer	Thursday, May 26
5681....	9..	Iyar	18..	33d day of Omer	Thursday, May 26
5681....	10..	Sivan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, June 7
5681....	10..	Sivan	6..	1st day of Pentecost	Sunday, June 12
5681....	11..	Tammuz	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, July 6-7
5681....	11..	Tammuz	17..	Fast of Tammuz	*Saturday, July 23
5681....	12..	Av	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, Aug. 5
5681....	12..	Av	9..	Fast of Av	*Saturday, Aug. 13
5681....	13..	Ellul	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Sept. 3-4
5682....	1..	Tishri	1..	1st day of New Year	†Monday, Oct. 3
5682....	1..	Tishri	3..	Fast of Gedaliah	Wednesday, Oct. 5
5682....	1..	Tishri	10..	Yom-Kippur	Wednesday, Oct. 12
5682....	1..	Tishri	15..	1st day of Tabernacles	Monday, Oct. 17
5682....	1..	Tishri	21..	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Sunday, Oct. 23
5682....	1..	Tishri	22..	Sh'mini Atseres	Monday, Oct. 24
5682....	1..	Tishri	23..	Simchas-Torah	Tuesday, Oct. 25
5682....	2..	Chesvan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Nov. 1-2
5682....	3..	Kislev	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Dec. 1-2
5682....	3..	Kislev	25..	1st day of Chanukah	Monday, Dec. 26
5682....	4..	Tebet	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Dec. 31 & Jan. 1, 1922

*Observed the following day. †Begins at sunset Oct. 2.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR—YEAR 1339-40.

The year 1339 is the 19th of the 45th cycle of 30 years and is a common year of 354 days, as follows:

Year.	Month No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts days.
1339..	5..	Jomhadi I	Jan. 10	30
1339..	6..	Jomhadi II	Feb. 9	29
1339..	7..	Rajeb	March 10	30
1339..	8..	Sheban	April 9	29
1339..	9..	Ramadan (fast)	May 8	30
1339..	10..	Schawall	June 7	29
1339..	11..	Dul-Kaeda	July 6	30
1339..	12..	Dul-Heggia	Aug. 5	29
1340..	1..	Muharrem	Sept. 3	30
1340..	2..	Saphar	Oct. 3	29
1340..	3..	Rabia I	Nov. 1	30
1340..	4..	Rabia II	Dec. 1	29
1340..	5..	Jomhadi I	Dec. 30	30
1340..	6..	Jomhadi II	Jan. 29, 1922.	

GREEK CHURCH CALENDAR, A. D. 1921—A. M. 8030.

New style.	Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 7—	Christmas	Dec. 25, 1920
Jan. 14—	Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1921
Jan. 19—	Epiphany	Jan. 6
Jan. 30—	Carnival Sunday	Jan. 17
Feb. 9—	Ash Wednesday	Jan. 27
Feb. 13—	First Sunday in Lent	Jan. 31
Feb. 15—	Hypopante (Purification)	Feb. 2
Mar. 20—	Palm Sunday	March 7
Mar. 25—	Great (Good) Friday	March 12
Mar. 27—	Holy Pasche (Easter)	March 14
May 5—	Ascension (Holy) Thursday	April 22
May 6—	St. George	April 23
May 15—	Pentecost	May 2
June 12—	Holy Ghost	May 30
July 12—	Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Aug. 19—	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Aug. 28—	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Sept. 21—	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Sept. 27—	Exaltation of Theotokos	Sept. 14
Oct. 14—	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
Nov. 28—	First day of Nativity	Nov. 15
Dec. 4—	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
Dec. 22—	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
Jan. 7, 1922—	Christmas	Dec. 25
Jan. 14—	Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1922

THE PLANETS.

Morning stars—Mercury, April 1-10 and Nov. 15-20; Venus, after April 22; Mars, after June 29; Jupiter, after Sept. 22; Saturn, from Sept. 21 to Dec. 29.

Evening stars—Mercury, Feb. 10-15 and Sept. 25 to Oct. 5; Venus, until April 22; Mars, until June 29; Jupiter, until Sept. 22; Saturn, until Sept 21 and after Dec. 29.

Brightest or best seen—Mercury, within the time limits given above when visible as a morning or evening star; Venus, March 17-24 and May 24-31; Mars, at the beginning and end of the year, but not then at his best; Jupiter, in March; Saturn, in March; Uranus, in August and September, and Neptune in January and February.

Invisible or very dim—Mercury, always except as noted above. Venus, April 20-25; Mars, June and July; Jupiter, in September; Saturn, in September, and Uranus and Neptune, always.

Note—Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn will be very near together in October and Venus will leave the group in November.

All night stars—Only Jupiter and Saturn will shine all night and that in March

☽ New Moon, 9th. ☽ First Quar., 17th. **1st Month.** # JANUARY, 1921. **31 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 23d. ☾ Last Quar., 30th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	365	1	Saturday.	♍	♎	21	12 3 40	6 6	7 28	4 39	14	7 16	4 51	13	7 39	4 29	18
2	364	2	SUNDAY	♎	♏	4	12 4 8	6 53	7 28	4 40	1 17	7 16	4 52	1 15	7 39	4 30	1 23
3	363	3	Monday..	♏	♏	16	12 4 36	7 41	7 28	4 42	2 17	7 16	4 53	2 14	7 38	4 31	2 26
4	362	4	Tuesday..	♏	♐	28	12 5 3	8 29	7 28	4 43	3 15	7 16	4 53	3 12	7 38	4 32	3 26
5	361	5	Wednes..	♐	♑	10	12 5 30	9 17	7 28	4 44	4 11	7 16	4 54	4 7	7 38	4 33	4 24
6	360	6	Thursday.	♑	♑	22	12 5 57	10 5	7 28	4 45	5 3	7 16	4 55	4 59	7 38	4 34	5 17
7	359	7	Friday....	♑	♒	4	12 6 23	10 53	7 27	4 46	5 53	7 16	4 56	5 48	7 37	4 35	6 6
8	358	8	Saturday.	♒	♒	16	12 6 49	11 40	7 27	4 47	6 35	7 16	4 57	6 31	7 37	4 36	6 48
9	357	9	SUNDAY	♒	♓	28	12 7 14	ev. 27	7 27	4 48	sets	7 16	4 58	sets	7 37	4 37	sets
10	356	10	Monday ..	♓	♓	10	12 7 39	1 12	7 27	4 49	6 38	7 16	4 59	6 41	7 36	4 38	6 29
11	355	11	Tuesday..	♓	♈	22	12 8 3	1 57	7 27	4 49	7 35	7 16	5 1	7 37	7 36	4 39	7 28
12	354	12	Wednes..	♈	♈	4	12 8 27	2 40	7 27	4 50	8 31	7 15	5 2	8 32	7 36	4 40	8 28
13	353	13	Thursday	♈	♉	16	12 8 50	3 23	7 27	4 51	9 29	7 15	5 3	9 29	7 35	4 41	9 27
14	352	14	Friday....	♉	♉	28	12 9 12	4 7	7 27	4 52	10 28	7 15	5 4	10 27	7 35	4 42	10 29
15	351	15	Saturday.	♉	♊	11	12 9 33	4 52	7 27	4 54	11 27	7 15	5 5	11 26	7 34	4 44	11 31
16	350	16	SUNDAY	♊	♊	23	12 9 54	5 38	7 26	4 55	morn	7 14	5 6	morn	7 34	4 46	morn
17	349	17	Monday..	♊	♋	7	12 10 14	6 28	7 25	4 56	28	7 14	5 7	26	7 33	4 47	35
18	348	18	Tuesday.	♋	♋	20	12 10 34	7 21	7 24	4 58	1 32	7 13	5 8	1 29	7 32	4 48	1 42
19	347	19	Wednes..	♋	♌	4	12 10 52	8 18	7 23	4 59	2 37	7 13	5 9	2 33	7 31	4 49	2 49
20	346	20	Thursday	♌	♌	19	12 11 10	9 18	7 22	5 0	3 41	7 12	5 10	3 36	7 30	4 50	3 54
21	345	21	Friday....	♌	♍	4	12 11 27	10 20	7 22	5 1	4 43	7 12	5 12	4 39	7 29	4 52	4 57
22	344	22	Saturday.	♍	♍	19	12 11 44	11 22	7 21	5 2	5 41	7 11	5 13	5 37	7 29	4 54	5 54
23	343	23	SUNDAY	♍	♎	4	12 11 59	morn	7 20	5 3	rises	7 11	5 14	rises	7 28	4 55	rises
24	342	24	Monday ..	♎	♎	20	12 12 14	23	7 20	5 4	6 31	7 10	5 15	6 33	7 27	4 56	6 24
25	341	25	Tuesday .	♎	♏	5	12 12 28	1 21	7 19	5 5	7 42	7 10	5 16	7 44	7 26	4 57	7 39
26	340	26	Wednes..	♏	♏	19	12 12 41	2 16	7 19	5 6	8 52	7 9	5 16	8 52	7 25	4 58	8 52
27	339	27	Thursday	♏	♐	3	12 12 54	3 8	7 18	5 7	10 0	7 9	5 17	10 0	7 24	4 59	10 3
28	338	28	Friday....	♐	♐	17	12 13 5	3 59	7 17	5 8	11 3	7 8	5 18	11 2	7 24	5 1	11 8
29	337	29	Saturday.	♐	♑	30	12 13 16	4 48	7 16	5 9	morn	7 8	5 19	morn	7 23	5 3	morn
30	336	30	SUNDAY	♑	♒	13	12 13 26	5 37	7 15	5 11	7	7 7	5 20	5	7 23	5 5	15
31	335	31	Monday..	♒	♒	25	12 13 30	6 25	7 15	5 12	1 8	7 6	5 21	1 5	7 22	5 6	1 18

☽ New Moon, 7th. ☽ First Quar., 15th. **2d Month.** # FEBRUARY, 1921. **28 Days.** ○ Full Moon, 22d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	334	1	Tuesday..	♒	♓	7	12 13 44	7 14	7 14	5 13	2 6	7 5	5 22	2 2	7 21	5 7	2 18
33	333	2	Wednes..	♓	♓	19	12 13 52	8 2	7 12	5 14	2 59	7 4	5 23	2 54	7 20	5 8	3 12
34	332	3	Thursday	♓	♈	1	12 13 58	8 50	7 11	5 15	3 48	7 3	5 25	3 44	7 19	5 10	4 2
35	331	4	Friday...	♈	♈	13	12 14 4	9 37	7 10	5 17	4 34	7 2	5 26	4 29	7 17	5 11	4 47
36	330	5	Saturday.	♈	♉	25	12 14 10	10 24	7 9	5 19	5 15	7 1	5 27	5 11	7 16	5 12	5 27
37	329	6	SUNDAY	♉	♉	7	12 14 14	11 10	7 8	5 20	5 53	7 0	5 28	5 50	7 15	5 14	6 3
38	328	7	Monday ..	♉	♊	19	12 14 18	11 55	7 6	5 21	6 27	6 59	5 29	6 24	7 13	5 15	6 35
39	327	8	Tuesday .	♊	♊	1	12 14 21	ev. 39	7 5	5 23	sets	6 58	5 30	sets	7 12	5 16	sets
40	326	9	Wednes..	♊	♋	13	12 14 23	1 23	7 4	5 24	7 24	6 57	5 32	7 25	7 10	5 18	7 22
41	325	10	Thursday	♋	♋	25	12 14 24	2 6	7 3	5 25	8 22	6 56	5 33	8 22	7 9	5 20	8 22
42	324	11	Friday....	♋	♌	8	12 14 24	2 51	7 2	5 26	9 22	6 55	5 34	9 21	7 7	5 22	9 25
43	323	12	Saturday.	♌	♌	20	12 14 24	3 36	7 1	5 27	10 21	6 54	5 35	10 19	7 5	5 23	10 27
44	322	13	SUNDAY	♌	♍	3	12 14 23	4 24	7 0	5 28	11 22	6 53	5 36	11 19	7 4	5 24	11 30
45	321	14	Monday..	♍	♍	16	12 14 21	5 15	6 59	5 30	morn	6 51	5 38	morn	7 3	5 26	morn
46	320	15	Tuesday.	♍	♎	30	12 14 18	6 8	6 58	5 32	26	6 50	5 39	22	7 2	5 27	36
47	319	16	Wednes..	♎	♎	14	12 14 15	7 4	6 56	5 33	1 28	6 49	5 40	1 24	7 1	5 29	1 40
48	318	17	Thursday	♎	♏	28	12 14 11	8 3	6 54	5 34	2 28	6 48	5 41	2 24	6 59	5 31	2 41
49	317	18	Friday ...	♏	♏	12	12 14 6	9 3	6 52	5 36	3 26	6 46	5 42	3 21	6 57	5 32	3 39
50	316	19	Saturday.	♏	♐	27	12 14 0	10 3	6 50	5 38	4 20	6 45	5 44	4 16	6 55	5 34	4 32
51	315	20	SUNDAY	♐	♐	12	12 13 54	11 1	6 49	5 39	5 9	6 44	5 45	5 6	6 54	5 35	5 19
52	314	21	Monday..	♐	♑	27	12 13 47	11 58	6 47	5 40	5 52	6 43	5 46	5 50	6 52	5 36	5 59
53	313	22	Tuesday.	♑	♑	12	12 13 40	morn	6 46	5 41	rises	6 41	5 47	rises	6 50	5 38	rises
54	312	23	Wednes..	♑	♒	27	12 13 32	52	6 45	5 43	7 36	6 40	5 48	7 36	6 48	5 39	7 37
55	311	24	Thursday	♒	♒	11	12 13 23	1 45	6 44	5 44	8 45	6 39	5 49	8 44	6 47	5 40	8 48
56	310	25	Friday....	♒	♓	25	12 13 13	2 37	6 43	5 45	9 51	6 38	5 50	9 49	6 46	5 42	9 58
57	309	26	Saturday	♓	♓	8	12 13 3	3 27	6 41	5 46	10 54	6 36	5 51	10 51	6 44	5 43	11 3
58	308	27	SUNDAY	♓	♈	22	12 12 53	4 17	6 39	5 47	11 55	6 35	5 51	11 51	6 43	5 44	morn
59	307	28	Monday..	♈	♈	4	12 12 42	5 7	6 38	5 48	morn	6 34	5 52	morn	6 41	5 46	6

☾ Last Quar., 1, 31. ☽ First Quar., 16th.
☿ New Moon, 9th. **3d Month.** **MARCH, 1921.** **31 Days.** ☺ Full Moon, 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
60	306	1	Tuesday..	♏	♐	16	12 12 31	5 56	6 36	5 50	50	6 32	5 54	46	6 39	5 48	1 3
61	305	2	Wednes...	♐	♐	28	12 12 19	6 45	6 35	5 51	1 42	6 31	5 55	1 38	6 38	5 49	1 55
62	304	3	Thursday	♑	♑	10	12 12 6	7 33	6 34	5 53	2 30	6 30	5 56	2 25	6 36	5 50	2 43
63	303	4	Friday ...	♑	♑	21	12 11 53	8 20	6 32	5 54	3 12	6 28	5 57	3 8	6 34	5 52	3 24
64	302	5	Saturday.	♒	♒	3	12 11 40	9 6	6 30	5 56	3 49	6 26	5 58	3 45	6 32	5 53	4 0
65	301	6	SUNDAY	♒	♒	15	12 11 26	9 51	6 28	5 57	4 27	6 24	5 59	4 24	6 30	5 55	4 36
66	300	7	Monday...	♓	♓	27	12 11 12	10 36	6 26	5 58	5 0	6 23	6 0	4 58	6 28	5 56	5 6
67	299	8	Tuesday..	♓	♈	10	12 10 57	11 20	6 24	5 59	5 30	6 21	6 1	5 29	6 27	5 57	5 34
68	298	9	Wednes..	♈	♈	22	12 10 42	ev. 4	6 22	6 0	sets	6 19	6 2	sets	6 25	5 58	sets
69	297	10	Thursday	♈	♉	4	12 10 27	49	6 20	6 1	7 14	6 18	6 3	7 13	6 23	6 0	7 16
70	296	11	Friday ...	♉	♉	17	12 10 11	1 35	6 18	6 3	8 15	6 17	6 4	8 13	6 21	6 2	8 19
71	295	12	Saturday.	♉	♊	30	12 9 55	2 22	6 17	6 4	9 16	6 16	6 5	9 14	6 19	6 3	9 24
72	294	13	SUNDAY	♊	♊	13	12 9 39	3 12	6 15	6 6	10 18	6 14	6 6	10 15	6 17	6 4	10 28
73	293	14	Monday ..	♊	♋	27	12 9 22	4 4	6 13	6 7	11 21	6 13	6 7	11 17	6 15	6 5	11 32
74	292	15	Tuesday..	♋	♋	10	12 9 5	4 59	6 11	6 7	morn	6 12	6 7	morn	6 13	6 6	morn
75	291	16	Wednes..	♋	♌	24	12 8 48	5 56	6 10	6 8	22	6 10	6 8	18	6 11	6 7	35
76	290	17	Thursday	♌	♍	8	12 8 31	6 53	6 9	6 9	1 20	6 8	6 9	1 16	6 9	6 8	1 33
77	289	18	Friday....	♍	♍	22	12 8 13	7 51	6 7	6 10	2 13	6 6	6 10	2 9	6 7	6 9	2 25
78	288	19	Saturday	♎	♎	7	12 7 56	8 48	6 5	6 11	3 2	6 4	6 11	2 58	6 6	6 10	3 12
79	287	20	SUNDAY	♎	♏	22	12 7 38	9 43	6 4	6 12	3 46	6 3	6 12	3 43	6 3	6 11	3 54
80	286	21	Monday ..	♏	♏	6	12 7 20	10 37	6 2	6 13	4 25	6 2	6 13	4 34	6 1	6 13	4 30
81	285	22	Tuesday..	♏	♐	21	12 7 2	11 30	6 0	6 14	5 2	6 1	6 14	5 1	6 0	6 15	5 4
82	284	23	Wednes..	♐	♐	5	12 6 43	morn	5 58	6 15	rises	6 0	6 15	rises	5 58	6 16	rises
83	283	24	Thursday	♐	♑	19	12 6 25	22	5 56	6 16	7 29	5 59	6 16	7 27	5 56	6 17	7 34
84	282	25	Friday	♑	♑	3	12 6 7	1 14	5 54	6 17	8 35	5 57	6 17	8 32	5 55	6 19	8 43
85	281	26	Saturday.	♑	♒	16	12 5 48	2 5	5 53	6 19	9 39	5 55	6 18	9 36	5 52	6 20	9 49
86	280	27	SUNDAY	♒	♒	29	12 5 30	2 56	5 52	6 20	10 38	5 52	6 19	10 34	5 50	6 21	10 50
87	279	28	Monday ..	♒	♓	11	12 5 11	3 47	5 51	6 21	11 32	5 50	6 20	11 28	5 48	6 22	11 45
88	278	29	Tuesday..	♓	♓	24	12 4 53	4 37	5 50	6 22	morn	5 49	6 21	morn	5 46	6 24	morn
89	277	30	Wednes..	♓	♈	6	12 4 35	5 26	5 48	6 24	23	5 48	6 22	18	5 44	6 26	36
90	276	31	Thursday	♈	♈	18	12 4 16	6 14	5 46	6 25	1 8	5 46	6 23	1 4	5 43	6 27	1 21

☿ New Moon, 7th. ☺ Full Moon, 22d.
☽ First Quar., 15th. **4th Month.** **APRIL, 1921.** **30 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	275	1	Friday	♉	♉	30	12 3 58	7 0	5 44	6 26	1 49	5 45	6 24	1 45	5 42	6 28	2 0
92	274	2	Saturday.	♉	♊	11	12 3 40	7 46	5 43	6 27	2 25	5 43	6 25	2 22	5 40	6 29	2 35
93	273	3	SUNDAY	♊	♊	23	12 3 22	8 30	5 41	6 28	2 58	5 42	6 26	2 56	5 38	6 30	3 6
94	272	4	Monday ..	♊	♋	6	12 3 5	9 14	5 39	6 29	3 30	5 40	6 26	3 29	5 36	6 31	3 35
95	271	5	Tuesday..	♋	♋	18	12 2 47	9 59	5 37	6 30	4 1	5 39	6 27	4 0	5 34	6 32	4 3
96	270	6	Wednes..	♋	♌	30	12 2 30	10 43	5 35	6 31	4 31	5 37	6 28	4 31	5 32	6 34	4 31
97	269	7	Thursday	♌	♍	13	12 2 13	11 29	5 33	6 32	5 3	5 36	6 29	5 3	5 30	6 35	5 0
98	268	8	Friday	♍	♍	26	12 1 56	ev. 17	5 31	6 33	sets	5 34	6 30	sets	5 28	6 36	sets
99	267	9	Saturday	♎	♎	10	12 1 39	1 7	5 29	6 34	8 9	5 33	6 31	8 6	5 26	6 37	8 18
100	266	10	SUNDAY	♎	♏	23	12 1 23	2 0	5 27	6 35	9 14	5 31	6 32	9 10	5 24	6 39	9 25
101	265	11	Monday ..	♏	♏	7	12 1 7	2 55	5 26	6 36	10 16	5 29	6 33	10 12	5 23	6 40	10 29
102	264	12	Tuesday..	♏	♐	21	12 0 51	3 51	5 24	6 37	11 24	5 28	6 34	11 9	5 21	6 41	11 27
103	263	13	Wednes..	♐	♑	5	12 0 35	4 49	5 23	6 38	morn	5 26	6 35	morn	5 19	6 42	morn
104	262	14	Thursday	♑	♑	19	12 0 20	5 46	5 21	6 39	10	5 25	6 36	6	5 18	6 43	23
105	261	15	Friday....	♑	♒	3	Fast.	6 42	5 20	6 40	1 0	5 23	6 36	56	5 17	6 45	1 11
106	260	16	Saturday.	♒	♒	18	11 59 50	7 36	5 19	6 42	1 44	5 22	6 37	1 41	5 15	6 46	1 53
107	259	17	SUNDAY	♒	♓	2	11 59 36	8 29	5 17	6 43	2 23	5 21	6 38	2 21	5 13	6 47	2 30
108	258	18	Monday ..	♓	♓	16	11 59 22	9 21	5 16	6 44	3 1	5 19	6 39	3 0	5 11	6 48	3 5
109	257	19	Tuesday..	♓	♈	30	11 59 9	10 12	5 14	6 45	3 36	5 18	6 40	3 35	5 9	6 49	3 36
110	256	20	Wednes..	♈	♉	14	11 58 55	11 3	5 12	6 46	4 11	5 17	6 41	4 11	5 7	6 51	4 8
111	255	21	Thursday	♉	♉	27	11 58 43	11 53	5 10	6 47	4 47	5 16	6 42	4 48	5 4	6 53	4 42
112	254	22	Friday	♉	♊	11	11 58 30	morn	5 9	6 48	rises	5 15	6 42	rises	5 2	6 54	rises
113	253	23	Saturday.	♊	♊	24	11 58 19	44	5 7	6 49	8 24	5 14	6 43	8 20	5 0	6 56	8 35
114	252	24	SUNDAY	♊	♋	7	11 58 7	1 36	5 5	6 50	9 21	5 13	6 44	9 17	4 59	6 57	9 34
115	251	25	Monday ..	♋	♋	19	11 57 56	2 27	5 4	6 52	10 14	5 11	6 45	10 10	4 58	6 58	10 27
116	250	26	Tuesday..	♋	♌	2	11 57 46	3 17	5 3	6 53	11 1	5 9	6 46	10 57	4 57	6 59	11 14
117	249	27	Wednes..	♌	♌	14	11 57 36	4 6	5 2	6 54	11 44	5 7	6 46	11 40	4 56	7 0	11 56
118	248	28	Thursday	♌	♍	26	11 57 27	4 53	5 0	6 55	morn	5 5	6 47	morn	4 54	7 1	morn
119	247	29	Friday...	♍	♍	7	11 57 18	5 39	4 59	6 56	22	5 4	6 49	19	4 52	7 3	33
120	246	30	Saturday	♍	♎	19	11 57 9	6 24	4 57	6 57	58	5 3	6 50	55	4 50	7 4	1 7

☽ New Moon, 7th. ☽ First Quar., 14th. **5th Month.** **MAY, 1921.** **31 Days.** ☽ Full Moon, 21st. ☾ Last Quar, 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
121	245	1	SUNDAY	☌	♈	1	11 57 2	7 8	4 56	6 58	1 29	5 2	6 51	1 27	4 49	7 5	1 35
122	244	2	Monday..	☌	♈	14	11 56 54	7 52	4 55	6 59	1 58	5 1	6 52	1 57	4 48	7 6	2 1
123	243	3	Tuesday.	☌	♈	26	11 56 48	8 36	4 54	7 0	2 30	5 0	6 53	2 30	4 46	7 7	2 32
124	242	4	Wednes..	☌	♉	9	11 56 42	9 21	4 53	7 2	3 0	4 59	6 54	3 1	4 44	7 8	2 59
125	241	5	Thursday	☌	♉	22	11 56 36	10 8	4 52	7 3	3 33	4 58	6 55	3 34	4 43	7 10	3 29
126	240	6	Friday....	☌	♊	5	11 56 31	10 57	4 50	7 4	4 7	4 57	6 56	4 9	4 42	7 11	4 1
127	239	7	Saturday	☌	♊	19	11 56 27	11 50	4 49	7 5	4 46	4 56	6 57	4 49	4 40	7 12	4 36
128	238	8	SUNDAY	☌	♋	3	11 56 23	ev.45	4 48	7 6	sets	4 55	6 58	sets	4 39	7 13	sets
129	237	9	Monday..	☌	♋	17	11 56 20	1 43	4 46	7 7	9 6	4 54	6 59	9 1	4 38	7 14	9 19
130	236	10	Tuesday..	☌	♌	1	11 56 17	2 41	4 45	7 8	10 4	4 53	7 0	9 59	4 37	7 16	10 17
131	235	11	Wednes..	☌	♌	16	11 56 15	3 40	4 44	7 9	10 57	4 52	7 0	10 53	4 36	7 17	11 8
132	234	12	Thursday	☌	♌	30	11 56 13	4 38	4 42	7 10	11 44	4 51	7 1	11 41	4 35	7 18	11 54
133	233	13	Friday....	☍	♌	14	11 56 12	5 33	4 41	7 11	morn	4 50	7 2	morn	4 34	7 19	morn
134	232	14	Saturday.	☌	♍	29	11 56 12	6 26	4 40	7 12	26	4 49	7 3	23	4 32	7 20	33
135	231	15	SUNDAY	☌	♎	13	11 56 12	7 17	4 39	7 13	1 3	4 48	7 3	1 1	4 31	7 21	1 7
136	230	16	Monday..	☌	♎	26	11 56 13	8 7	4 38	7 14	1 38	4 48	7 4	1 37	4 30	7 23	1 39
137	229	17	Tuesday..	☌	♏	10	11 56 14	8 57	4 37	7 15	2 12	4 47	7 5	2 13	4 29	7 24	2 11
138	228	18	Wednes..	☌	♏	23	11 56 15	9 47	4 36	7 16	2 48	4 46	7 6	2 48	4 28	7 25	2 42
139	227	19	Thursday	☌	♐	7	11 56 18	10 37	4 35	7 17	3 22	4 45	7 7	3 24	4 27	7 26	3 15
140	226	20	Friday..	☌	♐	20	11 56 21	11 27	4 34	7 18	4 0	4 44	7 8	4 3	4 26	7 27	3 50
141	225	21	Saturday.	☌	♑	2	11 56 24	morn	4 34	7 19	rises	4 44	7 9	rises	4 25	7 28	rises
142	224	22	SUNDAY	☌	♑	15	11 56 28	18	4 33	7 20	8 5	4 43	7 10	8 0	4 24	7 29	8 18
143	223	23	Monday..	☌	♑	27	11 56 32	1 8	4 32	7 21	8 55	4 43	7 11	8 51	4 23	7 30	9 8
144	222	24	Tuesday..	☌	♒	10	11 56 37	1 58	4 31	7 22	9 40	4 42	7 12	9 36	4 22	7 31	9 52
145	221	25	Wednes..	☌	♒	22	11 56 43	2 46	4 30	7 23	10 21	4 42	7 13	10 17	4 21	7 32	10 32
146	220	26	Thursday	☌	♓	4	11 56 49	3 33	4 29	7 24	10 56	4 41	7 13	10 53	4 20	7 34	11 6
147	219	27	Friday....	☌	♓	15	11 56 55	4 19	4 28	7 25	11 30	4 41	7 14	11 27	4 19	7 35	11 37
148	218	28	Saturday.	☌	♓	27	11 57 2	5 3	4 27	7 26	11 59	4 40	7 15	11 57	4 18	7 36	morn
149	217	29	SUNDAY	☌	♈	9	11 57 9	5 46	4 26	7 27	morn	4 39	7 16	morn	4 17	7 37	3
150	216	30	Monday..	☌	♈	21	11 57 17	6 29	4 26	7 28	29	4 39	7 17	28	4 16	7 38	32
151	215	31	Tuesday..	☌	♈	4	11 57 26	7 13	4 26	7 29	1 0	4 38	7 17	1 0	4 16	7 39	1 0

☽ New Moon, 6th. ☽ First Quar., 12th. **6th Month.** **JUNE, 1921.** **30 Days.** ☽ Full Moon, 20th. ☾ Last Quar., 28th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D. S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	214	1	Wednes..	☌	♈	17	11 57 35	7 58	4 25	7 29	1 29	4 38	7 18	1 30	4 15	7 40	1 26
153	213	2	Thursday.	☌	♈	30	11 57 44	8 46	4 25	7 30	2 3	4 38	7 19	2 5	4 15	7 41	1 58
154	212	3	Friday....	☌	♉	13	11 57 53	9 37	4 25	7 30	2 40	4 38	7 19	2 42	4 14	7 41	2 32
155	211	4	Saturday	☌	♉	27	11 58 8	10 30	4 25	7 31	3 20	4 37	7 20	3 23	4 14	7 42	3 9
156	210	5	SUNDAY	☌	♊	11	11 58 14	11 28	4 24	7 31	4 9	4 37	7 20	4 13	4 14	7 42	3 57
157	209	6	Monday..	☌	♊	26	11 58 24	ev.27	4 24	7 32	sets	4 37	7 21	sets	4 13	7 43	sets
158	208	7	Tuesday..	☌	♋	11	11 58 35	1 28	4 24	7 33	8 48	4 37	7 21	8 44	4 13	7 43	9 0
159	207	8	Wednes..	☌	♋	26	11 58 47	2 28	4 24	7 33	9 39	4 36	7 22	9 35	4 13	7 44	9 49
160	206	9	Thursday	☍	♌	10	11 58 58	3 26	4 23	7 34	10 24	4 36	7 22	10 21	4 13	7 44	10 32
161	205	10	Friday....	☌	♌	25	11 59 10	4 22	4 23	7 34	11 5	4 36	7 23	11 3	4 12	7 45	11 10
162	204	11	Saturday	☌	♍	9	11 59 22	5 15	4 23	7 35	11 41	4 36	7 24	11 41	4 12	7 46	11 44
163	203	12	SUNDAY	☌	♎	23	11 59 34	6 5	4 23	7 36	morn	4 36	7 24	morn	4 12	7 47	morn
164	202	13	Monday..	☌	♏	7	11 59 47	6 55	4 23	7 37	16	4 36	7 25	16	4 12	7 47	16
165	201	14	Tuesday.	☌	♏	20	Slow.	7 44	4 23	7 37	49	4 36	7 25	50	4 12	7 48	46
166	200	15	Wednes..	☌	♐	3	12 0 12	8 33	4 23	7 38	1 23	4 36	7 25	1 25	4 12	7 49	1 17
167	199	16	Thursday	☌	♐	16	12 0 24	9 23	4 23	7 38	1 59	4 36	7 26	2 2	4 12	7 50	1 50
168	198	17	Friday....	☌	♐	29	12 0 37	10 12	4 23	7 39	2 38	4 36	7 26	2 42	4 12	7 50	2 28
169	197	18	Saturday.	☌	♑	11	12 0 50	11 2	4 23	7 39	3 20	4 36	7 26	3 24	4 12	7 51	3 8
170	196	19	SUNDAY	☌	♑	24	12 1 3	11 52	4 23	7 39	4 5	4 36	7 26	4 10	4 12	7 51	3 52
171	195	20	Monday..	☌	♒	6	12 1 16	morn	4 23	7 39	rises	4 36	7 26	rises	4 12	7 51	rises
172	194	21	Tuesday..	☌	♒	18	12 1 29	41	4 24	7 40	8 20	4 36	7 26	8 16	4 12	7 51	8 31
173	193	22	Wednes..	☌	♓	30	12 1 42	1 29	4 24	7 40	8 58	4 37	7 27	8 55	4 13	7 51	9 8
174	192	23	Thursday	☍	♓	12	12 1 55	2 15	4 24	7 40	9 31	4 37	7 27	9 28	4 13	7 51	9 39
175	191	24	Friday....	☌	♈	24	12 2 7	2 59	4 24	7 40	10 2	4 37	7 27	10 0	4 13	7 51	10 8
176	190	25	Saturday.	☌	♈	6	12 2 20	3 43	4 24	7 40	10 31	4 37	7 27	10 30	4 13	7 51	10 34
177	189	26	SUNDAY	☌	♈	18	12 2 33	4 26	4 25	7 40	11 1	4 38	7 27	11 0	4 13	7 51	11 2
178	188	27	Monday..	☌	♉	30	12 2 45	5 8	4 25	7 40	11 30	4 38	7 27	11 31	4 14	7 51	11 29
179	187	28	Tuesday..	☌	♊	12	12 2 58	5 52	4 25	7 40	morn	4 38	7 27	morn	4 14	7 51	11 57
180	186	29	Wednes..	☌	♊	25	12 3 10	6 37	4 25	7 40	1	4 39	7 27	2	4 14	7 51	morn
181	185	30	Thursday	☌	♋	8	12 3 22	7 25	4 26	7 40	35	4 40	7 27	37	4 15	7 51	28

New Moon, 5th. First Quar., 11th. **7th Month.** # JULY, 1921. **31 Days.** Full Moon, 19th. Last Quar., 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	184	1	Friday....	♈	♉	21	12 3 34	8 16	4 27	7 40	1 12	4 40	7 27	1 15	4 16	7 51	1 2
183	183	2	Saturday.	"	"	6	12 3 45	9 11	4 28	7 40	1 56	4 40	7 27	2 0	4 17	7 51	1 45
184	182	3	SUNDAY	"	"	20	12 3 57	10 9	4 29	7 40	2 48	4 41	7 27	2 52	4 18	7 51	2 35
185	181	4	Monday ..	♉	♋	5	12 4 8	11 10	4 29	7 40	3 45	4 41	7 27	3 49	4 19	7 51	3 31
186	180	5	Tuesday..	"	"	20	12 4 18	ev.11	4 30	7 40	sets	4 42	7 27	sets	4 19	7 51	sets
187	179	6	Wednes..	"	♌	5	12 4 29	1 12	4 31	7 39	8 17	4 43	7 26	8 14	4 20	7 50	8 26
188	178	7	Thursday	"	"	20	12 4 39	2 11	4 32	7 39	9 0	4 44	7 26	8 58	4 21	7 50	9 6
189	177	8	Friday ..	"	♍	5	12 4 48	3 7	4 32	7 39	9 41	4 44	7 26	9 39	4 21	7 50	9 44
190	176	9	Saturday.	"	"	19	12 4 58	4 0	4 33	7 38	10 17	4 45	7 25	10 17	4 22	7 49	10 18
191	175	10	SUNDAY	♍	♎	3	12 5 6	4 52	4 33	7 38	10 53	4 46	7 25	10 54	4 22	7 48	10 51
192	174	11	Monday ..	"	"	17	12 5 15	5 42	4 34	7 37	11 27	4 46	7 24	11 29	4 23	7 48	11 22
193	173	12	Tuesday ..	"	♏	30	12 5 23	6 31	4 35	7 37	morn	4 47	7 24	morn	4 24	7 47	11 56
194	172	13	Wednes..	"	♏	13	12 5 30	7 20	4 35	7 36	3	4 47	7 24	6	4 24	7 46	morn
195	171	14	Thursday	"	"	26	12 5 37	8 10	4 36	7 36	40	4 48	7 23	43	4 25	7 46	30
196	170	15	Friday	♏	♐	8	12 5 44	8 59	4 36	7 35	1 19	4 49	7 23	1 23	4 26	7 45	1 8
197	169	16	Saturday.	"	"	21	12 5 49	9 49	4 37	7 34	2 4	4 50	7 22	2 8	4 27	7 44	1 51
198	168	17	SUNDAY	♐	♑	3	12 5 55	10 38	4 38	7 34	2 52	4 51	7 21	2 56	4 28	7 43	2 39
199	167	18	Monday ..	"	"	15	12 6 0	11 25	4 39	7 33	3 43	4 51	7 21	3 47	4 29	7 42	3 30
200	166	19	Tuesday ..	"	"	28	12 6 4	morn	4 39	7 33	rises	4 52	7 20	rises	4 30	7 41	rises
201	165	20	Wednes..	♑	♒	9	12 6 8	12	4 40	7 32	7 33	4 53	7 20	7 30	4 31	7 40	7 42
202	164	21	Thursday	"	"	21	12 6 11	57	4 41	7 31	8 5	4 54	7 19	8 3	4 32	7 39	8 12
203	163	22	Friday ..	"	♓	3	12 6 14	1 41	4 42	7 30	8 35	4 54	7 19	8 33	4 33	7 38	8 39
204	162	23	Saturday	"	"	14	12 6 16	2 24	4 43	7 29	9 3	4 55	7 18	9 3	4 34	7 37	9 5
205	161	24	SUNDAY	"	"	26	12 6 17	3 6	4 44	7 28	9 33	4 56	7 17	9 33	4 35	7 36	9 32
206	160	25	Monday ..	♓	♈	8	12 6 18	3 49	4 45	7 27	10 14	4 57	7 16	10 13	4 36	7 35	10 17
207	159	26	Tuesday..	"	"	21	12 6 19	4 33	4 46	7 26	10 36	4 58	7 15	10 38	4 37	7 34	10 31
208	158	27	Wednes..	♈	♉	3	12 6 19	5 19	4 47	7 25	11 10	4 59	7 14	11 12	4 38	7 33	11 2
209	157	28	Thursday	"	"	16	12 6 18	6 7	4 48	7 24	11 50	4 59	7 13	11 53	4 39	7 32	11 40
210	156	29	Friday	"	"	30	12 6 17	6 59	4 49	7 23	morn	5 0	7 12	morn	4 40	7 31	morn
211	155	30	Saturday.	♉	♊	14	12 6 15	7 53	4 50	7 22	35	5 0	7 12	39	4 41	7 30	23
212	154	31	SUNDAY	"	"	28	12 6 12	8 51	4 51	7 21	1 28	5 1	7 11	1 33	4 42	7 30	1 15

New Moon, 3d. First Quar., 10th. **8th Month.** # AUGUST, 1921. **31 Days.** Full Moon, 18th. Last Quar., 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
213	153	1	Monday...	♉	♋	13	12 6 9	9 52	4 52	7 19	2 31	5 2	7 10	2 35	4 43	7 29	2 18
214	152	2	Tuesday..	"	"	28	12 6 5	10 53	4 53	7 18	3 36	5 2	7 9	3 40	4 44	7 27	3 25
215	151	3	Wednes..	♋	♌	14	12 6 1	11 53	4 54	7 17	4 48	5 3	7 8	4 51	4 45	7 25	4 39
216	150	4	Thursday	"	"	29	12 5 56	ev.51	4 54	7 16	sets	5 4	7 7	sets	4 46	7 24	sets
217	149	5	Friday	♌	♍	14	12 5 51	1 48	4 55	7 15	8 13	5 5	7 6	8 12	4 47	7 22	8 15
218	148	6	Saturday.	"	"	29	12 5 45	2 42	4 56	7 14	8 49	5 6	7 5	8 50	4 49	7 20	8 48
219	147	7	SUNDAY	♍	♎	13	12 5 38	3 34	4 57	7 13	9 22	5 7	7 4	9 24	4 50	7 19	9 18
220	146	8	Monday ..	"	"	27	12 5 31	4 26	4 59	7 12	10 2	5 7	7 3	10 4	4 51	7 18	9 56
221	145	9	Tuesday..	"	♏	10	12 5 23	5 16	5 0	7 10	10 39	5 8	7 2	10 42	4 53	7 17	10 30
222	144	10	Wednes ..	"	"	23	12 5 14	6 7	5 1	7 9	11 21	5 9	7 1	11 24	4 54	7 15	11 10
223	143	11	Thursday	♏	♐	5	12 5 5	6 56	5 2	7 7	morn	5 10	7 0	morn	4 55	7 14	11 50
224	142	12	Friday	"	"	18	12 4 55	7 46	5 3	7 6	2	5 11	6 59	6	4 56	7 13	morn
225	141	13	Saturday.	"	"	30	12 4 45	8 35	5 4	7 5	49	5 12	6 57	54	4 58	7 12	38
226	140	14	SUNDAY	♐	♑	12	12 4 34	9 23	5 5	7 4	1 40	5 13	6 55	1 44	4 59	7 10	1 27
227	139	15	Monday ..	"	"	24	12 4 22	10 9	5 6	7 3	2 32	5 14	6 54	2 36	5 0	7 9	2 20
228	138	16	Tuesday..	♑	♒	6	12 4 10	10 55	5 7	7 2	3 26	5 15	6 53	3 29	5 2	7 8	3 15
229	137	17	Wednes..	"	"	18	12 3 59	11 39	5 8	7 1	4 21	5 16	6 51	4 24	5 3	7 6	4 12
230	136	18	Thursday	"	"	30	12 3 46	morn	5 9	6 59	rises	5 16	6 50	rises	5 4	7 4	rises
231	135	19	Friday	♒	♓	11	12 3 32	23	5 10	6 57	7 9	5 17	6 49	7 8	5 5	7 2	7 12
232	134	20	Saturday.	"	"	23	12 3 18	1 6	5 11	6 55	7 37	5 18	6 48	7 37	5 6	7 1	7 37
233	133	21	SUNDAY	♓	♈	6	12 3 4	1 49	5 12	6 53	8 7	5 19	6 46	8 8	5 7	7 0	8 5
234	132	22	Monday ..	"	"	18	12 2 49	2 32	5 13	6 51	8 37	5 20	6 44	8 39	5 8	6 58	8 33
235	131	23	Tuesday..	"	"	30	12 2 34	3 17	5 14	6 50	9 10	5 21	6 43	9 13	5 9	6 56	9 3
236	130	24	Wednes..	♈	♉	13	12 2 18	4 3	5 15	6 49	9 48	5 22	6 42	9 51	5 10	6 54	9 38
237	129	25	Thursday	"	"	26	12 2 2	4 52	5 16	6 47	10 30	5 23	6 40	10 34	5 11	6 52	10 19
238	128	26	Friday	♉	♊	9	12 1 45	5 44	5 17	6 45	11 18	5 24	6 39	11 22	5 12	6 50	11 5
239	127	27	Saturday.	"	"	23	12 1 28	6 39	5 18	6 44	morn	5 25	6 37	morn	5 14	6 48	morn
240	126	28	SUNDAY	♊	♋	7	12 1 11	7 36	5 20	6 43	15	5 26	6 36	19	5 16	6 46	2
241	125	29	Monday ..	"	"	22	12 0 54	8 35	5 21	6 41	1 16	5 27	6 35	1 20	5 17	6 45	1 4
242	124	30	Tuesday..	♋	♌	7	12 0 36	9 34	5 22	6 39	2 23	5 28	6 34	2 27	5 18	6 43	2 13
243	123	31	Wednes..	"	"	22	12 0 17	10 33	5 23	6 38	3 35	5 28	6 33	3 38	5 19	6 41	3 28

New Moon, 1st. 9th Month. **SEPTEMBER, 1921.** 30 Days. Full Moon, 17th.
First Quar., 8th. Last Quar., 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	122	1	Thursday	♌	♍	7	11 59 59	11 30	5 24	6 36	4 48	5 29	6 32	4 49	5 20	6 39	4 43
245	121	2	Friday	♌	♍	22	11 59 40	ev. 26	5 25	6 34	sets	5 29	6 30	sets	5 21	6 38	sets
246	120	3	Saturday.	♍	♎	7	11 59 21	1 21	5 26	6 32	7 21	5 30	6 29	7 22	5 23	6 36	7 19
247	119	4	SUNDAY	♍	♎	21	11 59 1	2 14	5 27	6 30	7 58	5 31	6 27	7 59	5 24	6 34	7 53
248	118	5	Monday ..	♎	♏	5	11 58 42	3 7	5 28	6 29	8 37	5 32	6 25	8 40	5 25	6 32	8 29
249	117	6	Tuesday..	♎	♏	19	11 58 22	3 59	5 29	6 27	9 17	5 33	6 23	9 21	5 26	6 30	9 7
250	116	7	Wednes..	♏	♐	2	11 58 2	4 50	5 30	6 25	9 59	5 34	6 22	10 3	5 28	6 28	9 48
251	115	8	Thursday	♏	♐	14	11 57 41	5 41	5 31	6 24	10 47	5 35	6 21	10 51	5 29	6 26	10 34
252	114	9	Friday	♏	♐	27	11 57 21	6 30	5 32	6 22	11 36	5 36	6 19	11 40	5 30	6 24	11 23
253	113	10	Saturday.	♐	♑	9	11 57 0	7 19	5 33	6 20	morn	5 37	6 17	morn	5 31	6 22	morn
254	112	11	SUNDAY	♐	♑	21	11 56 39	8 6	5 34	6 18	27	5 37	6 15	31	5 32	6 20	15
255	111	12	Monday...	♑	♒	3	11 56 18	8 52	5 35	6 16	1 20	5 38	6 14	1 23	5 33	6 18	1 9
256	110	13	Tuesday..	♑	♒	15	11 55 57	9 37	5 36	6 14	2 15	5 39	6 13	2 18	5 34	6 17	2 5
257	109	14	Wednes..	♒	♓	26	11 55 36	10 21	5 37	6 13	3 10	5 40	6 12	3 13	5 35	6 15	3 3
258	108	15	Thursday	♒	♓	8	11 55 15	11 4	5 38	6 11	4 7	5 41	6 10	4 9	5 36	6 13	4 3
259	107	16	Friday	♓	♈	20	11 54 53	11 47	5 39	6 9	5 4	5 42	6 8	5 5	5 37	6 11	5 1
260	106	17	Saturday.	♓	♈	3	11 54 32	morn	5 41	6 7	rises	5 43	6 6	rises	5 39	6 9	rises
261	105	18	SUNDAY	♈	♉	15	11 54 11	31	5 42	6 6	6 41	5 44	6 4	6 42	5 41	6 7	6 38
262	104	19	Monday..	♈	♉	27	11 53 50	1 15	5 43	6 4	7 15	5 45	6 3	7 17	5 42	6 5	7 8
263	103	20	Tuesday.	♉	♊	10	11 53 28	2 2	5 44	6 2	7 50	5 46	6 1	7 53	5 43	6 3	7 41
264	102	21	Wednes..	♉	♊	23	11 53 7	2 50	5 45	6 0	8 30	5 47	6 0	8 34	5 44	6 1	8 20
265	101	22	Thursday	♊	♋	6	11 52 46	3 41	5 46	5 59	9 16	5 47	5 59	9 20	5 46	6 0	9 4
266	100	23	Friday	♊	♋	19	11 52 25	4 34	5 47	5 58	10 8	5 48	5 57	10 12	5 47	5 58	9 55
267	99	24	Saturday.	♋	♌	3	11 52 4	5 29	5 48	5 56	11 4	5 49	5 56	11 8	5 48	5 56	10 51
268	98	25	SUNDAY	♋	♌	17	11 51 44	6 25	5 49	5 54	morn	5 50	5 53	morn	5 49	5 54	11 57
269	97	26	Monday ..	♌	♌	1	11 51 23	7 22	5 50	5 52	8	5 51	5 51	12	5 50	5 52	morn
270	96	27	Tuesday..	♌	♍	16	11 51 3	8 19	5 51	5 50	1 15	5 52	5 50	1 18	5 52	5 50	1 5
271	95	28	Wednes...	♍	♍	1	11 50 43	9 15	5 52	5 49	2 25	5 53	5 49	2 27	5 53	5 48	2 19
272	94	29	Thursday	♍	♎	16	11 50 23	10 10	5 53	5 47	3 36	5 54	5 47	3 38	5 54	5 46	3 33
273	93	30	Friday ...	♍	♎	30	11 50 4	11 5	5 54	5 45	4 48	5 55	5 45	4 48	5 55	5 44	4 47

New Moon, 1, 30. 10th Month. **OCTOBER, 1921.** 31 Days. Full Moon, 16th.
First Quar., 8th. Last Quar., 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	92	1	Saturday.	♍	♎	15	11 49 44	11 58	5 56	5 44	5 58	5 56	5 43	5 57	5 57	5 42	6 1
275	91	2	SUNDAY	♍	♎	29	11 49 25	ev. 52	5 57	5 42	sets	5 56	5 42	sets	5 58	5 40	sets
276	90	3	Monday..	♎	♏	13	11 49 7	1 45	5 58	5 40	7 8	5 57	5 41	7 11	5 59	5 39	6 59
277	89	4	Tuesday..	♎	♏	27	11 48 48	2 39	5 59	5 38	7 52	5 58	5 40	7 55	6 0	5 38	7 41
278	88	5	Wednes..	♏	♐	10	11 48 30	3 31	6 0	5 37	8 37	5 59	5 38	8 41	6 1	5 36	8 25
279	87	6	Thursday	♏	♐	23	11 48 13	4 22	6 1	5 35	9 27	6 0	5 36	9 31	6 2	5 34	9 14
280	86	7	Friday	♐	♑	5	11 47 55	5 12	6 2	5 33	10 18	6 1	5 34	10 22	6 4	5 33	10 5
281	85	8	Saturday.	♐	♑	17	11 47 38	6 1	6 3	5 32	11 13	6 2	5 33	11 17	6 5	5 30	11 2
282	84	9	SUNDAY	♑	♒	29	11 47 22	6 47	6 4	5 30	morn	6 3	5 31	morn	6 6	5 28	11 57
283	83	10	Monday...	♑	♒	11	11 47 6	7 33	6 5	5 28	7	6 4	5 29	10	6 7	5 26	morn
284	82	11	Tuesday..	♒	♓	23	11 46 50	8 17	6 7	5 26	1 3	6 5	5 28	1 6	6 8	5 24	55
285	81	12	Wednes..	♓	♈	5	11 46 35	9 0	6 8	5 25	1 59	6 6	5 27	2 1	6 10	5 22	1 53
286	80	13	Thursday	♓	♈	17	11 46 20	9 43	6 9	5 23	2 54	6 7	5 26	2 55	6 12	5 20	2 51
287	79	14	Friday	♈	♉	29	11 46 6	10 27	6 10	5 21	3 50	6 8	5 24	3 51	6 13	5 19	3 49
288	78	15	Saturday.	♉	♊	11	11 45 53	11 12	6 11	5 19	4 49	6 9	5 23	4 49	6 14	5 17	4 51
289	77	16	SUNDAY.	♉	♊	24	11 45 40	11 58	6 12	5 18	5 49	6 10	5 22	5 47	6 16	5 16	5 53
290	76	17	Monday...	♊	♋	7	11 45 27	morn	6 13	5 17	rises	6 11	5 20	rises	6 17	5 14	rises
291	75	18	Tuesday..	♋	♌	20	11 45 15	46	6 14	5 16	6 29	6 12	5 19	6 33	6 18	5 12	6 19
292	74	19	Wednes...	♋	♌	3	11 45 4	1 37	6 15	5 15	7 13	6 13	5 18	7 17	6 19	5 10	7 2
293	73	20	Thursday	♌	♍	16	11 44 53	2 30	6 16	5 13	8 4	6 14	5 17	8 8	6 21	5 8	7 51
294	72	21	Friday....	♍	♎	30	11 44 43	3 25	6 18	5 11	8 59	6 15	5 16	9 3	6 22	5 7	8 46
295	71	22	Saturday	♍	♎	14	11 44 34	4 20	6 19	5 9	10 0	6 16	5 14	10 4	6 24	5 5	9 49
296	70	23	SUNDAY	♎	♏	28	11 44 25	5 17	6 21	5 7	11 4	6 16	5 12	11 8	6 25	5 3	10 54
297	69	24	Monday..	♏	♐	12	11 44 17	6 12	6 22	5 6	morn	6 17	5 11	morn	6 27	5 2	morn
298	68	25	Tuesday.	♏	♐	26	11 44 10	7 7	6 24	5 4	12	6 18	5 10	15	6 28	5 1	5
299	67	26	Wednes...	♑	♒	11	11 44 4	8 0	6 25	5 2	1 19	6 19	5 8	1 21	6 30	4 59	1 14
300	66	27	Thursday	♒	♓	25	11 43 58	8 53	6 26	5 1	2 28	6 20	5 7	2 29	6 31	4 57	2 26
301	65	28	Friday....	♓	♈	9	11 43 53	9 46	6 27	5 0	3 38	6 21	5 6	3 37	6 32	4 55	3 39
302	64	29	Saturday	♓	♈	23	11 43 49	10 38	6 28	4 59	4 46	6 22	5 5	4 45	6 33	4 54	4 49
303	63	30	SUNDAY	♈	♉	7	11 43 46	11 31	6 29	4 58	5 55	6 23	5 4	5 56	6 34	4 53	6 1
304	62	31	Monday..	♈	♉	21	11 43 43	ev. 24	6 30	4 57	sets	6 24	5 3	sets	6 36	4 51	sets

☽ First Quar., 7th. ☉ Full Moon, 15th. **11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1921. 30 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 22d. ☉ New Moon, 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	61	1	Tuesday..	♏	♑	5	11 43 41	1 18	6 31	4 55	6 27	6 26	5 1	6 31	6 38	4 49	6 16
306	60	2	Wednes..	♑	♑	18	11 43 40	2 11	6 33	4 54	7 16	6 27	5 0	7 20	6 39	4 48	7 3
307	59	3	Thursday	♑	♒	30	11 43 40	3 2	6 34	4 53	8 7	6 28	4 59	8 11	6 40	4 47	7 54
308	58	4	Friday....	♒	♒	13	11 43 40	3 52	6 35	4 52	9 1	6 29	4 58	9 5	6 41	4 45	8 49
309	57	5	Saturday	♒	♓	25	11 43 42	4 40	6 36	4 50	9 55	6 30	4 57	9 59	6 42	4 43	9 45
310	56	6	SUNDAY	♓	♓	7	11 43 44	5 27	6 37	4 49	10 53	6 31	4 56	10 55	6 44	4 42	10 44
311	55	7	Monday..	♓	♈	19	11 43 47	6 11	6 38	4 48	11 47	6 32	4 55	11 50	6 45	4 41	11 41
312	54	8	Tuesday..	♈	♈	1	11 43 51	6 55	6 39	4 47	morn	6 33	4 54	morn	6 46	4 40	morn
313	53	9	Wednes..	♈	♉	13	11 43 55	7 38	6 40	4 46	44	6 34	4 53	46	6 47	4 39	40
314	52	10	Thursday	♉	♉	25	11 44 1	8 21	6 41	4 45	1 40	6 35	4 52	1 41	6 48	4 38	1 38
315	51	11	Friday....	♉	♊	7	11 44 7	9 5	6 43	4 44	2 37	6 37	4 52	2 37	6 50	4 36	2 38
316	50	12	Saturday	♊	♊	19	11 44 14	9 50	6 44	4 43	3 36	6 38	4 51	3 35	6 52	4 35	3 39
317	49	13	SUNDAY	♊	♋	2	11 44 22	10 38	6 45	4 42	4 34	6 39	4 50	4 32	6 53	4 34	4 40
318	48	14	Monday..	♋	♋	15	11 44 31	11 29	6 46	4 41	5 35	6 40	4 50	5 33	6 55	4 33	5 43
319	47	15	Tuesday..	♋	♌	29	11 44 41	morn	6 48	4 40	rises	6 41	4 49	rises	6 56	4 32	rises
320	46	16	Wednes..	♌	♌	12	11 44 52	22	6 49	4 39	5 58	6 42	4 49	6 2	6 58	4 31	5 46
321	45	17	Thursday	♌	♍	26	11 45 2	1 18	6 51	4 38	6 54	6 43	4 48	6 58	6 59	4 30	6 41
322	44	18	Friday....	♍	♎	10	11 45 15	2 15	6 52	4 38	7 53	6 44	4 47	7 57	7 0	4 30	7 41
323	43	19	Saturday.	♎	♎	25	11 45 28	3 12	6 54	4 37	8 57	6 45	4 47	9 1	7 2	4 29	8 47
324	42	20	SUNDAY	♎	♏	9	11 45 41	4 8	6 55	4 37	10 3	6 46	4 46	10 6	7 3	4 28	9 54
325	41	21	Monday..	♏	♏	13	11 45 56	5 3	6 56	4 36	11 11	6 47	4 45	11 13	7 5	4 27	11 5
326	40	22	Tuesday..	♏	♐	7	11 46 12	5 57	6 57	4 35	morn	6 48	4 45	morn	7 6	4 26	morn
327	39	23	Wednes..	♐	♐	21	11 46 28	6 49	6 58	4 34	20	6 49	4 44	21	7 7	4 26	17
328	38	24	Thursday	♐	♑	5	11 46 45	7 40	6 59	4 33	1 27	6 50	4 44	1 27	7 8	4 25	1 27
329	37	25	Friday....	♑	♑	19	11 47 3	8 31	7 0	4 33	2 33	6 51	4 43	2 32	7 10	4 24	2 35
330	36	26	Saturday.	♑	♒	3	11 47 22	9 22	7 1	4 32	3 40	6 52	4 43	3 38	7 11	4 23	3 45
331	35	27	SUNDAY	♒	♒	16	11 47 41	10 14	7 3	4 31	4 46	6 53	4 42	4 43	7 12	4 22	4 54
332	34	28	Monday..	♒	♓	30	11 48 1	11 6	7 4	4 31	5 49	6 54	4 42	5 46	7 13	4 22	5 59
333	33	29	Tuesday..	♓	♓	13	11 48 22	11 59	7 5	4 31	6 50	6 55	4 42	6 46	7 14	4 21	7 2
334	32	30	Wednes..	♓	♈	26	11 48 44	ev. 51	7 6	4 31	sets	6 56	4 42	sets	7 15	4 21	sets

☽ First Quar., 7th. ☉ Full Moon, 14th. **12th Month. DECEMBER, 1921. 31 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 21st. ☉ New Moon, 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	31	1	Thursday	♓	♓	8	11 49 6	1 42	7 7	4 31	6 48	6 57	4 41	6 52	7 16	4 21	6 36
336	30	2	Friday....	♓	♈	21	11 49 29	2 32	7 7	4 30	7 44	6 58	4 41	7 48	7 17	4 20	7 33
337	29	3	Saturday.	♈	♈	3	11 49 52	3 20	7 8	4 30	8 41	6 59	4 41	8 44	7 18	4 20	8 31
338	28	4	SUNDAY	♈	♉	16	11 50 16	4 5	7 10	4 30	9 36	7 0	4 41	9 38	7 19	4 19	9 29
339	27	5	Monday..	♉	♉	27	11 50 41	4 49	7 11	4 29	10 31	7 1	4 41	10 33	7 20	4 19	10 26
340	26	6	Tuesday..	♉	♊	9	11 51 6	5 32	7 12	4 29	11 29	7 2	4 41	11 30	7 22	4 19	11 26
341	25	7	Wednes..	♊	♊	20	11 51 32	6 15	7 13	4 29	morn	7 3	4 41	morn	7 23	4 19	morn
342	24	8	Thursday	♊	♋	2	11 51 58	6 58	7 14	4 29	25	7 4	4 41	25	7 24	4 19	24
343	23	9	Friday....	♋	♋	15	11 52 25	7 42	7 15	4 29	1 21	7 5	4 41	1 21	7 25	4 19	1 23
344	22	10	Saturday.	♋	♌	27	11 52 52	8 28	7 16	4 29	2 20	7 6	4 41	2 18	7 26	4 19	2 25
345	21	11	SUNDAY	♌	♌	10	11 53 19	9 17	7 17	4 29	3 18	7 6	4 41	3 16	7 27	4 19	3 25
346	20	12	Monday..	♌	♍	23	11 53 47	10 9	7 18	4 29	4 20	7 7	4 41	4 17	7 28	4 19	4 29
347	19	13	Tuesday..	♍	♍	7	11 54 15	11 4	7 19	4 29	5 23	7 8	4 42	5 19	7 29	4 19	5 34
348	18	14	Wednes..	♍	♎	21	11 54 43	morn	7 20	4 29	rises	7 9	4 42	rises	7 30	4 20	rises
349	17	15	Thursday	♎	♎	6	11 55 12	1	7 21	4 30	5 39	7 9	4 42	5 43	7 31	4 20	5 26
350	16	16	Friday....	♎	♏	20	11 55 41	1 0	7 21	4 30	6 43	7 10	4 43	6 47	7 32	4 20	6 31
351	15	17	Saturday.	♏	♏	5	11 56 10	1 59	7 21	4 30	7 52	7 10	4 43	7 55	7 32	4 20	7 48
352	14	18	SUNDAY	♏	♐	19	11 56 40	2 57	7 22	4 31	9 2	7 11	4 43	9 4	7 33	4 21	8 55
353	13	19	Monday..	♐	♐	4	11 57 9	3 53	7 22	4 31	10 12	7 12	4 44	10 13	7 34	4 21	10 9
354	12	20	Tuesday..	♐	♑	18	11 57 39	4 46	7 22	4 32	11 19	7 12	4 44	11 19	7 34	4 21	11 18
355	11	21	Wednes..	♑	♑	2	11 58 9	5 38	7 24	4 32	morn	7 13	4 44	morn	7 35	4 22	morn
356	10	22	Thursday	♑	♒	16	11 58 39	6 28	7 24	4 33	25	7 13	4 45	25	7 35	4 22	27
357	9	23	Friday....	♒	♒	29	11 59 9	7 19	7 24	4 34	1 31	7 14	4 45	1 30	7 36	4 23	1 36
358	8	24	Saturday.	♒	♓	13	11 59 39	8 9	7 25	4 34	2 36	7 14	4 46	2 33	7 36	4 24	2 43
359	7	25	SUNDAY	♓	♓	27	slow.	9 0	7 25	4 35	3 39	7 14	4 46	3 36	7 37	4 25	3 49
360	6	26	Monday..	♓	♈	9	12 0 39	9 52	7 26	4 35	4 40	7 15	4 47	4 36	7 37	4 26	4 51
361	5	27	Tuesday..	♈	♈	22	12 1 8	10 43	7 26	4 36	5 37	7 15	4 48	5 33	7 37	4 26	5 50
362	4	28	Wednes..	♈	♉	4	12 1 38	11 35	7 26	4 37	6 38	7 15	4 49	6 33	7 38	4 27	6 51
363	3	29	Thursday	♉	♉	17	12 2 7	ev. 25	7 27	4 38	sets	7 16	4 50	sets	7 38	4 28	sets
364	2	30	Friday....	♉	♊	29	12 2 37	1 13	7 27	4 38	6 28	7 16	4 51	6 32	7 39	4 29	6 18
365	1	31	Saturday.	♊	♊	11	12 3 6	2 0	7 28	4 39	7 26	7 16	4 51	7 28	7 39	4 29	7 17

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1922 TO 1925.

1922.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAY...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
DEC...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

1923.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
JUNE.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
DEC...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

1924.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

1925.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo	4,194	Yangtze	3,000	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325
Nile	3,670	La Plata	2,950	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Amazon	3,300	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Ob	3,235	Kongo	2,800	Yenesei	2,500	Colorado	2,000

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

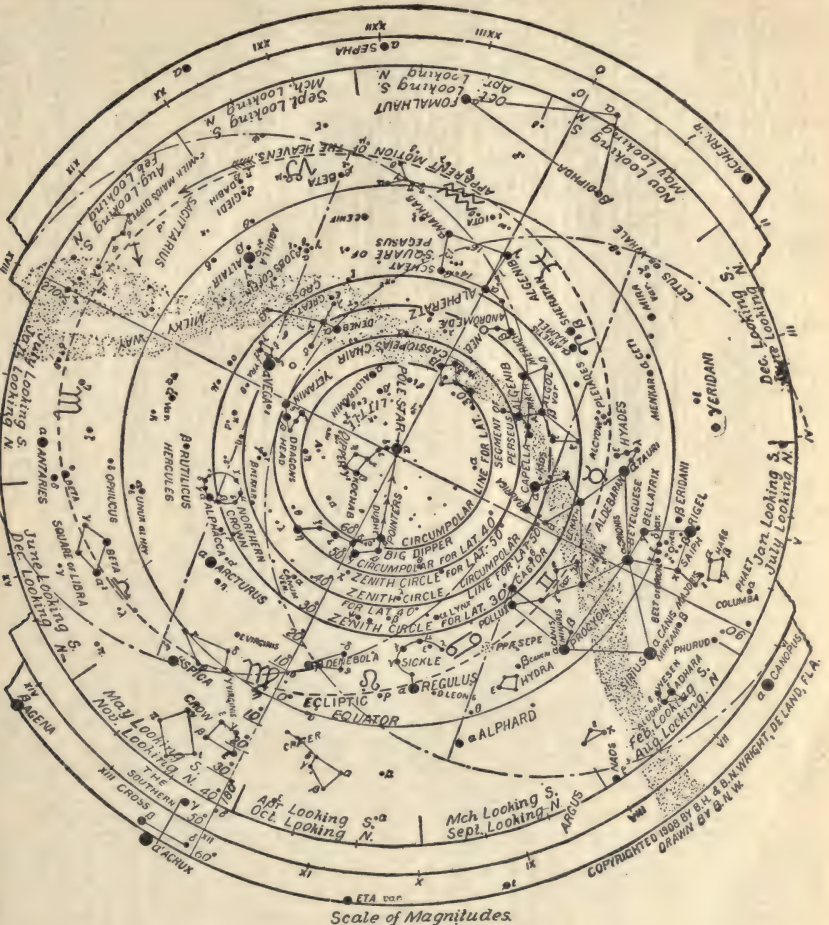
Leap Years.																						
								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday... 1	Tuesday... 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday . 1	Friday.... 1	Saturday.. 1	SUNDAY . 1
Tuesday... 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday . 2	Friday.... 2	Saturday.. 2	SUNDAY . 2	Monday... 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday . 3	Friday.... 3	Saturday.. 3	SUNDAY . 3	Monday... 3	Tuesday... 3
Thursday . 4	Friday..... 4	Saturday.. 4	SUNDAY . 4	Monday... 4	Tuesday... 4	Wednesday 4
Friday.... 5	Saturday.. 5	SUNDAY . 5	Monday... 5	Tuesday... 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday . 5
Saturday.. 6	SUNDAY . 6	Monday... 6	Tuesday... 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday . 6	Friday.... 6
SUNDAY . 7	Monday... 7	Tuesday... 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday . 7	Friday.... 7	Saturday.. 7
Monday... 8	Tuesday... 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday . 8	Friday.... 8	Saturday.. 8	SUNDAY . 8
Tuesday... 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday . 9	Friday.... 9	Saturday.. 9	SUNDAY . 9	Monday... 9
Wednesday10	Thursday .10	Friday....10	Saturday ..10	SUNDAY .10	Monday...10	Tuesday...10
Thursday .11	Friday....11	Saturday..11	SUNDAY .11	Monday...11	Tuesday...11	Wednesday11
Friday....12	Saturday..12	SUNDAY .12	Monday...12	Tuesday...12	Wednesday12	Thursday .12
Saturday..13	SUNDAY .13	Monday...13	Tuesday...13	Wednesday13	Thursday .13	Friday....13
SUNDAY .14	Monday...14	Tuesday...14	Wednesday14	Thursday .14	Friday....14	Saturday..14
Monday...15	Tuesday...15	Wednesday15	Thursday .15	Friday....15	Saturday..15	SUNDAY .15
Tuesday...16	Wednesday16	Thursday .16	Friday....16	Saturday..16	SUNDAY .16	Monday...16
Wednesday17	Thursday .17	Friday....17	Saturday..17	SUNDAY .17	Monday...17	Tuesday...17
Thursday .18	Friday....18	Saturday..18	SUNDAY .18	Monday...18	Tuesday...18	Wednesday18
Friday....19	Saturday..19	SUNDAY .19	Monday...19	Tuesday...19	Wednesday19	Thursday .19
Saturday..20	SUNDAY .20	Monday...20	Tuesday...20	Wednesday20	Thursday .20	Friday....20
SUNDAY .21	Monday...21	Tuesday...21	Wednesday21	Thursday .21	Friday....21	Saturday..21
Monday...22	Tuesday...22	Wednesday22	Thursday .22	Friday....22	Saturday..22	SUNDAY .22
Tuesday...23	Wednesday23	Thursday .23	Friday....23	Saturday..23	SUNDAY .23	Monday...23
Wednesday24	Thursday..24	Friday....24	Saturday..24	SUNDAY .24	Monday...24	Tuesday...24
Thursday .25	Friday....25	Saturday..25	SUNDAY .25	Monday...25	Tuesday...25	Wednesday25
Friday....26	Saturday..26	SUNDAY .26	Monday...26	Tuesday...26	Wednesday26	Thursday .26
Saturday..27	SUNDAY .27	Monday...27	Tuesday...27	Wednesday27	Thursday .27	Friday....27
SUNDAY .28	Monday...28	Tuesday...28	Wednesday28	Thursday..28	Friday....28	Saturday..28
Monday...29	Tuesday...29	Wednesday29	Thursday .29	Friday....29	Saturday..29	SUNDAY .29
Tuesday...30	Wednesday30	Thursday .30	Friday....30	Saturday..30	SUNDAY .30	Monday...30
Wednesday31	Thursday .31	Friday....31	Saturday..31	SUNDAY .31	Monday...31	Tuesday...31

Note—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.


Scale of Magnitudes
1 2 3 4
ECLIPTIC
EQUATOR
ZENITH CIRCLE FOR LAT. 40
ZENITH CIRCLE FOR LAT. 30
CIRCUMPOLAR FOR LAT. 40
CIRCUMPOLAR FOR LAT. 30
CIRCUMPOLAR LINE FOR LAT. 40
BIG DIPPER
ALPHARD
REGULUS
ARCTURUS
SPICA
ALTAIR
VEGA
DENEBOLA
SICKLE
ALPHERATZ
ALGENIB
ALGOL
CAPELLA
ALDEBARAN
HYADES
PLEIADES
RIGEL
SIRIUS
PROCYON
CANOPUS
ACHERNAR
ACHERNAR
ARGUS
ETA car.
ALPHECCA
ALPHECCA
ALPHECCA

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1921.

DATE.	VENUS. ♀			MARS. ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	North ern states.	South ern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.
	Hours	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Hours.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Sets. Eve. H. M.	Hours.	Rises. Eve. H. M.	Rises. Eve. H. M.	Hours.	Rises. Eve. H. M.	Rises. Eve. H. M.
Jan. 1	XX1¾	8 6	8 25	XXII	8 26	8 40	X1¼	10 20	10 26	X1¾	10 48	10 53
11	XX11½	8 28	8 43	XX11½	8 27	8 38	X1¼	9 40	9 46	X1¾	10 9	10 14
21	XX111¼	8 50	8 56	XX111	8 27	8 35	X1¼	8 59	9 5	X1¾	9 28	9 33
Feb. 1	XX1V	9 9	9 9	XX111½	8 27	8 32	X1¼	8 15	8 21	X1¾	8 43	8 47
11	XX1V½	9 24	9 19	XX1V	8 27	8 29	X1¼	7 31	7 37	X1¾	8 1	8 6
21	I	9 36	9 26	XX1V¼	8 27	8 25	X1¼	6 41	6 49	X1½	7 18	7 23
Mch. 1	I½	9 43	9 28	XX1V¾	8 27	8 23	X1	Sets.	Sets.	X1½	Sets.	Sets.
11	II	9 46	9 26	I¼	8 27	8 18	X1	Morn.	Morn.	X1½	Morn.	Morn.
21	II¼	9 37	9 14	I¾	8 25	8 13	X1	5 33	5 22	X1½	5 55	5 49
April 1	II½	9 9	8 46	II¼	8 25	8 10	X¾	4 44	4 34	X1½	5 10	5 3
11	II¾	Rises.	Rises.	II¾	8 24	8 5	X¾	4 3	3 53	X1½	4 30	4 23
21	III	Morn.	Morn.	III¼	8 21	7 56	X¾	3 23	3 13	X1½	3 48	3 41
May 1	III½	4 6	4 21	III½	8 18	7 55	X¾	2 43	2 33	X1¾	3 9	3 1
11	III½	3 31	3 43	IV	8 15	7 50	X¾	2 3	1 53	X1¾	2 28	2 20
21	III¾	3 3	3 13	IV⅛	8 11	7 44	X¾	1 25	1 15	X1¾	1 49	1 41
June 1	III¾	2 39	2 50	V¼	Dim.	Dim.	X¾	0 42	0 32	X1¾	1 6	0 57
11	IV¼	2 21	2 33	V¾	Invis.	Invis.	X¾	Eve.	Eve.	X1¾	Eve.	Eve.
21	IV¾	2 5	2 25	VI	Rises.	Rises.	X1	11 28	11 19	X1¾	11 49	11 42
July 1	IV½	1 53	2 11	VI⅛	Morn.	Morn.	X1	10 53	10 44	X1½	11 11	11 4
11	IV	1 41	2 5	VII	Dim.	Dim.	X1¼	10 16	10 5	X1½	10 32	10 26
21	IV¾	1 39	2 2	VII⅛	4 9	4 37	X1¼	9 40	9 33	X1½	10 5	9 49
Aug. 1	V¾	1 40	2 5	VIII	4 2	4 27	X1¼	9 1	8 55	X1½	9 13	9 8
11	VI½	1 46	2 11	VIII⅛	3 57	4 20	X1½	8 26	8 21	X1½	8 36	8 32
21	VII¼	1 58	2 :3	IX	3 48	4 9	X1½	7 52	7 47	X1¾	8 1	7 56
Sept. 1	VIII¼	2 15	2 37	IX⅛	3 43	4 2	X1¾	Dim.	Dim.	X1¾	Dim.	Dim.
11	IX	2 34	2 54	IX¾	3 38	3 53	X1¾	Invis.	Invis.	X1¾	Invis.	Invis.
21	IX¾	2 56	3 11	X¼	3 30	3 44	XII	Rises.	Rises.	XII	Rises.	Rises.
Oct. 1	X½	3 19	3 30	X¾	3 23	3 34	XII	Morn.	Morn.	XII	Morn.	Morn.
11	X1¼	3 42	3 48	XI	3 16	3 25	X11¼	Dim.	Dim.	XII	Dim.	Dim.
21	XII	4 4	4 5	X1⅛	3 9	3 15	X11¼	4 29	4 27	X11¼	4 7	4 9
Nov. 1	XIII	4 31	4 26	XI¼	2 59	3 2	X11½	3 56	3 54	X11¼	3 30	3 31
11	X11¾	4 55	4 45	X11¼	2 54	2 54	X11½	3 27	3 24	X11¼	2 53	2 53
21	X1V½	5 20	5 5	X11½	2 44	2 41	X11¾	2 58	2 55	X11¼	2 23	2 23
Dec. 1	XV¼	5 46	5 26	XIII	2 37	2 31	X11¾	2 27	2 22	X11½	1 47	1 47
11	XV¾	6 11	5 48	X111¼	2 28	2 20	XIII	1 56	1 50	X11½	1 11	1 10
21	XVII	6 32	6 7	X11¾	2 19	2 9	XIII	1 23	1 18	X11½	Eve.	Eve.
31	XVIII	6 43	6 26	XIV	2 9	1 56	XIII	0 49	0 43	X11½	11 58	11 56

Note—The above table is in mean local time and should be corrected for the standard time of the zone of the observer.* The first column of each division shows the position of the planet on the "Ecliptic Circle" as indicated by the Roman numerals and fractions. Example: Required the position of Venus July 1, when her right ascension, as given above, is III½ hours, which point, when found on the margin of the Chart of the Heavens and connected by a straight line with North Pole Star, intersects the Ecliptic Circle very near the Pleiades, where Venus will be at that time.

*This is done by applying the difference of time longitude (1h=15° or 4m=1°) by adding, if W. of the meridian of the observer's time zone meridian, or subtracting, if E. of same. Examples: Chicago being 2½° E. of the 90th meridian, 10m. must be subtracted, for New York city, 1° E., 4m., and for New Orleans no correction, being on the 90th meridian.

POSITION OF THE MOON AND PLANETS FOR SUNDAYS OF THE YEAR.*

PLANET.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Apogee	9	5	4	1-22	27	23	21	17	13	11	8	5
Perigee	22	20	20	15	11	8	6	3	1-29	27	25	17
Lowest ☋	6	2	1-25	25	23	9	16	12	9	6	3-30	27
Highest ☊	20	17	16	12	9	5	3-30	27	23	21	17	14†
Venus ♀	2♉	6♈	6♈	3♈	1♈	5♈	3♈	7♌	4♎	2♎	6♏	4♑
Mars ♂	9♒	13♈	15♈	10♈	8♈	12♉	10♈	14♎	11♎	9♎	13♏	11♏
Jupiter ♃	16♎	20♎	20♎	17♎	19♎	17♎	17♎	21♎	18♎	16♏	20♏	18♏
Saturn ♄	23♎	27♎	27♎	24♎	22♎	20♎	24♎	28♎	25♎	23♏	27♏	25♏
Uranus ♅	30♒				29♒		31♒			30♒		

*Lowest of the year or 57° lower than when highest in December. †Highest of the year or 57° higher than when lowest in June.

Note—For Pacific coast points, corresponding to the three zones of latitude given in the calendar pages, add 6 minutes to moon's rising and setting, or add 2 minutes for each hour of longitude west of Washington

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS.

♈ Aries.	♌ Leo.	♐ Sagittarius.
♉ Taurus.	♍ Virgo.	♑ Capricornus
♊ Gemini.	♎ Libra.	♒ Aquarius.
♋ Cancer.	♏ Scorpio.	♓ Pisces.

The place indicated is for the constellation in which the planet named is situated on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Sundays of the month, in the order of the planets named. The sign is one constellation back—thus, ♈ is the first sign, but ♊ is the first constellation.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

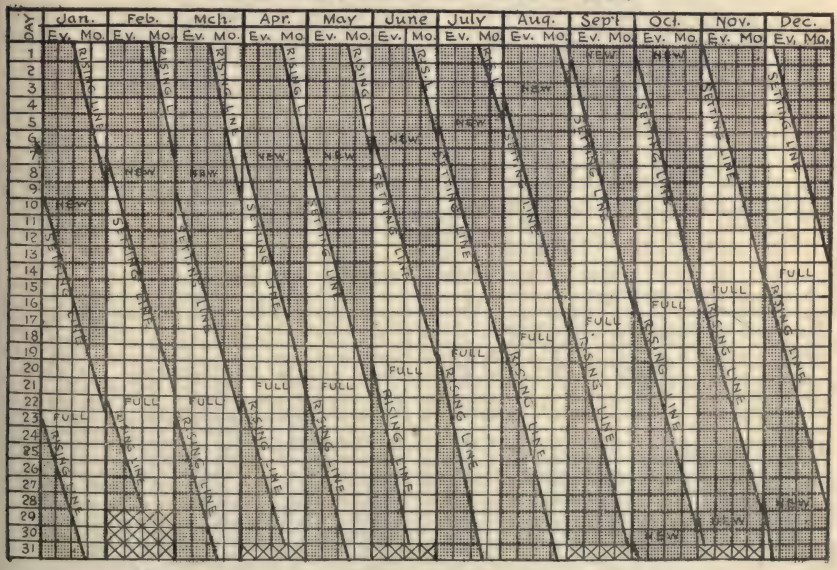
The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator. The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with the star table. See note under same.

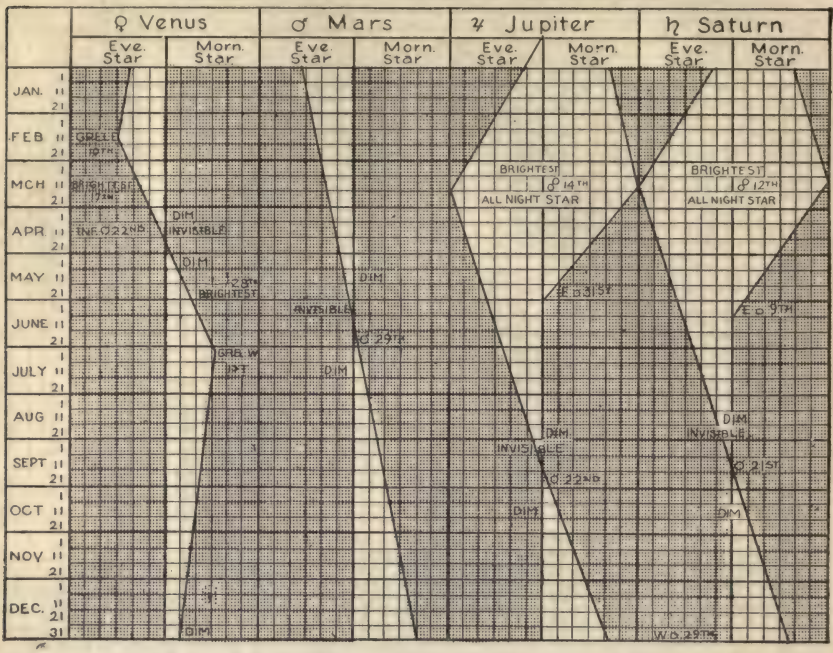
Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 17	3 15	1 25	11 23	9 25	7 23	5 25	3 23	1 21	11 19	9 18	7 20
2	5 13	3 11	1 21	11 19	9 21	7 19	5 21	3 19	1 17	11 16	9 14	7 16
3	5 9	3 7	1 17	11 15	9 18	7 15	5 17	3 15	1 13	11 12	9 10	7 12
4	5 5	3 3	1 13	11 11	9 13	7 11	5 13	3 11	1 10	11 8	9 6	7 8
5	5 1	2 59	1 9	11 7	9 9	7 7	5 9	3 7	1 6	11 4	9 2	7 4
6	4 57	2 55	1 5	11 3	9 5	7 3	5 5	3 4	1 2	11 0	8 58	7 0
7	4 53	2 51	1 1	10 59	9 1	6 59	5 2	3 0	0 58	10 56	8 54	6 56
8	4 49	2 47	0 57	10 55	8 57	6 56	4 58	2 56	0 54	10 52	8 50	6 52
9	4 45	2 43	0 53	10 51	8 53	6 52	4 54	2 52	0 50	10 48	8 46	6 48
10	4 41	2 39	0 49	10 48	8 50	6 48	4 50	2 48	0 46	10 44	8 42	6 44
11	4 37	2 36	0 45	10 44	8 46	6 44	4 46	2 44	0 42	10 40	8 38	6 40
12	4 34	2 32	0 42	10 40	8 42	6 40	4 42	2 40	0 38	10 36	8 34	6 36
13	4 30	2 28	0 38	10 36	8 38	6 36	4 38	2 36	0 34	10 32	8 30	6 32
14	4 26	2 24	0 34	10 32	8 34	6 32	4 34	2 32	0 30	10 28	8 26	6 28
15	4 22	2 20	0 30	10 28	8 30	6 28	4 30	2 28	0 26	10 24	8 23	6 25
16	4 18	2 16	0 26	10 24	8 26	6 24	4 26	2 24	0 22	10 20	8 19	6 21
17	4 14	2 12	0 22	10 20	8 22	6 20	4 22	2 20	0 18	10 17	8 15	6 17
18	4 10	2 8	0 18	10 16	8 18	6 16	4 18	2 16	0 14	10 13	8 11	6 13
19	4 6	2 4	0 14	10 12	8 14	6 12	4 14	2 12	0 11	10 9	8 7	6 9
20	4 2	2 0	0 10	10 8	8 10	6 8	4 10	2 9	0 7	10 5	8 3	6 5
21	3 58	1 56	0 6	10 4	8 6	6 4	4 6	2 5	0 3	10 1	7 59	6 1
22	3 54	1 52	0 2	10 0	8 2	6 0	4 2	2 1	11 55	9 57	7 55	5 57
23	3 50	1 48	11 58	9 56	7 58	5 57	3 59	1 57	11 51	9 53	7 51	5 54
24	3 46	1 44	11 54	9 52	7 55	5 53	3 55	1 53	11 47	9 49	7 47	5 49
25	3 42	1 41	11 50	9 49	7 51	5 49	3 51	1 49	11 43	9 45	7 43	5 45
26	3 38	1 37	11 46	9 45	7 47	5 45	3 47	1 45	11 39	9 41	7 39	5 41
27	3 35	1 36	11 43	9 41	7 43	5 41	3 43	1 41	11 35	9 37	7 35	5 37
28	3 31	1 29	11 39	9 37	7 39	5 37	3 39	1 37	11 31	9 33	7 31	5 33
29	3 27	.....	11 35	9 33	7 35	5 33	3 35	1 33	11 27	9 29	7 27	5 30
30	3 23	.....	11 31	9 29	7 31	5 29	3 31	1 29	11 23	9 25	7 24	5 26
31	3 19	.....	11 27	.....	7 27	.....	3 27	1 25	.....	9 21	.....	5 22

LIGHT AND DARK OF THE MOON IN 1921.



Explanation: In the above chart the small divisions represent 3h or 45°. Thus in January—on the 1st, the moon will rise about midnight, being near last quarter or 90° from the sun, passing the meridian at 6 a. m. On the 4th she will rise about 3 a. m. and on the 9th will rise and set with the sun; on the 12th-13th she will set about 9 p. m.; on the 16th, at midnight; on the 19th-20th, at 3 a. m. and on the 23d will set at sunrise. Thus while gaining at a glance the duration of moonlight we may also approximate the time of her visible rising, setting and meridian passage.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1921.



Explanation: The spaces represent 1h or 15° each and the distance from the central line of each division indicates the approximate distance of that planet from the sun, in time or space. Thus Venus will be 2h or 30° east of the sun March 11, sets with the sun on the 22d of April and will be 3h or 45° west of the sun July 11. Being an inferior planet—inside the orbit of the earth—she cannot, like the superior planets, get 180° or 6h from the sun, as do Jupiter and Saturn in March. At such time the planet will be at its brightest, rising at sunset and shining all night. A superior planet is considered a morning star from conjunction to western quadrature, when 90° west of the sun, when rising at midnight and passing the meridian at 6 a. m.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives both and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as a relic of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude. (v.: variable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.	Declination.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add.†			
						For lat. 30° N.		For lat. 40° N.		For lat. 50° N.	
			H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 36	0 3	7 18		7 52		8 39	
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4						
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 39		6 51		7 18	
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	−43 19	0 21	3 51*		2 25*		*	
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56					
Diphda	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0 39	−18 39	0 38	5 20		4 53		4 36	
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50						
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37		8 29		9 48	
Delta	Cassiopeia	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19						
Polaris	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24						
Achernar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	−57 41	1 34	1 37*		*		*	
Sheratan	Aries (ram) ♈	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54		7 14		7 52	
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	8 0		9 21			
Hamel	Aries ♈	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 7		7 26		8 6	
Mira	Cetus	2.1 v	2 14	− 3 26	2 13	5 51		5 51		5 46	
Menkar	Cetus	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12		6 13		6 20	
Algol	Perseus	2.6 v	3 2	+40 37	3 0	8 0		9 10			
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	8 52					
Alcyone	Taurus (bull) ♉	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3		7 29		8 13	
Aldebaran	Taurus ♉	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39		6 58		7 26	
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28		10 14			
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	− 8 18	5 9	5 45		5 31		5 27	
El Nath	Taurus ♉	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 18		7 52		8 49	
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	− 0 22	5 26	6 2		6 2		6 2	
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	− 1 15	5 30	6 1		6 1		6 1	
Phaet	Columba (dove)	2.7	5 36	−34 8	5 35	4 30		3 37*		2 33*	
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	− 9 42	5 42	5 42		5 26		5 17	
Betelgeuse	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 22		6 26		6 42	
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22		9 53			
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	−52 39	6 21	2 46*		*		*	
Alhena	Gemini (twins) ♊	2 0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44		6 59		7 27	
Sirius	Canis Major	−1.4	6 41	−16 36	6 40	5 25		5 1		4 45	
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	−28 51	6 54	4 51		4 7		3 20	
Castor	Gemini ♊	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	7 30		8 11		9 19	
Procyon	Canis Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 17		6 19		6 30	
Pollux	Gemini ♊	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 17		7 50		8 42	
Beta	Cancer (crab) ♋	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 27		6 33		6 50	
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	− 8 16	9 21	5 45		5 31		5 24	
Regulus	Leo (lion) ♌	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34		6 44		7 4	
Eta	Argus	1.6 v	10 42	−59 13	10 39	1 3*		*		*	
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56						
Denebola	Leo ♌	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41		6 54		7 18	
Acrux	Southern Cross	1.6	12 22	−62 36	12 19	1 0*		*		*	
Beta	Corvus (crow)	2.8	12 30	−22 54	12 27	5 9		4 35		4 13	
Mizar	Ursa Major	2.4	13 20	+55 22	13 18						
Spica	Virgo (virgin) ♍	1.1	13 20	−10 42	13 18	5 40		5 23		5 12	
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	−59 56	13 54	1 9*		*		*	
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42		7 12		7 45	
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	−60 28	14 30	0 52*		*		*	
Alpha	Libra (scales) ♎	2 9	14 46	−15 40	14 43	5 27		5 4		4 47	
Kochab	Ursa Minor	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48						
Alpha	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13		7 44		8 34	
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 20		6 23		6 35	
Beta	Scorpion ♏	2.9	16 0	−19 34	15 57	5 16		4 54		4 24	
Antares	Scorpion ♏	1.2	16 24	−26 14	16 20	4 58		4 20		3 42	
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58		7 20		7 57	
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8					
Vega	Lyra	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	7 52		8 54		10 52	
Delta	Sagittarius ♐	2 1	18 50	−26 25	18 46	4 58		4 19		*3 38	
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 24		6 30		6 45	
Alpha	Capricorn ♑	3.7	20 13	−12 49	20 9	5 35		5 19		4 56	
Deneb	Cygnus (swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22		9 56			
Alderamin	Cepheus	2 6	21 16	+62 13	21 12						
Beta	Aquarius ♒	2 9	21 27	− 5 58	21 23	5 41		5 43		5 35	
Enif	Pegasus	2 4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 26		6 33		6 50	
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 33	−47 24	21 58	3 26*		1 21*		*	
Fomalhaut	Pisces Australis	1.3	22 53	−30 6	22 48	4 46		4 0		3 11	
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39		6 52		7 16	
Iota	Pisces ♓	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 16		6 17		6 28	

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius −1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked ..... in the last columns are cir-

cumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—dec.)—lat.=alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:

Sidereal noon, Oct. 30.	9:27 p. m.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col.,	22:48
	32:15
Subtract,	24:00
	8:15 p. m. of 31st, time of meridian passage.

Fomalhaut ris. & set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° — 30° = 60°. — 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart —a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

ECLIPSES IN 1921.

There will be four eclipses this year, as follows:

I. Annular of the sun, April 8, invisible in the United States, visible in arctic region, eastern Atlantic, Europe, Asia and Africa.

II. Total of the moon on the morning of April 22, visible throughout the western continent and in the United States as follows in central standard time:

Partial begins at 12:03 a. m.

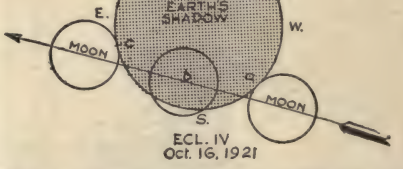
ECL. II
Apr. 22, 1921

Total begins at 1:23 a. m.
Middle greatest eclipse at b 1:44 a. m.
Total ends at 2:05 a. m.
Partial ends at c 3:26 a. m.
As shown in the cut the north limb of the moon will just graze the north limb of the earth's shadow, making it just a total eclipse.

III. Total of the sun Oct. 1, invisible in the United States, visible in South America, etc.

IV. Partial of the moon, Oct. 16, visible in the United States as follows in central standard time:

Begins at a 3:14 p. m.*
Middle or greatest eclipse at b 4:54 p. m.
Ends at c 6:34 p. m. The size at b will be .938, the moon's diameter being taken as



ECL. IV
Oct. 16, 1921

1.00, and therefore as shown in the cut only a slight silver crescent of the southern limb will be outside the dark shadow of the earth.

*The moon will rise about 5:10 p. m., therefore in eclipse at rising.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Southeastern Mexico was visited by a severe earthquake on the evening of Jan. 3, 1920, resulting in a loss of life estimated at 3,000 and the injury of hundreds of others. Ten states were shaken, but the area of the greatest disturbance was along the line between Vera Cruz and Puebla, and particularly in the vicinity of the volcano Orizaba, seventy miles west of the city of Vera Cruz. The loss of life was greatest in the village of Couztlan, northeast of Orizaba, and in the small towns of Teocelo, Barranca Grande, San Juan Coscomatepec, Calcahualco, La Fragua and Chilchotla. Altogether a score of villages were destroyed. Some damage was done in the cities of Orizaba, Cordoba and Jalapa, but no lives were lost there. Some towns were inundated after the earthquake by the damming up of streams and many persons were drowned in their homes.

SESAME PRODUCTION IN BRITISH INDIA.

The sesame crop of India for the season of 1919-1920 was estimated at 409,000 tons, exclusive of that raised in the province of Hyderabad. The total area cultivated was 4,212,000 acres. Sesame, which is also known by the names sesamum, gingili, bene and til, is a genus of Indian or African annual herbs. The seeds are used in puddings, cakes and confectionery and the oil obtained from them is used both as a food and as a cosmetic. It has been cultivated since ancient times in India, China, Japan and other tropical or subtropical countries.

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1921.

THE SUN—During the solar eclipse of May 29, 1919, it was discovered that such stars as were rendered photographically visible by the eclipse were not in their proper place, as shown by night photographs. This supports the theory of Dr. Einstein, of the materiality and rigidity of the so-called interstellar ether, proving light to be material and subject to gravitational laws, contrary to all previous concepts, and necessitating the remaking of the laws of the universe. Twice within the year the light of the sun will be intercepted by the intervention of the moon. (See Eclipses.) Very unusual and astounding activities in the luminous solar envelope were witnessed in 1918-1919. The very unusually great and marvelously beautiful auroral displays have proved a relationship which, conjointly with distinct terrestrial disturbing factors, makes the soliterraneous storm period conditions. The larger of the great sun spots may be easily seen through a smoked glass or by throwing the sun's image on a screen in a darkened room. Note their change in form as they draw near or recede from the sun's center, due to the sun's convexity.

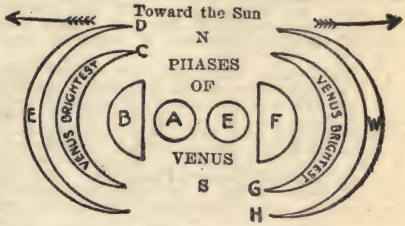
MERCURY—Being so near the sun, Mercury can be seen only when near certain of the points of greatest angular distance from the sun and, like him, must be uninhabitable to any and all forms of life. These conditions may not be widely different from those upon the earth during and prior to the igneous period of the earth's geologic history, while yet the waters were unformed, existing in gaseous or elemental stage. The primeval rain, which washed our heavily laden atmosphere and prepared it for ministering to human comfort, has not yet come to those bodies, within the orbit of the earth and younger than we are by countless ages. (See under "The Planets" for times of visibility of Mercury.)

VENUS—Our interior and younger neighbor, Venus, may be in that stage of evolution corresponding to the time when our fossiliferous rocks were being formed, and her atmosphere, being still dense with impurities, reflects a large portion of the light received from the sun. This causes her dazzling brilliancy. It is not improbable that such forms of life as characterized our similar stage of earth evolution may exist there. Inasmuch as she receives about twice the amount of light and heat that we do, this evolutionary process may be much further advanced than was the case with the earth at her age.

By the chart, "Visibility of the Principal Planets," it will be seen that she will be at her brightest possible phase in March as an evening star, and in May as a morning star, being invisible in April, when between us and the sun, after which she will remain a morning star to the end of the year, when she will be close to the sun and therefore dim.

The illustration shows all the phases Venus presents, and which may be seen by a very small telescope, especially such as are near her periods of greatest brilliancy. To give better definition reduce the diameter of the object glass with a cardboard cap or throw the image on a screen.

Venus is a rapid traveler and her itinerary for the year will be as follows, the constellations being given; count back one division for the sign—Thus: con. ♓ = sign ♈. At the beginning of the year Venus will be in Capricornus a few degrees west of the ♈ of Aquarius; on the 9th she will be in Aquarius east of the ♈ and 41′ south of Uranus, and 5° south of the moon on the 13th; crosses the prime meridian of the heavens on the 2d-3d of February and in line with east side of the square of Pegasus a few degrees north of her. Her greatest distance east of the sun, 47°, will be reached Feb. 10, and she will be occulted by the moon Feb. 11, but she will have set here at that time, being at setting almost merged into the moon. March 10 she will be just south of the principal bright stars in Aries, Hamel and Sheratan; becomes stationary March 31, when west of the Pleiades, and then retrogrades or goes back westward until May 11 to where she was March 1, near the stars in the horn of the Ram, having passed her point of greatest brilliancy March 17, and 7° to the north of Mars April 4 and 8° north of moon April 8, becoming dim April 10; invisible April 19-25, during which time she passes to the west of the sun, becoming a morning star, rapidly increasing in brightness until the latter part of May; reaches the Pleiades and greatest distance west of the sun July 1, having passed her station-



EXPLANATION:

A.—Fifteen days before superior conjunction or shortly after the end of the year.

B.—At greatest elongation west—July 1, 1921.

C.—When brightest as a morning star—the last week of May and the first one of June.

D.—Just after inferior conjunction or the last days of April.

E.—Fifteen days after superior conjunction in 1922.

F.—At greatest elongation east—Feb. 10, 1921.

G.—When brightest as an evening star—March 12-22, 1921.

H.—Just before inferior conjunction, April 10-15, 1921.

ary point on May 11, after which she again goes forward to her point of greatest brilliancy as a morning star when just south of the bright stars in the horn of the Ram again. She reaches the Hyades the middle of July and passes 3° north of Aldebaran July 17. She will be 2° north of the moon July 31, when about midway between Sirius and Capella, and about Aug. 24-30 between Procyon on the south and Castor and Pollux on the north, being 4° north of the moon on the 30th. On Sept. 13 she will be 5° north of Neptune just below the point of the Sickle and on the 24th passes less than one-half of one degree north of the brilliant Regulus (see Chart of the Heavens) in the end of the handle of the Sickle, and 5° north of the moon on the 28th. On Oct. 3, 11′ south of Mars so close as to almost merge their light as they brighten the glorious morning light of autumn close to the east horizon, and on the 22d of October she will pass about one half of one degree north of Jupiter with the brilliant Denebola about 5° north and west of her; 2° north of moon on Oct. 29 and 1° south of moon Nov. 28. She will pass about 4° north of Spica Virginis

Nov. 6 and 4° south of the moon Dec. 28, when close to the sun and dim, being close to her most distant point from us attainable.

MARS will not be a conspicuous object at all during the year, being a fairly bright evening star at the first; dim in May, invisible in June and July, dim in August as a morning star and slightly brighter at the end of the year than at its beginning. The big telescopes tell us when snow, frost and freezing take place with the Martians and doubtless their bold airmen, if able to reach the earth, would consider us pygmies of stature and attainments. At the beginning of the year Mars will be in almost the same position as Venus and they will be less than one-half of a degree apart on the 9th. Mars being the most northern, and also 15′ south of Uranus (see under Uranus); passes 5° south of the moon, Jan. 13, becoming quite dim in April, when he will be passing the Pleiades. About the middle of September, when fairly bright in the eastern morning sky, he will be seen only about 1° north of Regulus, making a glorious pair; 53′ south of Saturn Nov. 14 and only 10′ north of Jupiter Nov. 26, all splendid combinations, especially the last, when they will almost appear as one; 3° north of Spica Dec. 11.

JUPITER and SATURN will share with Venus a large part of the glories of the evening western sky for the first three months and, in fact, Jupiter and Saturn are so close throughout the year that all we need to do is to state that the former is the brighter and farther west by about 5 or 6 degrees at the first and gradually approaching until they are in conjunction on Sept. 14, when both will be too near the sun to be seen. Toward the end of the year, when they are again bright as morning stars, Jupiter will be the most eastern by a little greater lead than Saturn had at the beginning of the year. This conjunction of the two major members of our family is an unusual event and will attract much attention, more especially as Mars is in the bunch also (see under Mars), and also Venus and the moon from Oct. 22 to 29 in the edge of the morning twilight as follows: Venus 35′ south of Saturn Oct. 22 and 31′ north of Jupiter Oct. 25, Saturn 3¾°, Jupiter 2° and Mars 3° north of moon Oct. 28, and Venus 2° north on the 29th. Then again Nov. 25-28 all will be bunched and lastly Dec. 22-28 all will be within the last half of Leo and the first half of Virgo. Note how the respective distances of the planets from the sun for even dates compare, as shown by the chart of the planets, where it will be seen how both planets will be invisible in September and dim in August and October.

The rings of Saturn will be invisible this year, because edgewise to the earth.

URANUS will be most favorably situated for observation in August and September, but unless one has an instrument and knowledge of adjustments it will be useless to look for him, and the same is true of Neptune, whose most favorable position will be in January and February.

COMETS—These visitors to our world family often come unannounced and sometimes disappoint us. Such was the case with Wolf's comet of last year, for at its brightest a small telescope was necessary to see it. For the past fifty years an average of one naked eye comet has come to us. Halley's great comet, which came in 1909-1910, was the last one of note.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Dist. from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days.
Sun	866,400	.....	....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

NATIONAL WEALTH OF CANADA IN 1920.

The following inventory of the national wealth of Canada was given by G. A. MacPherson of Toronto, Ont., in an article published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in March, 1920:

Agriculture—Improved lands	$2,792,229,000
Buildings	927,548,000
Implements	387,079,000
Live stock	1,102,261,000
Fishing—Capital invested	47,143,125
Mines—Buildings and plants	140,000,000
Manufactures—Plant & capital	2,000,000,000
Railways	2,000,000,000
Street railways	160,000,000
Canals	$123,000,000
Telegraphs	10,000,000
Telephones	95,000,000
Shipping	35,000,000
Urban lots and buildings	3,500,000,000
Clothing, furniture, etc	800,000,000
Coin and bullion	208,500,000
Imported merchandise	250,000,000
Current production—Agric'ture	1,621,028,000
Fishing	39,000,000
Forestry	175,000,000
Mining	190,000,000
Manufacturing	2,400,000,000
Total	$19,002,788,125

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains were run and local time was regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, was divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section included all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section included all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section included all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section included all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time was uniform and the time of each section differed from that next to it by exactly one hour.

STANDARD TIME ZONES AS FIXED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

In March, 1918, the congress of the United States, in passing the "daylight saving" law, divided the territory of continental United States into five zones. The standard time of the first four zones was based on the same degrees of longitude as under the old railroad agreement. The fifth zone established included only Alaska, and its standard time was based on the 150th degree of longitude. In August, 1919, the section of the law providing for "daylight saving" was repealed, but the part giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix the limits of the time zones was left intact.

The new time zones as defined by the interstate commerce commission became effective Jan. 1, 1919. They have been slightly modified since then and are subject to further

modifications from time to time. Standard time by law governs the movements of railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. In all statutes, orders, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive or judicial branch of the government, or relating to the time within which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

EASTERN-CENTRAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between the eastern and central time zones as fixed by the commission runs from east of Port Huron, Mich., along the international boundary line through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river and then runs in a southerly direction to Sandusky, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Mansfield and Columbus, O.; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones are considered as within the United States standard eastern zone: Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby, Shelby Junction, Galion, Lancaster, Dundas, and Gallipolis, O.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; points on Southern railway, McDonough, Ga., to Macon, Ga.; Perry, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; Apalachicola, Fla.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones not specifically named are considered as within the United States standard central time zone.

CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY LINE.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D.; and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas.; Waynoka, Clinton and Sayre, Okla.; Sweetwater, Big Springs and San Angelo, Tex., and the 100th meridian to the Rio Grande river.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones are considered as within the United States standard central time zone: Portal, Flaxton and Minot, N. D.; Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Stockton, Plainville, Ellis and Liberal, Kas.; Waynoka, Ralph and Sayre, Okla.; Sweetwater, Big Springs and San Angelo, Tex.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones not specifically named are considered as within United States standard mountain time zone.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC BOUNDARY LINE.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the western boundary of Montana to meridian 114 west and then south and east to Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad and the west and south boundaries to the 113th meridian; thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

All municipalities on the boundary between mountain and Pacific time zones will use standard mountain time.

All of Alaska is within a single time zone.

TABLE OF TIME CORRECTIONS.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent. In the calendar pages of the almanacs the rising and setting of the sun and moon are given in mean local time and to obtain the standard time of these and other astronomical events at any given place it is necessary to subtract or add a certain number of minutes according to the distance the place in question is east or west of the meridian, the time of which governs the zone in which the place is located. Thus in Chicago, which is approximately two and a half degrees east of the 90th meridian, which governs the time of the central zone, the sun and moon rise and set about ten minutes earlier than the time shown in the almanacs; in other words, ten minutes must be subtracted to get the actual standard time as shown by the clock.

The corrections to be applied to mean or clock time for conversion are shown in the following table. The abbreviations are E. for Eastern, C. for Central, M. for Mountain and P. for Pacific time. Add or subtract as indicated by the sign — (minus) or + (plus):

Albany, N. Y.	E.	— 5	Dubuque, Iowa	C.	+ 3
Amherst, Mass.	E.	—10	Duluth, Minn.	C.	+ 9
Ann Arbor, Mich.	C.	—35	Elmira, N. Y.	E.	+ 7
Austin, Tex.	C.	+31	Erie, Pa.	E.	+21
Baltimore, Md.	E.	+ 6	Evansville, Ind.	C.	—10
Baton Rouge, La.	C.	+ 4	Flagstaff, Ariz.	M.	—27
Bismarck, N. D.	C.	+43	Fort Gibson, Okla.	C.	+21
Beloit, Wis.	C.	— 4	Fort Smith, Ark.	C.	+19
Bloomington, Ind.	C.	—14	Fort Wayne, Ind.	C.	—20
Boston, Mass.	E.	—16	Galena, Ill.	C.	+ 2
Buffalo, N. Y.	E.	+16	Geneva, N. Y.	E.	+ 8
Burlington, Iowa	C.	+ 5	Grand Haven, Mich.	C.	—15
Cairo, Ill.	C.	— 3	Greencastle, Ind.	C.	—13
Charlotteville, Va.	E.	+14	Hanover, N. H.	E.	—11
Charleston, S. C.	E.	+20	Harrisburg, Pa.	E.	+ 7
Chicago, Ill.	C.	—10	Houston, Tex.	C.	+21
Cincinnati, O.	C.	—22	Huntsville, Ala.	C.	—12
Cleveland, O.	E.	+34	Ithaca, N. Y.	E.	+ 6
Columbus, Mo.	C.	— 9	Jacksonville, Fla.	E.	+27
Columbus, O.	C.	—28	Janesville, Wis.	C.	— 4
Columbia, S. C.	E.	+24	Jefferson City, Mo.	C.	+ 9
Denver, Colo.	M.	0	Kansas City, Mo.	C.	+19
Des Moines, Iowa	C.	+14	Keokuk, Iowa	C.	+ 6
Detroit, Mich.	C.	—28	Knoxville, Tenn.	C.	—24
La Crosse, Wis.	C.	+ 5			
Lawrence, Kas.	C.	+21			
Lexington, Ky.	C.	—23			
Little Rock, Ark.	C.	— 9			
Louisville, Ky.	C.	—18			
Lynchburg, Va.	E.	+17			
Madison, Wis.	C.	— 2			
Memphis, Tenn.	C.	0			
Middletown, Conn.	E.	— 9			
Milwaukee, Wis.	C.	— 8			
Minneapolis, Minn.	C.	+13			
Mobile, Ala.	C.	— 8			
Montreal, Canada	E.	— 6			
Montgomery, Ala.	C.	—15			
Nashville, Tenn.	C.	—13			
New Brunswick, N. J.	E.	— 2			
New Haven, Conn.	E.	— 8			
New Orleans, La.	C.	0			
New York, N. Y.	E.	— 4			
Norfolk, Va.	E.	+ 5			
Northfield, Mass.	E.	— 9			
Oakland, Cal.	P.	+ 9			
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	E.	+ 2			
Omaha, Neb.	C.	+24			

Ottawa, Canada.....E. + 3	Richmond, Va.....E. +10	Syracuse, N. Y.....E. + 5
Oxford, Miss.....C. — 2	Rochester, N. Y.....E. +10	Taunton, Mass.....E. —14
Pensacola, Fla.....C. —11	Rock Island, Ill.....C. + 3	Toledo, O.....C. —26
Philadelphia, Pa.....E. + 1	San Francisco, Cal.....P. +10	Toronto, Canada.....E. +18
Pittsburgh, Pa.....E. +20	Santa Fe, N. M.....M. + 4	Trenton, N. J.....E. — 1
Poughkeepsie, N. Y...E. — 4	Savannah, Ga.....E. +24	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....C. —10
Portland, Me.....E. —19	Shreveport, La.....C. +15	Utica, N. Y.....E. + 1
Princeton, N. J.....E. — 1	Springfield, Ill.....C. — 1	Washington, D. C.....E. + 8
Providence, R. I.....E. —14	St. Joseph, Mo.....C. +19	Wheeling, W. Va.....E. +23
Quebec, Canada.....E. —15	St. Louis, Mo.....C. + 1	Wilmington, Del.....E. + 2
Quincy, Ill.....C. + 6	St. Paul, Minn.....C. +12	Wilmington, N. C.....E. +13
Raleigh, N. C.....E. +15	Superior, Wis.....C. + 8	Yankton, S. D.....C. +19

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Col.	†10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh Scotland	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba	11:30 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii	6:29 a. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Peking, China	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.	‡9:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New So. Wales	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time.

Note—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by general agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.S.	
Japan	135	east.	9 00 00	fast
Spain*	0	.....	0 00 00	
Argentina	64+	west.	3 51 38.8	slow
Ecuador	81+	west.	5 24 15	slow
Natal	30	east.	2 00 00	fast
Cape Colony	22½	east.	1 30 00	fast
Mid-Europe	15	east.	1 00 00	fast
Egypt	30	east.	2 00 00	fast

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.	
West Australia	120	east.	8 00	fast
South Australia	142½	east.	9 30	fast
New South Wales	172½	east.	11 30	fast
Queensland, Tasmania, Eastern Europe, New Zealand	150	east.	10 00	fast
Victoria	30	east.	2 00	fast

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of $541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1920.

Captain Commandant—William E. Reynolds.
Chief of division of operations—Oliver M. Maxam.
Assistant chief of division of operations—C. P. Clark.
Chief of division of materiel—George H. Slaybaugh.
Assistant chief of division of materiel—Kendall J. Minot.
Chief of division of communication—Capt. Edward D. Jones.
Superintendent of construction and repair—Senior Captain Howard M. Broadbent.
Engineer in chief—Charles A. McAllister.
Inspector—Senior Captain Daniel P. Foley.

OPERATIONS IN 1919.*

Persons rescued from peril.....	2,081
Persons on board vessels assisted	12,044
Persons in distress cared for..	601
Vessels boarded and papers examined	11,996
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	152
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported.....	$28.790.00
Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	10
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted.....	1,036
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	1,171
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes).....	$14,762,630.00
Value of derelicts recovered....	$150,000.00

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

Under an act of congress approved Jan. 28, 1915, it was provided that in lieu of the then existing revenue cutter service and life saving service there should be established an organization to be known as the coast guard, which was to constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, operating under the secretary of the navy in time of war and under the treasury department in time of peace. The coast guard was transferred to the navy department April 6, 1917, and was returned to the treasury department by executive order Aug. 28, 1919. The revenue cutter service had existed since 1790, while the life saving service had its beginning in 1848, although it was not made into a separate establishment until June 18, 1878. The consolidation of the two services was completed in 1915. The coast guard being a part of the military forces of the government, the military system of the former revenue cutter service was utilized as a basis for the organization of the coast guard. The transfer of the personnel of the former life saving service to the coast guard was accomplished by issuing appointments as commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers to the district superintendents, keepers and No. 1 surfmen, respectively, and regularly enlisting the surfmen. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 4,897. The pay of the commissioned personnel, except for the grade of district superintendent, corresponds with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army. The pay of warrant officers and enlisted men remains the same as before the consolidation of the service. Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the treasury and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. Warrant and petty officers receive 10 per cent increase for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all. Enlisted men receive an increase for each three years of continuous service up to and including fifteen years.

The authorized commissioned personnel of the coast guard is 270, divided into the following grades: One captain commandant, 6 senior captains, 31 captains, 37 first lieutenants, 94 second and third lieutenants, 1 engineer in chief, 6 captains of engineers, 28 first lieutenants and 51 second and third lieutenants of engineers, 2 constructors with rank of first lieutenant, 1 district superintendent with relative rank of captain, 3 district superintendents with relative rank of first lieutenant, 4 district superintendents with relative rank of second lieutenant, and 5 district superintendents with relative rank of third lieutenant. A coast guard academy is maintained in New London, Conn. June 30, 1919, there were sixteen cadets of the line and three cadet engineers at the academy. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must be not less than 18 years nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 20 nor more than 25 years of age.

By law the officers of the coast guard rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.
Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in navy.
Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.
First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.
Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.
Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

DUTIES OF COAST GUARD.

In general the duties of the coast guard may be classified as follows:

1. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.
2. Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.
3. Extending medical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the president shall direct.
6. Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters.
7. Enforcement of law relative to quarantine and neutrality.
8. Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels.
9. Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
10. Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.
12. Enforcement of sponge fishing law.
13. Patrol of Grand Banks for protection of shipping from ice.
14. Patrol of western rivers during floods and for other purposes.

In addition to the foregoing the services of the coast guard include many other things, such as warning vessels running into danger, medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured, recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters, extinguishing fires, mainte-

nance of public order, acting as pilots in emergencies and furnishing transportation to other branches of the public service.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the coast guard consists of twenty-two cruising cutters, thirteen harbor cutters and 273 coast stations. The stations are distributed as follows: First district (Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to Plum Island), 18; second district (Massachusetts, Plum Island to Woods Hole), 23; third district (Woods Hole, Mass., to Thames River, Conn., including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Fishers Island), 16; fourth district (Long Island), 29; fifth district (New Jersey), 33; sixth district (coast between Delaware and Chesapeake bays), 19; seventh district (Cape Henry, Va., to New River Inlet, N. C.), 31; eighth district (North Carolina from New River Inlet, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida), 12; ninth district (Gulf coast of United States except Florida), 8; tenth district (Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron to Hammond bay), 20; eleventh district (Lakes Huron, west of Hammond bay, and Michigan, east coast; Beaver and Mackinac Islands, and Louisville, Ky.), 21; twelfth district (Lake Michigan), 22; thirteenth district (California, Oregon, Washington and Nome, Alaska), 21.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, armament, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the coast guard:

Cruising Cutters.

Acushnet (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons, two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.

Algonquin (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; Astoria, Ore.

Androscoggin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Apache (1891)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.

Bear (1874)—Length, 198 feet; beam, 28½ feet; draft, 18 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.

Comanche (1896)—Length, 170 feet 8 inches; beam, 27 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 670 tons; speed, 13 knots; two six-pounder guns; Galveston, Tex.

Gresham (1897)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Itasca (1893)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.

Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.

Morrill (1889)—Length, 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.

Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; New London, Conn.

Ossipee (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 908 tons; four rapid-fire six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Portland, Me.

Pamlico (1907)—Length, 158 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.

Seminole (1900)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.

Seneca (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots, four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.

Snohomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life saving purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.

Tallapoosa (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 912 tons; speed, 12½ knots; oil burner; four rapid-fire six-pounders; Mobile, Ala.

Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Key West, Fla.

Unalga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; San Francisco, Cal.

Yamacraw (1900)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,080 tons; four six-pounders, Savannah, Ga.

River Cutters.

Kankakee (1919)—Length, 182 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 3½ feet; displacement, 428 tons; speed, 12½ knots; general service, Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Yocona (1919)—Length, 182 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 3½ feet; displacement, 428 tons; speed, 12½ knots; general service, Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Harbor Cutters and Launches.

Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Arundel (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 140 tons; South Baltimore, Md.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York.

Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans.

Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Guide (1907)—Motor boat; length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.

Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Philadelphia.

Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York.

Mackinac (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Boston, Mass.

Manhattan (1918)—Harbor vessel; length, 120 feet; displacement, 407 tons; New York.

Tioga (1916)—Harbor vessel; length, 81 feet 3 inches; Baltimore, Md.

Winnisimmet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 36½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston.

Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

There are in addition a number of minor vessels used for various purposes.

Station Ship.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

FAST RAILROAD RUNS.

Eastbound express train No. 4, of the New York Central, on Sunday, May 14, 1919, being more than an hour behind time, traversed the division from Elkhart, Ind., to Toledo, O., 133.01 miles, in 1 hour 54 minutes, or at the rate of 70 miles an hour. From Millersburg, Ind., eighteen miles east of Elkhart, to Nasby tower, about four miles short of Toledo, a distance of 111.31 miles, the time was 1 hour 27 minutes, equal to 76.76 miles an hour.

The train consisted of seven steel cars, weighing about 940,900 lbs.

Equally good time was made over this division, westbound, by the Twentieth Century limited, on May 25, 1903, but that train had only four cars. On June 8, 1905, a train of the Pennsylvania lines, western division, No. 18, eastbound, second section, three cars, was run fifty miles at 79 miles an hour; 100 miles at 77.2 miles an hour; and 200 miles, including two stops, at 71.3 miles an hour. On Oct. 24 of the same year a Pennsylvania special train of four cars, westbound, weighing 260 tons, was run from Crestline, O., to Clarke Junction, Ind., 257.4 miles, at 74.55 miles an hour. In this run a distance of 131 miles was covered at 77.81 miles an hour.

RACES OF THE WORLD.

The six great races of mankind according to Whitaker's Almanack are divided as follows:

Race.	Number.
Mongolian	655,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000
Negro	190,000,000
Semitic	81,000,000
Malayan	52,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
Total	1,646,000,000

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.

Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.

Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.

Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.

Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
−30	−22.0	−9	15.8	12	53.6
−29	−20.2	−8	17.6	13	55.4
−28	−18.4	−7	19.4	14	57.2
−27	−16.6	−6	21.2	15	59.0
−26	−14.8	−5	23.0	16	60.8
−25	−13.0	−4	24.8	17	62.6
−24	−11.2	−3	26.6	18	64.4
−23	− 9.4	−2	28.4	19	66.2
−22	− 7.6	−1	30.2	20	68.0
−21	− 5.8	0	32.0	21	69.8
−20	− 4.0	1	33.8	22	71.6
−19	− 2.2	2	35.6	23	73.4
−18	− 0.4	3	37.4	24	75.2
−17	1.4	4	39.2	25	77.0
−16	3.2	5	41.0	26	78.8
−15	5.0	6	42.8	27	80.6
−14	6.8	7	44.6	28	82.4
−13	8.6	8	46.4	29	84.2
−12	10.4	9	48.2	30	86.0
−11	12.2	10	50.0	50	122.0
−10	14.0	11	51.8	100	212.0

Reaumur to Fahrenheit.

R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
−30	−35.5	−9	11.7	12	59.0
−29	−33.2	−8	14.0	13	61.2
−28	−31.0	−7	16.25	14	63.5
−27	−28.7	−6	18.5	15	65.7
−26	−26.5	−5	20.7	16	68.0
−25	−24.2	−4	23.0	17	70.2
−24	−22.0	−3	25.2	18	72.5
−23	−19.7	−2	27.5	19	74.7
−22	−17.5	−1	29 7	20	77.0
−21	−15.2	0	32.0	21	79.2
−20	−13.0	1	34.2	22	81.5
−19	−10.7	2	36.5	23	83.7
−18	− 8.5	3	38.7	24	86.0
−17	− 6.2	4	41.0	25	88.2
−16	− 4.0	5	43.2	26	90.5
−15	− 1.7	6	45.5	27	92.7
−14	0.5	7	47.7	28	95.0
−13	2.7	8	50.0	29	97.2
−12	5.0	9	52.2	30	99.5
−11	7.2	10	54.5	50	144.5
−10	9.5	11	56.7	100	257.0

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36	100.00	1:08	52.94	1:40	36.00
0:37	97.30	1:09	52.17	1:41	35.64
0:38	94.74	1:10	51.43	1:42	35.29
0:39	92.31	1:11	50.70	1:43	34.95
0:40	90.00	1:12	50.00	1:44	34.61
0:41	87.80	1:13	49 31	1:45	34.29
0:42	85.71	1:14	48.65	1:46	33.96
0:43	83.72	1:15	48.00	1:47	33.64
0:44	81.82	1:16	47.37	1:48	33.33
0:45	80.00	1:17	46.7	1:49	33.03
0:46	78.26	1:18	46.15	1:50	32.73
0:47	76.59	1:19	45.57	1:51	32.43
0:48	75.00	1:20	45.00	1:52	32.14
0:49	73.47	1:21	44.44	1:53	31.86
0:50	72.00	1:22	43.90	1:54	31.58
0:51	70.59	1:23	43.37	1:55	31.30
0:52	69.23	1:24	42.86	1:56	31.03
0:53	67.92	1:25	42.35	1:57	30.77
0:54	66.66	1:26	41.86	1:58	30.51
0:55	65.45	1:27	41.38	1:59	30.25
0:56	64.29	1:28	40.91	2:00	30.00
0:57	63.16	1:29	40.45	2:01	29.75
0:58	62.07	1:30	40.00	2:02	29.52
0:59	61.02	1:31	39.56	2:04	29.03
1:00	60.00	1:32	39.13	2:06	28.57
1:01	59.02	1:33	38 71	2:08	28.12
1:02	58.06	1:34	38.29	2:10	27.69
1:03	57.14	1:35	37.89	2:12	27.27
1:04	56.25	1:36	37.50	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:37	37.11	2:16	26.47
1:06	54.55	1:38	36.73	2:18	26.06
1:07	53.73	1:39	36.36	2:20	25.72

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive order of May 29, 1916.

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
Fly (length) of union .76.
Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a) Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1) 20 feet; (2) 19 feet (standard); (3) 14.35 feet; (4) 12.19 feet; (5) 10 feet; (6) 8.94 feet; (7) 5.14 feet; (8) 5 feet; (9) 3.52 feet; (10) 2.90 feet; (11) 2.37 feet; (12) 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade-marks.

The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag Day.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE FLAG.

[By E. B. Wicklander.]

The flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, but may fly at all times during war if intended for patriotic and not advertising purposes. In stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly except in battle, where it may wave night and day without regard for weather.

The flag in times of peace is not permitted by correct usage to float all night except at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Displaying the Flag—The flag, out of doors, should be flown from a pole whenever possible, or a wire or rope. In the United States army all flags are suspended from poles and in no other way. The blue field is placed farthest from the house displaying it, except when facing a parade, with the flag suspended across the street with the stripes perpendicular, in which case the blue field goes in the upper left hand corner as viewed by the parade.

While raising or lowering the flag, it must not touch the ground; care for it tenderly and respectfully.

Driving nails in the flag to hold it in place is considered wrong. Preferably it should be tied with red, white or blue cord, or tricolored cord.

Colors on Parade—When the colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, stand at attention and uncover; men to remove their hats and women to bow their heads. All military men are required to stand at salute.

Used in Decoration—When the flag is hung vertically (so it can be viewed from one side only) the blue field should be at the right as one faces it. When hung horizontally the field should be at the left. The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

Desecration of the Flag—No advertisement or lettering of any sort should ever be placed upon the flag, or any object, especially merchandise for sale, placed upon it; nor should it ever be used as a trade-mark. It should not be worn as the whole or part of a costume, and when worn as a badge it should be small and pinned over the left breast or to the left collar lapel.

When worn as an emblem on the coat or other garment, no other token should be worn above it.

The flag in any form should never appear on towels, handkerchiefs, aprons or other utilitarian clothes of any kind, nor used as a table scarf.

When Portrayed—The flag when portrayed by an illustrative process should always have the staff so placed that it is at the left of the picture, the fabric floating to the right. In crossing the flag with that of another nation, the United States flag should be at the right.

Used as a Banner—When the flag is used as a banner, the blue field should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

Half-Mast or Used on a Bier—Before placing the flag at half-mast on Memorial day or when officially required as a symbol of mourning, it must have been raised to the top of pole or staff and then lowered at or near the center of the staff.

When the flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field should be at the head.

On Memorial day, May 30—The national flag should be displayed at half-mast until noon, then hoisted to the top of the staff, where it remains until sunset.

Days When the Flag Should Be Flown—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Mothers' day, second Sunday in May; Memorial day, May 30; Flag day, June 14; Independence day, July 4; also many local patriotic anniversaries.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings of Chicago under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
Apr. 19—Battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 9—Chicago day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the foregoing dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half-mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

By an ordinance passed Feb. 5, 1917, by the Chicago city council, the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in public places in any way except as an entire and separate composition and without embellishments of national or other melodies is prohibited. The playing of the air as dance music or for an exit march is also prohibited. Violation of the ordinance by proprietors or performers is punishable by a fine of $100.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard = 36 inches.
5½ yards = 1 rod = 16½ feet.
40 rods = 1 furlong = 660 feet.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
5,280 feet = 1 statute mile.
6,080 feet = 1 nautical mile.
3 marine miles = 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills = 1 pint. | 4 quarts = 1 gallon
2 pints = 1 quart. | 31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod.
160 square rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.
36 square miles = 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood or stone.
1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart. | 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 quarts = 1 peck. | 196 lbs. flour = 1 barrel.

CUP MEASURES.*

1 cup gran. sugar = ½ pound.
1 cup butter = ½ pound.
1 cup lard = ½ pound.
1 cup flour = ¼ pound.
1 cup rice = ½ pound.
1 cup corn meal = 5 ounces.
1 cup raisins (stemmed) = 6 ounces.
1 cup currants (cleaned) = 6 ounces.
1 cup bread crumbs (stale) = 2 ounces.
1 cup chopped meat = ½ pound.
*Approximate only.

EQUIVALENTS OF CAPACITY.
(All measures level full.)

3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon.
½ fluid ounce = 1 tablespoon.
16 tablespoons = 1 cup.
2 gills = 1 cup.
½ liquid pint = 1 cup.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup.
1 liquid pint = 2 cups.
16 fluid ounces = 2 cups.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 degree.
360 degrees = 1 circle.
1 degree = 60 geographic miles.
1 geographic mile = 1.1527 statute miles
1 degree of the equator = 69.124 statute miles

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains = 1 scruple. | 8 drams = 1 ounce.
3 scruples = 1 dram. | 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains = 1 dram. | 16 ounces = 1 pound.
16 drams = 1 ounce. | 2,000 lbs = 1 short ton.
2,240 lbs = 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute | 24 hours = 1 day.
60 minutes = 1 hour. | 365 days = 1 year.
100 years = 1 century.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ inches = 1 nail. | 4 nails = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 inches = 1 palm. | 6 inches = 1 span.
4 inches = 1 hand. | 18 inches = 1 cubit.
21.8 inches = 1 bible cubit.
2½ feet = 1 military pace.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link. | 4 rods = 1 chain.
25 links = 1 rod. | 10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

COUNTING.

12 things = 1 dozen. | 12 gross = 1 great gr.
12 dozen = 1 gross. | 20 things = 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

24 sheets = 1 quire. | 2 reams = 1 bundle.
20 quires = 1 ream. | 5 bundles = 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

Weights.

Milligram (.001 gram) = .0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram) = .1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram) = 1.5432 grains.
Gram = 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) = .3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) = 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) = 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) = 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) = 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.

Dry.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter = .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = .845 gill.
Liter = 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 264.18 gallons.

Length.

Millimeter (.001 meter) = .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter) = .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter) = 3.937 inches.
Meter. = 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) = 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) = 328 ft. 1 in.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) = .62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 in.)
Myriameter (10,000 meters) = 6.2137 miles.

Surface.

Centare (1 square meter) = 1,550 sq. in.
Are (100 square meters) = 119.6 sq. yds.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters) = 2.471 acres.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES.

Centimeters.	Inches.	Inches.	Centimeters.
1	0.393	1	2.540
2	0.787	2	5.080
3	1.181	3	7.620
4	1.574	4	10.160
5	1.968	5	12.700
6	2.362	6	15.240
7	2.755	7	17.780
8	3.149	8	20.320
9	3.543	9	22.860
10	3.937	10	25.400

Meters.	Feet.
1	3.280
2	6.561
3	9.842
4	13.123
5	16.404
6	19.684
7	22.965
8	26.246
9	29.527
10	32.808

Feet.	Meters.
1	0.304
2	0.609
3	0.914
4	1.219
5	1.524
6	1.828
7	2.133
8	2.436
9	2.742
10	3.048

Meters.	Yards.
1	1.093
2	2.187
3	3.280
4	4.374
5	5.463
6	6.561
7	7.655
8	8.749
9	9.842
10	10.936

Yards.	Meters.
1	0.914
2	1.829
3	2.743
4	3.657
5	4.571
6	5.486
7	6.400
8	7.315
9	8.229
10	9.143

Kilometers.	Miles.
1	0.621
2	1.243
3	1.864
4	2.486
5	3.106
6	3.728
7	4.349
8	4.971
9	5.592
10	6.213

Miles.	Kilometers.
1	1.609
2	3.218
3	4.827
4	6.437
5	8.046
6	9.655
7	11.265
8	12.874
9	14.483
10	16.093

Square centimeters.	Square inches.
1	0.155
2	0.310
3	0.465
4	0.620
5	0.775
6	0.930
7	1.085
8	1.240
9	1.395
10	1.650

Square inches.	Square centimeters.
1	6.452
2	12.903
3	19.354
4	25.806
5	32.257
6	38.709
7	45.160
8	51.612
9	58.063
10	64.514

Square meters.	Square feet.
1	10.764
2	21.528
3	32.292
4	43.055
5	53.819
6	64.583
7	75.347
8	86.111
9	96.874
10	107.638

Square feet.	Square meters.
1	0.092
2	0.185
3	0.278
4	0.371
5	0.464
6	0.557
7	0.650
8	0.742
9	0.836
10	0.928

Square meters.	Square yards.
1	1.196
2	2.392
3	3.588
4	4.784
5	5.980
6	7.176
7	8.372
8	9.568
9	10.764
10	11.960

Square yards.	Square meters.
1	0.836
2	1.672
3	2.508
4	3.344
5	4.181
6	5.017
7	5.853
8	6.689
9	7.525
10	8.362

Square kilometers.	Square miles.
1	0.386
2	0.772
3	1.158
4	1.544
5	1.930
6	2.316
7	2.702
8	3.088
9	3.474
10	3.860

Square miles.	Square kilometers.
1	2.592
2	5.184
3	7.776
4	10.368
5	12.960
6	15.552
7	18.144
8	20.736
9	23.328
10	25.920

Hectares.	Acres.
1	2.471
2	4.942
3	7.413
4	9.844
5	12.355
6	15.552
7	17.297
8	19.769
9	22.240
10	24.711

Acres.	Hectares.
1	0.404
2	0.809
3	1.214
4	1.618
5	2.023
6	2.428
7	2.832
8	3.237
9	3.642
10	4.046

Cubic meters.	Cubic yards.
1	1.307
2	2.615
3	3.923
4	5.231
5	6.539
6	7.847
7	9.155
8	10.463
9	11.771
10	13.079

Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1	0.764
2	1.529
3	2.293
4	3.058
5	3.822
6	4.587
7	5.351
8	6.116
9	6.881
10	7.645

Centigrams.	Grains.
1	0.154
2	0.308
3	0.463
4	0.617
5	0.771
6	0.925
7	1.080
8	1.234
9	1.388
10	1.542

Grains.	Centigrams.
1	6.479
2	12.959
3	19.439
4	25.919
5	32.399
6	38.879
7	45.359
8	51.839
9	58.319
10	64.798

Grams.	Ounces (av.)
1	0.035
2	0.070
3	0.105
4	0.140
5	0.176
6	0.211
7	0.246
8	0.282
9	0.317
10	0.352

Ounces (av.)	Grams.
1	28.349
2	56.699
3	85.048
4	113.398
5	141.747
6	170.097
7	198.446
8	226.796
9	255.145
10	282.796

Kilograms.	Pounds.
1	2.204
2	4.409
3	6.613
4	8.818
5	11.023
6	13.227
7	15.432
8	17.636
9	19.841
10	22.046

Pounds.	Kilograms.
1	0.453
2	0.907
3	1.360
4	1.814
5	2.267
6	2.721
7	3.175
8	3.628
9	4.082
10	4.534

Metric tons.	Long tons.
1	0.984
2	1.968
3	2.952
4	3.936
5	4.921
6	5.905
7	6.889
8	7.873
9	8.857
10	9.842

Long tons.	Metric tons.
1	1.016
2	2.032
3	3.048
4	4.064
5	5.080
6	6.096
7	7.112
8	8.128
9	9.144
10	10.160

Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1	0.764
2	1.529
3	2.293
4	3.058
5	3.822
6	4.587
7	5.351
8	6.116
9	6.881
10	7.645

Cubic meters.	Cubic feet.
1	35.314
2	70.629
3	105.943
4	141.258
5	176.572
6	211.887
7	247.201
8	282.516
9	317.830
10	353.144

Cubic feet.	Cubic meters.
1	0.028
2	0.056
3	0.084
4	0.113
5	0.141
6	0.169
7	0.198
8	0.226
9	0.254
10	0.282

Liters (liquid).	Quarts (liquid).
1	1.056
2	2.119

Liters (liquid).	Quarts (liquid).
3	3.170
4	4.226
5	5.283
6	6.341
7	7.396
8	8.453
9	9.510
10	10.566

Quarts (liquid).	Liters (liquid).
1	0.946
2	1.892
3	2.839
4	3.785
5	4.731
6	5.678
7	6.624
8	7.570
9	8.572
10	9.463

Hectoliters.	Bushels.
1	2.837
2	5.675
3	8.513
4	11.350
5	14.188
6	17.026
7	19.864
8	22.701
9	25.396
10	28.376

Bushels.	Hectoliters.
1	0.352
2	0.704
3	1.057
4	1.409
5	1.761
6	2.114
7	2.466
8	2.819
9	3.171
10	3.522

Metric Equivalents.

1 grain	=	0.06480 gram.
1 ounce	=	28.3495 grams.
1 pound	=	0.45359 kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	=	3.6967 grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	=	1.2322 grams.
1 quart (dry)	=	1.1012 liters.
1 peck (dry)	=	8.8098 liters.
1 bushel	=	0.35239 hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	=	0.94636 liter.
1 gallon	=	3.78543 liters.
1 inch	=	25.4001 millimeters.
1 inch	=	2.54001 centimeters.
1 inch	=	0.0254 meter.
1 foot	=	0.3048 meter.
1 yard	=	0.9144 meter.
1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometers.
1 sq. inch	=	645.16 sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	=	0.0929 sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	=	0.8361 sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	=	2.5900 sq. kilometers.
1 acre	=	0.4017 hectare.
1 cubic inch	=	16.387 cu. millimeters.
1 cubic foot	=	0.02832 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	=	0.7645 cubic meter.

CONVERSION FIGURES.

To reduce	Multiply by
Millimeters to inches	.04
Centimeters to inches	.4
Meters to feet	3.3
Meters to yards	1.1
Kilometers to yards	1093.6
Kilometers to miles	.62
Inches to millimeters	25.4
Inches to centimeters	2.54
Feet to meters	.3
Yards to meters	.9
Yards to kilometers	.0009
Miles to meters	.1609
Miles to kilometers	1.6
Square millimeters to square inches	.0015
Square centimeters to square inches	.155
Square meters to square feet	10.76
Square meters to square yards	1.2
Square inches to square millimeters	645.
Square inches to square centimeters	6.45
Square feet to square meters	.09
Square yards to square meters	.83
Cubic centimeters to cubic inches	.06
Cubic meters to cubic feet	35.3
Cubic meters to cubic yards	1.3
Cubic meters to gallons	220.
Liters to gallons	.22
Liters to cubic feet	.035
Liters of water to pounds	2.2
Cubic inches to cubic centimeters	16.4
Cubic feet to liters	28.3
Cubic feet to cubic meters	.03
Cubic feet to gallons	6.2
Cubic feet of water to pounds	62.27
Cubic yards to cubic meters	.76
Gallons to liters	4.5
Gallons to cubic meters	.0045
Gallons to cubic feet	.16

To reduce	Multiply by
Gallons of water to pounds	10.
Pounds of water to gallons	.1
Pounds of water to cubic feet	.016
Pounds of water to liters	.454
Milligrams to grains	.015
Grams to grains	15.4
Grams to ounces	.035
Kilograms to ounces	35.3
Kilograms to pounds	2.2
Kilograms to cwt.	.02
Kilograms to tons	.001
Grains to milligrams	64.8
Grains to grams	.65
Ounces to grams	28.35
Pounds to grams	453.6
Pounds to grains troy	7000.
Pounds to kilograms	.45
Cwt. to kilograms	50.8
Tons to kilograms	1016.
Grams per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.	.014
Kilograms per sq. mm. to pounds per sq. in.	1422.
Kilograms per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.	14.2
Kilograms per sq. cm. to tons per sq. ft.	.9
Pounds per sq. in. to grams per sq. cm.	70.3
Pounds per sq. in. to kilograms per sq. cm.	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to kilograms per sq. cm	1.09
Pounds per sq. in. to tons per sq. ft.	.064
Tons per sq. ft. to pounds per sq. in.	15.5
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (meters)	.7
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (feet)	2.3
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (meters)	10.7
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (feet)	36.
Head of water (meters) to pounds per sq. in.	1.4
Head of water (meters) to tons per sq. ft.	.09
Head of water (feet) to pounds per sq. in.	.43
Head of water (feet) to tons per sq. ft.	.027
Atmosphere to pounds per sq. in.	14.7
Atmosphere to tons per sq. ft.	.94
Pounds per sq. in. to atmospheres	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to atmospheres	1.06
Dynes per sq. cm. to grains per sq. in.	.1
Grains per sq. in. to dynes per sq. cm.	9.8
Foot pounds to joules	1.35
Foot pounds to kilogrammeters	.14
Kilogrammeters to foot pounds	7.2
Kilogrammeters to pounds deg. F.	.009
Kilogrammeters to joules	9.8
Kilogrammeters to calories	2.34
Calories to kilogrammeters	.42
Calories to joules	4.158
Horsepower to kilogrammeters per second	76.
Horsepower to foot pounds per minute	33000.
Horsepower to watts	746.
Watts to foot pounds per minute	44.
Watts to kilogrammeters per sec.	.1
Meters per second to feet per minute	197.
Feet per minute to meters per second	.005
Feet per minute to miles per hour	.0113
Miles per hour to feet per minute	88.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of

ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current, decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent.
Achefi (gold)*	Persia	$.095
Argentina (gold)*	Argentine Republic.	4.820
Balboa (gold)*	Panama	1.000
Bolivar (gold)*	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (gold)*	Bolivia	.389
Cash (copper)	China	.006
Cent	China	.005
Centavo (copper)	Mexico	.005
Centime (copper)	France	.002
Colon (gold)*	Costa Rica	.465
Colon (gold)*	Salvador	5.000
Condor (gold)	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold)	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold)	Ecuador	4.900
Cordoba (gold)*	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (gold)*	Austria	.202
Crown (gold)*	Denmark	.268
Crown (gold)	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (gold)	Norway	.268
Crown (gold)	Sweden	.268
Dinar (gold)*	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver)	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold)*	British Honduras	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Newfoundland	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	British possessions	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Colombia	.9733
Dollar (gold)*	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Straits Settlements	.557
Dollar (silver)*	China	.475
Dollar (gold)	Santo Domingo	1.000
Drachma (gold)	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold)*	Portugal	1.080
Farthing (copper)	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver)	Austria	.400
Florin (silver)	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver)*	France	.193
Franc (gold)*	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold)*	Switzerland	.193
Gourde (gold)*	Haiti	.250
Guilder (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Guinea (gold)	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver)	Austria	.480
Heller (silver)	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper)	Russia	.005
Kran (silver)*	Persia	.070
Krone (see crown):		
Leu (gold)	Roumania	.193
Libra (gold)*	Peru	4.866
Lira (silver)*	Italy	.193
Lira (gold)	Turkey	4.400
Mark (gold)*	Germany	.238
Markka (gold)*	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold)	Turkey	.880
Milreis (gold)*	Brazil	.546
Milreis (gold)	Portugal	1.080
Napoleon (gold)	France	3.860
Onlik (silver)	Turkey	.400
Ore (copper)	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver)	Turkey	.001
Penny (copper)	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold)	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (gold)*	Spain	.193
Peso (gold)*	Argentine Republic	.965
Peso (gold)*	Chile	.365
Peso (gold)	Colombia	1.000
Peso (gold)*	Cuba	1.000
Peso (silver)*	Gautemala	.398
Peso (silver)*	Honduras	.398
Peso (silver)	Salvador	.398
Peso (gold)*	Mexico	.498
Peso (gold)*	Paraguay	.398
Peso (gold)*	Philippines	.500
Peso (gold)*	Uruguay	1.034
Pfennig (copper)	Germany	.0025
Piaster (silver)	Cochin China	.550
Piaster (silver)	Cyprus	.030
Piaster (silver)*	Indo-China	1.001
Piaster (gold)*	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold)*	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold)*	Great Britain	4.865
Ruble (gold)*	Russia	.514
Rupee (gold)	India	.324
Scudo (gold, silver)	Italy	.950
Sen (copper)	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver)	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver)	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver)	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper)	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold)	Great Britain	4.866
Sucre (gold)	Ecuador	.487
Tael (silver)*†	China	.828
Tical (gold)*	Siam	.370
Yen (gold)*	Japan	.498

*At the beginning of each quarter the secretary of the treasury proclaims the estimate by the director of the mint of the pure metal contents of foreign coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter, expressed in any such metallic currencies. It is not the exchange value. Coins in the foregoing table marked with an asterisk (*) are those the value of which has been estimated by the director of the mint.

†The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael (value $1.5457). The values of the other taels are based on their relation to the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese republic; it is equivalent to 0.644 plus of the Haikwan tael.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast	1,773
Gulf coast	1,607
Porto Rico	269
Pacific coast	1,571
Alaska	4,123
Hawaiian islands	628
Guam	80
Midway	20
Samoan islands	83
Northern lakes and rivers	3,041
Western rivers	4,344
Total	17,539
Philippines	11,444
Grand total	28,983

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Bran.	Potatoes. Irish.	Potatoes. sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. s'd	Clover seed.
United States	60	56	32	48	42	..	..	48	..	60	..	..	..	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	60	56	32	47	..	56	70	46	..	60	55	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	60	56	32	45	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	..	57	57	..	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	..	60	60	14	..	60
California	60	54	32	50	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	..	60	..	..	57	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	45	14	..	60
Connecticut	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	20	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	45	..	..	60
Delaware	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	60	56	32	48	..	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	56	54	..	60	..	48	24	33	48	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	44	..	45	14	..	..	60
Hawaii	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	60	56	36	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Illinois	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	50	57	55	60	60	60	50	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Indiana	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	..	60	55	..	48	55	..	60	..	..	25	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	..	60
Iowa	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Kansas	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Kentucky	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	20	60	55	..	57	60	..	60	60	..	24	39	45	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Louisiana	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	60	50	32	48	48	56	..	50	..	60	..	50	52	50	60	60	60	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..
Maryland	..	..	26	..	..	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	52	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	50	60
Michigan	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	..	60	56	..	54	58	..	60	60	48	22	28	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Minnesota	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	..	60	55	45	52	..	50	60	60	50	28	28	..	..	50	48	45	14	48	60	60
Mississippi	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	26	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Missouri	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	56	50	57	42	..	60	60	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
Montana	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	..	50	57	50	50	60	60	45	..	..	..	56	44	..	45	14	50	60	60
Nebraska	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60	60
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	50	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	60	56	30	48	50	56	..	..	20	60	54	..	57	..	..	60	60	50	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
New York	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	57	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
North Carolina	60	56	32	48	50	56	..	..	..	60	54	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	50	45	..	..	..	60
Ohio	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	..	60	55	50	55	60	56	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	50	60	60
Oklahoma	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	..	60
Oregon	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	60	56	32	47	48	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Rhode Island	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	60	60
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	..	60
Tennessee	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	20	60	50	50	56	50	50	60	60	50	24	26	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60	60
Texas	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	..	45	28	28	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60	60
Vermont	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	..	60	..	50	52	60	60	62	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
Virginia	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	..	56	56	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	28	40	..	56	44	50	45	14	48	60	60
Washington	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
West Virginia	60	56	32	48	52	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	25	33	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
Wisconsin	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	57	42	50	60	60	50	25	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60	60

Note—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled	100	Iron, cast	721
Water, sea	103	Ivory	183
Alcohol	84	Lead	1,135
Aluminum	256	Mahogany	106
Ash	84	Maple	75
Beer	102	Marble	270
Brass	840	Milk, cow's	103
Butter	94	Milk, goat's	104
Cedar	61	Oak	117
Chalk	279	Opium	134
Cider	102	Platina	2,150
Coal	130	Porcelain	226
Copper	895	Silver	1,047
Cork	24	Steel	783
Diamond	353	Sulphur	203
Ebony	133	Tin	729
Fir	55	Turpentine	99
Glass	289	Walnut	67
Gold	1,926	Wine	100
Ice	92	Zinc	691

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland	5	578
Tauern, Austria	5	546
Ronco, Italy	5	277
Tenda, Italy	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina	5	.....
Conaught, Canada	5	.....
Karawanken, Austria	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy	4	700
Severn, England	4	636
Turchina, Italy	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland	3	1,150
Totley, England	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily	3	686
Gravehals, Norway	3	516
Standedge, England	3	62
Woodhead, England	3	17
Cascade, United States	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States	2	487

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Note—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Time. Amt.	Int.	Days 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	1 Year.
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1	1	1	2	4
$1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	6
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
$2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	9
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
$3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
$4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	7	8	15
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
$5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
$10	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75
	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
$25	5	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
	6	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
	3	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
$50	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
$100	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.	Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

English	160,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
German	110,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Russian	100,000,000	Portuguese	25,000,000
French	70,000,000		

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Serbo-Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included. Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST. Legal rate	INTEREST. By contract.	LIMITATIONS. Judgments.	LIMITATIONS. Notes.	LIMITATIONS. Accounts.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	Yes	8	8	20	†6	3
Alaska	Yes	8	12	10	6	1
Arkansas	Yes	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	No	6	12	5	4	3
California	No	7	Any	5	4	4
Colorado	No	8	Any	20	6	6
Connecticut	No	8	6	‡	§..	6
Delaware	No	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	No	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	No	8	10	20	5	2
Georgia	No	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	No	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	No	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	No	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	No	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	No	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	No	6	6	15	15	5
Louisiana	No	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Maryland	No	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	No	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	No	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	Yes	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	No	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	No	8	Any	10	8	5
Nebraska	No	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	No	7	Any	6	4	4
New Hampshire	No*	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	No	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	Yes	6	12	7	6	4
New York	No	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	Yes*	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	No	7	12	10	6	6
Ohio	No	6	8	15	15	6
Oklahoma	Yes	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	Yes	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	No	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	Yes*	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	Yes	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	No	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	Yes*	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	No	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	No	6	6	8	6	6
Virginia	No	6	6	20	5	2
Washington	No	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	No	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	No	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	No	8	12	21	5	8

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64	0.02	6	6.16
1-32	0.03	7	7.19
1-16	0.06	8	8.21
⅛	0.13	9	9.24
¼	0.26	10	10.26
½	0.51	25	25.66
1	1.03	50	51.32
2	2.05	75	76.99
3	3.08	100	102.65
4	4.11	200	205.30
5	5.13	300	307.95

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400	410.60	1,000	1,026.50
500	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1	62-64	20	19 31-64
2	1 61-64	25	24 23-64
3	2 59-64	50	48 45-64
4	3 57-64	75	73 4-64
5	4 56-64	100	97 27-64
6	5 54-64	200	194 54-64
7	6 52-64	300	292 16-64
8	7 51-64	400	389 43-64
9	8 49-64	500	487 6-64
10	9 47-64	1,000	974 12-64
15	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue)	44¼	Kohinoor (1st cutt'g)	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutti'g)	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Angleterre	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane	133.16	Nassak	78⅝	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-16	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	IX	9
II	2	X	10
III	3	L	50
IV	4	C	100
V	5	D	500
VI	6	M	1000
VII	7	MCMX	1910
VIII	8	MCMXXI	1921

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute	130 to 140
First year, per minute	115 to 130
Second year, per minute	95 to 110
Third year, per minute	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per min.	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute	70 to 75
In old age, per minute	60 to 75

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE WORLD.

CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but some of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	22,868	Sea level	0
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,781	Caspian sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kilimanjaro, German East Africa	19,720	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,350	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—	
Mt. Everest	29,002
Godwin - Austen	28,250
Kunchinginga	28,146
Mokalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Gusherbrum	26,378
Nanda Devi	25,600
Kakapushi	25,560
Kutha Kangir	24,740
Mustaghata	24,400
Chumalari	23,946
Pioneer Peak	23,000
South America—	
Aconcagua	22,868
Mercedario	22,315
Huascaran	22,051
Illimani	21,930
Sorata	21,500
Anconhuma	21,490
Illampu	21,490
Huandoy	21,089
Paniri	20,735
Chimborazo	20,517
Tupungato	20,286
Haina	20,171
San Jose	20,020
Misti	20,013
North America—	
Mt. McKinley	20,300

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feet.
Alaska—	
Mt. Mc Kinley	20,300
St. Elias	18,024
California—	
Mt. Whitney	14,502
Fisherman peak	14,448
Mt. Shasta	14,380
Mt. Corcoran	14,093
Kaweah peak	13,752
Mt. Brewer	13,886
Mt. Lyell	13,090
Colorado—	
Mt. Elbert	14,402
Blanca peak	14,465
Mt. Harvard	14,375
Gray's peak	14,341
Mt. Lincoln	14,297
Uncompahgre peak	14,289
Long's peak	14,255
Mt. Princeton	14,196
Mt. Yale	14,187
Pike's peak	14,108
Mt. of Holy Cross	14,170
Idaho—	
Hyndman peak	12,078
Montana—	
Granite peak	12,834
Mt. Wood	12,750
Cold mountain	12,610
Mt. Villa	12,200
Mt. Hague	12,100
Snobank Mt.	12,000
Oregon—Mt. Hood	11,225
Utah—King's peak	13,498
Mt. Emmons	13,428
Gilbert peak	13,422
Mt. Lovenia	13,250
Tokewanna peak	13,200
Wilson peak	13,095
Washington—	
Mt. Rainier	14,363
Mt. Adams	12,470
Wyoming—	
Fremont peak	13,790
Grand Teton	13,691
Cloud peak	13,165

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Che-aw-ha mountain	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains	2,800
California, Mount Whitney	14,502
Colorado, Blanca peak	14,465
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355
Delaware, Centerville	440
District of Columbia, Tenley	420
Florida, Mount Pleasant	301
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess co.	1,241
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county	1,210
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley	1,670
Kansas, west boundary north of Arkansas river	4,135
Kentucky, Big Black mountain, Harlan county	4,100
Louisiana, summits in western parishes	400
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,273
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,340
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis co.	1,920
Mississippi, Holly Springs	600
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,750
Montana, Granite peak	12,850
Nebraska, Banner county	5,350
Nevada, Wheeler peak	13,058
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293
New Jersey, High Point	1,809
New Mexico, North Truchas peak	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, south part of Bowman co.	3,500
Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county	1,550
Oklahoma, west end Cimarron county	4,750
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
South Dakota, Harney peak	7,242
Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe mountain	9,020
Utah, King's peak	13,498
Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,364
Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier	14,363
West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Wyoming, Fremont peak	13,790
Guam, Mount Jummulong Mangloc	1,274
Hawaii, Mauna Kea	13,823
Philippines, Mount Apo	9,610
Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains	3,532

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans.	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350	Great Slave	12,000
Arctic	4,781,000	Huron	23,800
Atlantic	34,801,400	Michigan	22,450
Indian	17,084,000	Nyassa	12,000
Pacific	67,699,630	Ontario	7,240
Lakes—Baikal	13,000	Superior	31,200
Chad	50,000	Tanganyika	15,000
Erie	9,960	Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Great Bear	10,000	Winnipeg	9,000

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Caribbean	7,614
Arctic	5,160	China	402
Atlantic	12,200	Gulf of Mexico	4,632
Indian	11,136	Japan	7,320
Pacific	12,960	Mediterranean	4,560
Baltic	122	North	300
Bering	900	Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
California—Eureka (I have found it).
Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and independence.
Florida—In God we trust.
Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
Indiana—(No motto).
Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
Michigan—Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
Mississippi—(No motto).
Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
Nebraska—Equality before the law.
Nevada—All for our country.
New Hampshire—(No motto).
New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
New York—Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
Ohio—(No motto).
Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
Oregon—The union.
Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
Rhode Island—Hope.
South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
Vermont—Freedom and unity.
Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
Washington—(No motto).
West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—Equal rights.
United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state	Goldenrod.
Arizona		Sequoia cactus.
Arkansas	Bear state	Apple blossom.
California	Golden state	Poppy.
Colorado	Centennial state	Columbine.
Connecticut	Nutmeg state	Mountain laurel.
Delaware	Blue Hen state	Peach blossom.
Florida	Peninsula state.	
Georgia	Cracker state	Cherokee rose.
Idaho		Syringa.
Illinois*	Sucker state	Violet.
Indiana†	Hoosier state	Carnation.
Iowa	Hawkeye state.	Wild rose.
Kansas	Sunflower state.	Sunflower.
Kentucky	Blue Grass state.	Blue grass.
Louisiana	Pelican state	Magnolia.
Maine	Pine Tree state.	Pine cone.
Maryland	Old Line state.	
Massachusetts	Bay state.	
Michigan	Wolverine state.	Apple blossom.
Minnesota	Gopher state	Moccasin.
Mississippi	Bayou state	Magnolia.
Montana	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root.
Missouri		Goldenrod.
Nebraska		Goldenrod.
Nevada	Silver state.	
N. Hampshire.	Granite state.	
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state	Sug. maple (tree)
New York	Empire state	Rose.
North Carolina	Old North state.	
North Dakota.	Flickertail state.	Goldenrod.
Ohio	Buckeye state.	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe.
Oregon	Beaver state	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island.	Little Rhody	Violet.
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	
South Dakota.	Sunshine state.	Pasqueflower.
Tennessee	Big Bend state.	
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet.
Utah		Sego lily.
Vermont	Green Mountain state	Red clover.
Virginia	The Old Dominion	
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.	The Panhandle.	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin	Badger state	Violet.

Note—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list. *Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January	Snowdrop	Garnet.
February	Primrose	Amethyst.
March	Violet	Bloodstone.
April	Daisy	Diamond.
May	Hawthorn	Emerald.
June	Honeysuckle	Chalcedony.
July	Water lily	Ruby.
August	Poppy	Sardonyx.
September	Morning glory	Sardonyx.
October	Hops	Aquamarine.
November	Chrysanthemum	Topaz.
December	Holly	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1	100,000	11,462	51.49	36-37	72,539	605	31.16	72-73	29,759	2,065	8.22
1-2	88,538	2,446	57.11	37-38	71,924	617	30.42	73-74	27,694	2,072	7.79
2-3	86,092	1,062	57.72	38-39	71,317	631	29.68	74-75	25,622	2,070	7.38
3-4	85,030	666	57.44	39-40	70,686	644	28.94	75-76	23,552	2,057	6.99
4-5	84,364	477	56.89	40-41	70,042	658	28.20	76-77	21,495	2,028	6.61
5-6	83,887	390	56.21	41-42	69,384	674	27.46	77-78	19,467	1,981	6.25
6-7	83,497	327	55.47	42-43	68,710	693	26.73	78-79	17,486	1,920	5.90
7-8	83,170	274	54.69	43-44	68,017	716	25.99	79-80	15,566	1,854	5.56
8-9	82,896	234	53.87	44-45	67,301	740	25.26	80-81	13,712	1,786	5.25
9-10	82,662	204	53.02	45-46	66,561	766	24.54	81-82	11,926	1,696	4.96
10-11	82,458	187	52.15	46-47	65,795	795	23.82	82-83	10,230	1,565	4.70
11-12	82,271	180	51.26	47-48	65,000	821	23.10	83-84	8,665	1,409	4.45
12-13	82,091	182	50.37	48-49	64,179	846	22.39	84-85	7,256	1,255	4.22
13-14	81,909	193	49.49	49-50	63,333	873	21.69	85-86	6,001	1,103	4.00
14-15	81,716	210	48.60	50-51	62,460	897	20.98	86-87	4,898	954	3.79
15-16	81,506	232	47.73	51-52	61,563	929	20.28	87-88	3,944	816	3.58
16-17	81,274	256	46.86	52-53	60,634	970	19.58	88-89	3,128	689	3.39
17-18	81,018	285	46.01	53-54	59,664	1,025	18.89	89-90	2,439	571	3.20
18-19	80,733	315	45.17	54-55	58,639	1,084	18.21	90-91	1,868	466	3.03
19-20	80,418	344	44.34	55-56	57,555	1,153	17.55	91-92	1,402	371	2.87
20-21	80,074	375	43.53	56-57	56,402	1,225	16.90	92-93	1,031	289	2.73
21-22	79,699	398	42.73	57-58	55,177	1,289	16.26	93-94	742	219	2.59
22-23	79,301	412	41.94	58-59	53,888	1,346	15.64	94-95	523	162	2.47
23-24	78,889	418	41.16	59-60	52,542	1,404	15.03	95-96	361	117	2.35
24-25	78,471	425	40.38	60-61	51,138	1,462	14.42	96-97	244	83	2.24
25-26	78,046	432	39.60	61-62	49,676	1,521	13.83	97-98	161	57	2.14
26-27	77,614	440	38.81	62-63	48,155	1,587	13.26	98-99	104	39	2.04
27-28	77,174	451	38.03	63-64	46,568	1,656	12.69	99-100	65	25	1.95
28-29	76,723	465	37.25	64-65	44,912	1,718	12.14	100-101	40	16	1.85
29-30	76,258	479	36.48	65-66	43,194	1,773	11.60	101-102	24	10	1.76
30-31	75,779	493	35.70	66-67	41,421	1,826	11.08	102-103	14	6	1.67
31-32	75,286	511	34.93	67-68	39,595	1,877	10.57	103-104	8	4	1.59
32-33	74,775	530	34.17	68-69	37,718	1,928	10.07	104-105	4	2	1.50
33-34	74,245	550	33.41	69-70	35,790	1,974	9.58	105-106	2	1	1.41
34-35	73,695	568	32.66	70-71	33,816	2,013	9.11	106-107	1	1	1.33
35-36	73,127	588	31.90	71-72	31,803	2,044	8.66				

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1	100,000	4,377	51.49	4-5	92,748	705	55.17	8-9	90,296	492	56.33
1-2	95,623	1,131	53.76	5-6	92,043	635	55.51	9-10	89,804	456	56.56
2-3	94,492	943	54.32	6-7	91,408	579	55.81	10-11	89,348	421	56.76
3-4	93,549	801	54.78	7-8	90,829	533	56.08	11-12	88,927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.
0-1	50.23	53.62	27-28	37.21	39.31	54-55	17.68	18.87	81-82	4.81	5.05
1-2	56.26	58.69	28-29	36.43	38.52	55-56	17.03	18.18	82-83	4.56	4.78
2-3	56.88	59.24	29-30	35.65	37.74	56-57	16.39	17.50	83-84	4.32	4.53
3-4	56.60	58.92	30-31	34.87	36.96	57-58	15.77	16.84	84-85	4.10	4.29
4-5	56.05	58.35	31-32	34.10	36.18	58-59	15.16	16.19	85-86	3.88	4.06
5-6	55.37	57.67	32-33	33.33	35.40	59-60	14.57	15.55	86-87	3.68	3.83
6-7	54.63	56.93	33-34	32.58	34.63	60-61	13.98	14.98	87-88	3.49	3.61
7-8	53.85	56.14	34-35	31.82	33.86	61-62	13.41	14.31	88-89	3.31	3.40
8-9	53.03	55.31	35-36	31.08	33.09	62-63	12.85	13.70	89-90	3.15	3.19
9-10	52.19	54.45	36-37	30.34	32.33	63-64	12.31	13.11	90-91	2.99	3.00
10-11	51.32	53.57	37-38	29.61	31.56	64-65	11.77	12.53	91-92	2.84	2.83
11-12	50.44	52.68	38-39	28.88	30.80	65-66	11.25	11.97	92-93	2.70	2.67
12-13	49.56	51.79	39-40	28.16	30.03	66-67	10.75	11.42	93-94	2.57	2.52
13-14	48.67	50.89	40-41	27.43	29.26	67-68	10.25	10.89	94-95	2.44	2.39
14-15	47.79	50.00	41-42	26.71	28.50	68-69	9.77	10.37	95-96	2.31	2.27
15-16	46.91	49.12	42-43	25.99	27.73	69-70	9.29	9.86	96-97	2.19	2.15
16-17	46.04	48.25	43-44	25.27	26.97	70-71	8.83	9.38	97-98	2.06	2.05
17-18	45.18	47.39	44-45	24.56	26.21	71-72	8.39	8.91	98-99	1.93	1.94
18-19	44.34	46.54	45-46	23.86	25.45	72-73	7.95	8.46	99-100	1.80	1.84
19-20	43.52	45.71	46-47	23.16	24.70	73-74	7.53	8.03	100-101	1.68	1.74
20-21	42.71	44.88	47-48	22.46	23.96	74-75	7.13	7.61	101-102	1.56	1.65
21-22	41.92	44.07	48-49	21.77	23.21	75-76	6.75	7.20	102-103	1.45	1.55
22-23	41.13	43.26	49-50	21.08	22.48	76-77	6.38	6.80	103-104	1.34	1.46
23-24	40.36	42.47	50-51	20.39	21.74	77-78	6.04	6.41	104-105	1.25	1.37
24-25	39.57	41.67	51-52	19.70	21.02	78-79	5.71	6.04	105-106	1.15	1.29
25-26	38.79	40.88	52-53	19.02	20.29	79-80	5.39	5.69	106-107	....	1.21
26-27	38.00	40.09	53-54	18.35	19.58	80-81	5.09	5.35			

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.
0-1	34.05	37.67	28-29	28.55	30.94	56-57	13.36	14.50	83-84	4.84	5.40
1-2	42.53	45.15	29-30	27.94	30.27	57-58	12.93	14.05	84-85	4.64	5.23
2-3	44.55	46.95	30-31	27.33	29.61	58-59	12.50	13.62	85-86	4.48	5.09
3-4	45.01	47.12	31-32	26.74	28.96	59-60	12.08	13.20	86-87	4.36	4.97
4-5	44.78	46.87	32-33	26.16	28.33	60-61	11.67	12.78	87-88	4.26	4.86
5-6	44.25	46.42	33-34	25.58	27.70	61-62	11.27	12.37	88-89	4.18	4.76
6-7	43.62	45.81	34-35	25.00	27.07	62-63	10.88	11.96	89-90	4.10	4.64
7-8	42.94	45.13	35-36	24.42	26.44	63-64	10.49	11.56	90-91	4.01	4.50
8-9	42.20	44.39	36-37	23.84	25.81	64-65	10.11	11.18	91-92	3.89	4.34
9-10	41.44	43.62	37-38	23.26	25.18	65-66	9.74	10.82	92-93	3.75	4.14
10-11	40.65	42.84	38-39	22.69	24.56	66-67	9.38	10.49	93-94	3.57	3.92
11-12	39.85	42.06	39-40	22.12	23.94	67-68	9.02	10.17	94-95	3.37	3.69
12-13	39.05	41.29	40-41	21.57	23.34	68-69	8.67	9.86	95-96	3.15	3.45
13-14	38.27	40.56	41-42	21.02	22.75	69-70	8.33	9.54	96-97	2.93	3.22
14-15	37.51	39.85	42-43	20.48	22.16	70-71	8.00	9.22	97-98	2.72	2.99
15-16	36.77	39.18	43-44	19.94	21.58	71-72	7.69	8.89	98-99	2.51	2.78
16-17	36.05	38.55	44-45	19.39	21.00	72-73	7.39	8.55	99-100	2.32	2.58
17-18	35.37	37.95	45-46	18.85	20.43	73-74	7.11	8.21	100-101	2.14	2.39
18-19	34.71	37.35	46-47	18.30	19.86	74-75	6.84	7.88	101-102	1.97	2.21
19-20	34.08	36.75	47-48	17.75	19.30	75-76	6.58	7.55	102-103	1.81	2.05
20-21	33.46	36.14	48-49	17.22	18.75	76-77	6.36	7.22	103-104	1.66	1.89
21-22	32.86	35.53	49-50	16.71	18.20	77-78	6.15	6.91	104-105	1.53	1.73
22-23	32.26	34.90	50-51	16.21	17.65	78-79	5.96	6.61	105-106	1.40	1.59
23-24	31.67	34.27	51-52	15.72	17.10	79-80	5.76	6.32	106-107	1.27	1.43
24-25	31.06	33.63	52-53	15.23	16.55	80-81	5.53	6.05	107-108	1.16	1.32
25-26	30.44	32.97	53-54	14.75	16.01	81-82	5.29	5.81	108-109	....	1.20
26-27	29.81	32.29	54-55	14.28	15.48	82-83	5.06	5.59	109-110	....	1.08
27-28	29.18	31.61	55-56	13.82	14.98						

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. ‡Number of 100,000 born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,200	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

	Height.	Weight. lbs.		Height.	Weight. lbs.		Height.	Weight. lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 1 in.	8	3 years	3 ft. 4 in.	36½	8 years	4 ft. 2 in.	56½
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in.	16	4 years	3 ft. 6 in.	41	9 years	4 ft. 4 in.	62
1 year	2 ft. 5 in.	24	5 years	3 ft. 8 in.	45	10 years	4 ft. 6 in.	68
1½ years	2 ft. 8½ in.	28	6 years	3 ft. 10 in.	49	11 years	4 ft. 8 in.	74
2 years	3 ft. 0 in.	32	7 years	4 ft. 0 in.	52½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in.	80

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF $1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15252	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88978
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.04768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.78197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95400	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH $1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.13950	.13587
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08542	.08880	.09544
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09326
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08962
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08718
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08500
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08305
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08128
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07968
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07823
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07690
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07570
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07459
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07358
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07265
31	.04674	.05010	.05337	.05688	.06044	.06413	.07179
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.07100
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.07027
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06920
35	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06897
36	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06839
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06786
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06736
39	.03044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06689
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06646
41	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06606
42	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06568
43	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06533
44	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06501
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06470
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06441
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06415
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06390
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06366
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06344
55	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06254
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.06188
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.06139
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.06103
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.06077
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.06057

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

[From reports of U. S. department of labor.]

Figures are as of May 15 for the years given, which cover the period of the war together with the year preceding and the year succeeding the conflict. Chicago, New York and San Francisco are taken as representing the middle west, the east and the far west.

BLACKSMITHS IN SHOPS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1913..	42.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1914..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1915..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1916..	46.2	53.1	.....	49½	48	..
1917..	56.0	53.1	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	75.0	72.5	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	90.0	81.3	80.0	44	48	44

BOILER MAKERS—MANUFACTURING, JOBBING.

1913..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1914..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	40.0	46.9	53.1	54	48	48
1917..	42.0	49.4	53.1	54	48	48
1918..	52.0	70.0	72.5	54	48	48
1919..	60.0	70.0	80.0	54	48	44

BRICKLAYERS.

1913..	75.0	70.0	87.5	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	81.3	100.0	44	44	44
1919..	*87.5	87.5	112.5	44	44	44

*Scale became $1 May 29, 1919.

BUILDING LABORERS.

1913..	40.0	22.5	27.8	44	48	54
1914..	40.0	22.5	31.3	44	48	48
1915..	40.0	25.0	31.3	44	44	48
1916..	42.5	25.0	31.3	44	44	48
1917..	45.0	30.0	37.5	44	44	48
1918..	50.0	40.5	43.8	44	44	48
1919..	*57.5	40.5	62.5	44	44	48

*Scale became 70 cents Sept. 22, 1919.

CARPENTERS.

1913..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1914..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	68.8	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	*80.0	†75.0	*87.5	44	44	44

*Scale became $1 Sept. 22, 1919. †Became 81.3 cents July 19, 1919.

CEMENT FINISHERS.

1913..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1914..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	67.5	70.0	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	70.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	*80.0	75.0	100.0	44	44	44

*Scale became $1 Sept. 22, 1919.

COMPOSITORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1913..	46.9	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1914..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1915..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1916..	50.0	52.1	52.6	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	52.1	54.2	48	48	48
1918..	57.3	58.3	58.3	48	48	48
1919..	75.0	75.0	*62.5	48	48	48

*Scale became 81.3 cents July 26, 1919.

COMPOSITORS—NEWSPAPER (DAY WORK).

1913..	62.0	66.7	64.4	45	45	45
1914..	62.0	66.7	64.4	45	45	45
1915..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1916..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1917..	66.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1918..	66.0	71.1	68.9	45	45	45
1919..	*79.0	96.7	75.6	45	45	45

*Scale raised to 89c in August.

ELECTROTYPERS—FINISHERS.

1913..	49.0	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1914..	52.1	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	52.1	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	52.1	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	58.3	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	48	48

ELECTROTYPERS—MOLDERS.

1913..	54.2	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1914..	56.3	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	56.3	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	60.4	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	60.4	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	48	48

GRANITE CUTTERS, INSIDE.

1913..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1914..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	53.1	50.0	66.3	44	44	44
1917..	56.3	50.0	67.5	44	44	44
1918..	66.3	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	*76.3	†79.0	87.5	44	44	44

*Scale became 81.3 cents Aug. 1, 1919. †Became 85.9 cents Aug. 1, 1919.

HOD CARRIERS.

1913..	40.0	37.5	50.0	44	44	44
1914..	40.0	37.5	50.0	44	44	44
1915..	40.0	37.5	50.0	44	44	44
1916..	42.5	37.5	50.0	44	44	44
1917..	45.0	42.5	50.0	44	44	44
1918..	50.0	47.0	62.5	44	44	44
1919..	*57.5	†50.0	‡75.0	44	44	44

*Scale became 70 cents July 7, 1919. †Became 57.5 cents July 1, 1919. ‡Became 87.5 cents June 10, 1919.

INSIDE WIREMEN.

1913..	75.0	56.3	62.5	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	60.0	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	60.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	60.0	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	65.0	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	81.3	65.0	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	*87.5	75.0	†87.5	44	44	44

*Scale became $1 Sept. 22, 1919. †Became $1 July 15, 1919.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1913..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1914..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1915..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1916..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1918..	60.2	58.3	68.8	48	48	48
1919..	77.9	75.0	*68.8	48	48	48

*Scale became 81.3 cents July 26, 1919.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—NEWSPAPER (DAY WORK).

1913..	50.0	66.7	64.4	48	45	45
1914..	50.0	66.7	64.4	48	45	45
1915..	50.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1916..	50.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1917..	50.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1918..	*53.0	71.1	68.9	45	45	45
1919..	†72.0	96.7	75.6	45	45	45

*For 3,500 ems per hour; 58 cents for 4,500 ems and 1 cent for each 100 ems over 4,500 ems per hour. †For 3,500 ems per hour; 79 cents for 4,500 ems and 1 cent for each 100 ems over 4,500 ems per hour.

MACHINISTS—MANUFACTURING SHOPS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1913..	30.0	40.6	43.8	54	48	48
1914..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1915..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1916..	46.9	46.9	50.0	48	48	48
1917..	55.0	56.3	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	65.0	82.0	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	80.0	90.0	80.0	44	44	44

MOLDERS—IRON.

1913..	44.4	38.9	50.0	54	54	48
1914..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	50.0	41.7	50.0	48	54	48
1917..	56.3	47.2	53.1	48	54	48
1918..	68.8	52.8	72.5	48	54	48
1919..	80.0	75.0	80.0	48	48	44

PAINTERS.

1913..	65.0	50.0	56.3	44	44	44
1914..	70.0	50.0	59.4	44	44	44
1915..	70.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	72.5	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	*75.0	†87.5	44	‡44	44

*Scale became $1 an hour and 40 hours per week Aug. 15, 1919. †Became $1 an hour July 28, 1919. ‡Became 40 hours Aug. 15, 1919.

PLASTERERS.

1913..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1918..	81.3	75.0	100.0	44	44	40
1919..	*87.5	93.8	112.5	44	44	40

*Scale became $1 July 1, 1919.

PLUMBERS.

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1913..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	68.8	81.3	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	*84.4	†75.0	‡100.0	44	44	44

*Scale became $1 July 1, 1919. †Became 87.5 cents July 1, 1919. ‡Became $1.125 July 15, 1919.

SHEET-METAL WORKERS.

1913..	65.0	59.4	68.0	44	44	44
1914..	68.0	62.5	68.0	44	44	44
1915..	68.0	62.5	68.0	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	62.5	68.0	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	70.0	82.5	44	44	44
1919..	*75.0	75.0	100.0	44	44	44

*Scale became $1 Sept. 22, 1919.

STONECUTTERS.

1913..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1914..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1915..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1916..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	81.3	*81.4	100.0	44	44	44

*Scale became 87.5 cents Sept. 1, 1919.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

1913..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1914..	68.0	62.5	75.0	†44	44	44
1915..	68.0	62.5	75.0	†44	44	44
1916..	68.0	66.3	75.0	†44	44	44
1917..	69.0	68.8	75.0	†44	44	44
1918..	70.0	80.0	87.5	†44	44	44
1919..	*87.5	87.5	100.0	†44	44	44

*Scale became $1 Sept. 22, 1919. †48 hours. December to March inclusive.

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind.	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912)	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	625
Salton sea, Cal. (Jan. 1, 1909), shrinking	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes)	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water)	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water)	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.	193
Flathead lake, Mont.	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (including swamp)	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (excluding swamp)	87
Utah lake, Utah	145
Tule lake, Cal.	144
Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.	117
Moosehead lake, Maine	115

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE BY YEARS.

[From consular reports.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1914	$3,390,174,777	$2,560,730,513
1915	4,145,738,988	2,355,048,406
1916	4,615,906,844	2,938,615,999
1917	5,178,757,405	2,904,118,947
1918	6,420,561,252	2,576,466,686
1919	6,159 510,000	4,813,475,000

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of $2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, $15,000,000; grounds, $10,400,000; total, $25,400,000.

EFFECT OF WAR ON CORPORATION INCOMES.

[By Basil M. Manley of the National War Labor board.]

Company or corporation.	Average prewar.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Ajax Rubber Co.	$348,196	$1,268,311	$1,460,293	$1,215,000
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.	755,125	3,165,020	4,010,490	4,625,867
American Agricultural Chemical Co.	2,475,609	5,445,527	5,546,356	8,044,979
American Beet Sugar Co.	1,246,650	2,445,190	4,882,980	1,887,638
American Can Co.	5,195,003	7,962,981	11,892,859	6,000,827
American Car & Foundry Co.	3,467,538	2,816,018	10,310,872	11,281,742
American Cotton Oil Co.	1,194,139	2,028,459	1,534,042	1,661,328
American Hide & Leather Co.	334,198	1,643,266	1,796,641	2,408,199
American Ice Co.	874,999	704,561	983,311	1,208,098
American Linseed Co.	151,497	1,476,817	1,764,430	2,138,970
American Locomotive Co.	3,872,807	10,769,429	7,210,680	5,911,134
American Smelting & Refining Co.	9,060,396	22,152,250	18,495,625	7,707,499
American Steel Founders.	517,439	3,418,057	5,025,677	2,386,097
American Sugar Refining Co.	5,751,688	8,319,882	8,212,787	8,434,375
American Sumatra Tobacco Co.	223,809	267,653	1,019,607	2,164,655
American Tobacco Co.	20,188,936	12,298,057	13,310,685	16,613,040
American T. & T. Co.	30,905,434	38,013,277	38,471,106	43,906,322
American Zinc Lead & Smelting Co.	197,384	9,307,968	1,780,764	911,416
Armour & Co.	4,746,632	20,100,000	21,295,563	15,247,838
Associated Oil Co.	1,606,367	3,198,389	3,841,789	4,541,307
Atlas Powder Co.	322,837	2,939,789	3,050,482	2,262,294
Baldwin Locomotive Works.	3,653,287	2,619,466	8,305,722	5,752,295
Barrett Co. (American Coal Prod.)	1,221,915	4,247,857	3,461,388	3,614,253
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	3,075,108	43,593,968	27,320,737	*16,000,000
Brown Shoe Co.	710,463	1,467,756	1,668,560	1,338,385
Butte & Superior Mining Co.	942,988	6,365,399	272,911	628,349
Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.	2,966,934	11,155,004	6,628,501	4,086,238
Central Leather Co.	3,472,804	15,489,202	14,404,855	6,476,434
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	1,596,031	2,201,170	3,979,469	2,732,046
Continental Can Co.	788,016	2,143,554	3,280,977	2,199,043
Corn Products Refining Co.	2,016,781	6,083,746	11,348,460	8,652,401
Cramp, Wm. & Sons, Ship & Eng. Bldg. Co.	173,651	1,087,704	1,288,927	2,398,413
Crucible Steel Co.	3,629,467	13,223,656	12,282,358	13,812,128
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	409,988	8,235,112	6,256,080	4,227,202
Distillers Securities Corporation.	614,791	4,651,686	4,790,433	2,269,615
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours Pow. Co.	5,525,964	82,107,693	49,258,662	43,098,075
General Chemical Co.	2,067,548	9,695,188	7,671,181	3,632,669
General Motors Co.	4,557,358	28,789,560	25,079,226	15,301,028
Goodrich (B. F.)	3,040,745	9,447,299	10,505,490	15,587,122
Hercules Powder Co.	1,017,212	16,658,873	5,822,462	2,315,603
International Agricultural Corp.	966,750	1,186,231	1,418,544	1,168,242
International Nickel Co.	4,125,955	11,748,279	13,557,970	10,129,988
International Paper Co.	1,105,913	4,620,727	8,180,787	5,152,278
Lackawanna Steel Co.	1,282,500	12,218,234	16,106,976	8,348,354
Mex. Petroleum Co. (Ltd.) of Delaware	3,139,560	7,153,060	4,986,020	4,752,223
Miami Copper Co.	1,296,602	5,852,560	3,204,261	2,989,582
National Enameling & Stamping Co.	728,952	1,917,803	4,245,555	2,773,265
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	3,419,266	15,002,051	9,937,599	3,459,880
New York Airbrake Co.	424,897	8,214,962	1,893,826	2,052,553
Morris & Co. (Packers)	1,588,799	3,632,213	5,301,071	4,217,859
Phelps-Dodge Corporation	7,442,399	21,974,263	22,456,906	15,946,683
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	2,047,896	3,143,927	14,076,852	7,167,374
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	1,191,855	4,564,067	7,811,444	4,556,443
Pressed Steel Car Co.	1,412,665	2,751,152	2,130,308	3,950,786
Railway Steel Spring Co.	1,276,808	3,710,805	4,307,859	3,426,099
Ray Cons. Copper Co.	1,634,365	11,716,428	9,701,170	4,652,541
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	2,265,694	14,789,162	15,857,197	7,781,985
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	8,111,749	16,488,622	14,119,928	12,704,064
Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.	1,115,504	3,039,077	713,641	243,468
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron.	545,457	1,990,674	2,087,373	1,972,071
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.	14,687,696	30,043,614	25,408,931	23,263,879
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.	1,509,408	1,270,314	1,422,981	1,413,890
Standard Oil Co. of California.	9,877,984	17,605,304	18,649,630	14,953,074
Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.	1,002,458	2,068,598	1,701,156	1,463,948
Studebaker Corporation.	2,184,383	8,611,245	3,500,741	3,884,195
Swift & Co.	7,879,167	20,485,000	34,650,000	21,156,277
Texas Co. (Oil)	3,856,667	13,898,862	19,724,526	20,640,991
United Cigar Stores.	1,561,583	2,819,072	2,873,500	4,010,105
United Fruit Co.	4,978,043	11,943,151	13,037,955	14,094,047
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	525,591	1,308,641	1,342,140	1,514,944
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	858,951	4,884,586	7,108,983	6,759,872
U. S. Rubber Co.	6,661,777	11,226,208	15,340,577	16,072,042
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.	3,552,988	8,898,464	3,505,315	4,775,090
U. S. Steel corporation.	63,585,777	271,531,730	224,219,565	125,318,368
Utah Copper Co.	7,733,435	39,738,675	28,695,495	18,945,781
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	2,177,807	4,507,549	4,656,387	8,384,669
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	224,638	1,248,094	1,024,365	1,020,191
Westinghouse Airbrake Co.	3,934,661	9,585,928	6,388,463	7,461,900
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	3,581,966	9,666,789	18,079,889	15,495,681
Willys-Overland Co.	5,653,899	10,884,383	6,121,544	5,536,255
Wilson & Co. (Packers)	1,344,926	4,913,873	6,504,422	7,631,535
Grand total.	325,797,661	1,070,342,983	975,573,296	736,008,796

*Approximate.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Casa Grande Ruin	Arizona	June 22, 1892	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Grand Canyon	Arizona	Feb. 26, 1919	806,400
Guilford Courthouse*	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1917	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	912
Lafayette	Maine	Feb. 26, 1919	5,000
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9, 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount McKinley	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917	2,200
Mount Rainier	Washington	May 22, 1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	June 29, 1906	848
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27, 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Oct. 1, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	June 4, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zion	Utah	Nov. 19, 1919	15,840
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lafayette—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Lassen Volcanic—On the boundary of the Plumas and Shasta counties, California, contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pa-

cific roads by way of the Yosemité Valley railroad.

Zion—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion; nearest railroad Los Angeles & Salt Lake.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Bandelier, N. M.	1916	.....
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	8
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Capulin mountain, N. M.	1916	680
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder Cone,* Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah	1915	.....
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	160
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Katmai, Alaska	1919	1,088,000
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	608,640
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Natural bridges, Utah	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	600
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Papago Saguaro, Ariz.	1914	2,050
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Verendrye, N. D.	1917	253
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	.....
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300
Zion, Utah	1909	15,840

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial cave and other relics of a vanished people.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbond in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jura-Trias period, which are of great scientific interest and value.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Katmai—Belt of unusual volcanic activity on the southern coast of Alaska, including Mount Katmai and the "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," exhibiting remarkable natural phenomena.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Papago Saguaro—Splendid collection of characteristic desert flora, interesting rock formations and numerous pictographs in Maricopa county, Arizona; reached by Arizona Eastern railroad.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Verendrye—A high and imposing butte, locally known as Crowhigh mountain, on the Missouri river, near Spanish, N. D.; used as observation point by Verendrye, an explorer, between 1738 and 1742; place of historic interest.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona; contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnograpic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary.

Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.
National gallery, Budapest.

Belgium.

Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

Denmark.

Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

France.

Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

Germany.

National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

Holland.

Ryks museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Italy.

Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Norway.

National gallery, Christiania.

Russia.

Hermitage, Petrograd.

Spain.

Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

Sweden.

National gallery, Stockholm.

United Kingdom.

British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

Canada.

Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

Mexico.

National museum, City of Mexico.

United States.

Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Cleveland, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Of first rank.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN NEGRO IN FIFTY-THREE YEARS.

[From the Negro Year-Book, 1919.]

Economic—	1866.	1919.
Homes owned ...	12,000	600,000
Farms operated..	20,000	1,000,000
Businesses conducted	2,100	50,000
Wealth accumulated ...	$20,000,000	$1,100,000,000
Educational—		
Pct. literate.....	10	70
Colleges	15	500
Pupils, school....	100,000	1,800,000
Teachers	600	38,000
Educational property	$60,000	$22,000,000
Annual cost education	$700,000	$15,000,000
Cost paid by negroes	$80,000	$1,700,000
Religious—		
Churches	700	43,000
Communicants	600,000	4,800,000
Sunday schools ...	1,000	46,000
Sunday school pupils	50,000	2,250,000
Value church property	$1,500,000	$85,900,000

RECORD IN SHORTHAND WRITING.

Nathan Behrin, stenographer of the New York County Supreme court, wrote 324 words a minute, with only two errors, on Dec. 30, 1919. This was claimed to be a new world's record.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from "Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office."]

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings, and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issued to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of $15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains or with which it is most nearly connected to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be

patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "Rules of Practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

Fees are payable in advance. Following is the schedule of fees and prices:

On filing each original application	$15.00
On issuing each original patent	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months	10.00
For 7 years	15.00
For 14 years	30.00
On every application for reissue	30.00
On filing each disclaimer	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner	20.00
For certified copies of patents it in print—	
For specification and drawing, per copy	.10
For the certificate	$0.25
For the grant	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
If certified, for the certificate additional	.25
For 20-coupon orders	2 00
For 100 coupons in stub book	10.00
For uncertified copies of specifications, etc.	.10
For drawings, if in print	.10
For copies of drawings not in print, the reasonable cost of making them.	
For photo prints of drawings, for each sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy	.25
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or under	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or inventions—For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For each brief from digest of assignments, 200 words or less	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or less	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign language, for every 100 words or a fraction thereof	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
For Official Gazette, per year	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.	Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.
1906..	56,482	31,965	1913..	70,367	35,788
1907..	57,679	36,620	1914..	70,404	41,850
1908..	60,142	33,682	1915..	70,069	44,934
1909..	64,408	37,421	1916..	71,033	45,927
1910..	63,293	35,930	1917..	70,373	42,760
1911..	67,376	34,084	1918..	60,616	39,941
1912..	70,976	37,731	1919..	80,400	38,598

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify

to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
(d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
(e) Musical compositions.
(f) Maps.
(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
(h) Reproductions of a work of art.
(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
(j) Photographs.
(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
(l) Motion picture photo plays.
(m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of $100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C. inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor for such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a futher term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a news-

paper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than $50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed $100; in the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed $5,000 nor be less than $250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, $50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, $10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of $100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of $4,000 a year and an assistant register at $3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, $1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For re-

cording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional 25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the act of Feb. 20, 1905, as subsequently amended, the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the United States or resides or is located in any foreign country which affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used as may be required by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or concern, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive.

No mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration on account of the nature of such mark unless it—

(a) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter.

(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality or of any foreign nation, or of any design or picture that has been or may hereafter be adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club or society which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, that the name, etc., was adopted and publicly used prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant. Trade-marks so similar to others as to cause confusion or mistakes shall not be registered. No mark which consists merely of a name not written, impressed or woven in some particular manner or in association with the portrait of an individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered. No portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except with his consent in writing.

Certificates of registration remain in force twenty years and may be renewed from time to time for like periods on payment of the required fees. Following are the rates for trade-mark fees:

Original application	$10.00
Application for renewal	10.00
Notice of opposition	10.00
Appeals from examiners to commissioner	15.00

For certified and uncertified copies of certificate and other papers and for recording transfers and other papers the fees are the same as in patent cases. (See "Applications for Patents" above.)

Further information may be had by applying to commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1914	6,817	1917	5,339
1915	6,292	1918	4,061
1916	6,791	1919	4,208

ATTAR OF ROSES IN BULGARIA.

According to Consul Graham H. Kemper the manufacture of attar of roses in Bulgaria attained its highest development during the twelve years prior to the first Balkan war, that is, from 1900 to 1912. In that period a large number of up to date factories equipped with modern steam stills were erected. The total area planted to roses increased to more than 20,000 acres. Owing to the three wars in which Bulgaria has taken part since 1912 the industry of rose culture for the production of attar of roses has experienced a decided setback. It is estimated that the acreage planted to roses in 1920 was not more than 15,000. The average annual production of attar of roses during the period from 1900 to 1912 was about 126,800 ounces. The production fell to 85,000 ounces in 1917, 85,000 ounces in 1918 and 52,000 ounces in 1919. During the war, owing to the fact that Bulgaria was cut off from the principal markets—New York, London and Paris—the stocks of attar of roses remaining unsold increased until they reached a total of about 275,000 ounces. About one-third of this total available stock was sent to the United States early in 1919 in part payment for flour imported from the United States; also some 17,000 ounces were shipped to the United States during the last quarter of the year. It was estimated that the available stock in Bulgaria in February, 1920, hardly exceeded 50,000 ounces, worth about $500,000.

FEDERAL REVENUE LAW OF 1918.

Following is a synopsis of the federal revenue act, approved Feb. 24, 1919, including details of the income, estate, transportation, tobacco, admission, excise, special, stamp and other taxes in force.

INCOME TAX—INDIVIDUALS.

Normal Tax.

Sec. 210. That, in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivision (a) of section 1 of the revenue act of 1916 and by section 1 of the revenue act of 1917, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a normal tax at the following rates:

(a) For the calendar year 1918, 12 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, That in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 6 per centum;

(b) For each calendar year thereafter, 8 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, That in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 4 per centum.

Surtax.

Sec. 211. (a) That, in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivision (b) of section 1 of the revenue act of 1916 and by section 2 of the revenue act of 1917, but in addition to the normal tax imposed by section 210 of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual, a surtax equal to the sum of the following:

1 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $6,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $8,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $8,000 and does not exceed $10,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,000;

5 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $12,000 and does not exceed $14,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $14,000 and does not exceed $16,000;

7 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $16,000 and does not exceed $18,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $18,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

9 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $22,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $22,000 and does not exceed $24,000;

11 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $24,000 and does not exceed $26,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $26,000 and does not exceed $28,000;

13 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $28,000 and does not exceed $30,000;

14 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $32,000;

15 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $32,000 and does not exceed $34,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $34,000 and does not exceed $36,000;

17 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $36,000 and does not exceed $38,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $38,000 and does not exceed $40,000;

19 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $42,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $42,000 and does not exceed $44,000;

21 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $44,000 and does not exceed $46,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $46,000 and does not exceed $48,000;

23 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $48,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

24 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $52,000;

25 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $52,000 and does not exceed $54,000;

26 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $54,000 and does not exceed $56,000;

27 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $56,000 and does not exceed $58,000;

28 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $58,000 and does not exceed $60,000;

29 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $62,000;

30 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $62,000 and does not exceed $64,000;

31 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $64,000 and does not exceed $66,000;

32 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $66,000 and does not exceed $68,000;

33 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $68,000 and does not exceed $70,000;

34 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $72,000;

35 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $72,000 and does not exceed $74,000;

36 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $74,000 and does not exceed $76,000;

37 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $76,000 and does not exceed $78,000;

38 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $78,000 and does not exceed $80,000;

39 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $82,000;

40 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $82,000 and does not exceed $84,000;

41 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $84,000 and does not exceed $86,000;

42 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $86,000 and does not exceed $88,000;

43 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $88,000 and does not exceed $90,000;
44 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $92,000;
45 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $92,000 and does not exceed $94,000;
46 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $94,000 and does not exceed $96,000;
47 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $96,000 and does not exceed $98,000;
48 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $98,000 and does not exceed $100,000;
52 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;
56 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;
60 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $300,000;
63 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000;
64 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;
65 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $1,000,000.

(b) In the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by this section attributable to such sale shall not exceed 20 per centum of the selling price of such property or interest.

Net Income Defined.

Sec. 212. (a) That in the case of an individual the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, less the deductions allowed by section 214.

(b) The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period (fiscal year or calendar year, as the case may be) in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books of such taxpayer; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed, or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as in the opinion of the commissioner does clearly reflect the income. If the taxpayer's annual accounting period is other than a fiscal year as defined in section 200 or if the taxpayer has no annual accounting period or does not keep books, the net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year.

If a taxpayer changes his accounting period from fiscal year to calendar year, from calendar year to fiscal year, or from one fiscal year to another, the net income shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be computed on the basis of such new accounting period, subject to the provisions of section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 213. That for the purposes of this title the term "gross income"—

(a) Includes gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service (including in the case of the president of the United States, the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, and all other officers and employes, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, the compensation received as such), of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits, and income derived from any source whatever. The amount of all such items shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision (b) of section 212, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period; but

(b) Does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured to individual beneficiaries or to the estate of the insured;

(2) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract;

(3) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

(4) Interest upon (a) the obligations of a state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (b) securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916; or (c) the obligations of the United States or its possessions; or (d) bonds issued by the war finance corporation.

(5) The income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities, owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to such foreign governments, or from any other source within the United States;

(6) Amounts received, through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness;

(7) Income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, or income accruing to the government of any possession of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

(8) So much of the amount received during the war by a person in the military or naval forces of the United States as salary or compensation in any form from the United States for active services in such forces as does not exceed $3,500.

(c) In the case of nonresident alien individuals, gross income includes only the gross income from sources within the United States.

Deductions Allowed.

Sec. 214. (a) That in computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually

rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title as income to the taxpayer, or, in the case of a nonresident alien individual, the proportion of such interest which the amount of his gross income from sources within the United States bears to the amount of his gross income from all sources within and without the United States;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year imposed (a) by the authority of the United States, except income, war profits and excess profits taxes; or (b) by the authority of any of its possessions, except the amount of income, war profits and excess profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 222; or (c) by the authority of any state or territory, or any county, school district, municipality or other taxing subdivision of any state or territory, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; or (d) in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States, by the authority of any foreign country, except the amount of income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 222; or (e) in the case of a nonresident alien individual, by the authority of any foreign country, except income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes, and taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, upon property or business;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in trade or business;

(5) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with the trade or business; but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only as to such transactions within the United States;

(6) Losses sustained during the taxable year of property not connected with the trade or business if arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise;

(7) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(8) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence;

(9) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities constructed, erected, installed or acquired, on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of the war, there shall be allowed a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer.

(10) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case, based upon cost including cost of development not otherwise deducted.

(11) Contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act, to an amount not in excess of 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph.

Items Not Deductible.

Sec. 215. That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of—

(a) Personal, living or family expenses;

(b) Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate;

(c) Any amount expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or

(d) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employe, or of any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

Credits Allowed.

Sec. 216. That for the purpose of the normal tax only there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable under this title upon its net income, and amounts received as dividends from a personal service corporation out of earnings or profits upon which income tax has been imposed by act of congress;

(b) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the war finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 213;

(c) In the case of a single person, a personal exemption of $1,000, or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $2,000. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption of $2,000 against their aggregate net income; and in case they make separate returns, the personal exemption of $2,000 may be taken by either or divided between them;

(d) $200 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer, if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective;

(e) In the case of a nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of a country which imposes an income tax, the credits allowed in subdivisions (c) and (d) shall be allowed only if such country allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States not residing in such country.

Partnerships and Personal Service Corporations.

Sec. 218. (a) That individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity. There shall be included in computing the net income of each partner his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the partnership.

(e) Personal service corporations shall not be subject to taxation under this title, but the individual stockholders thereof shall be taxed in the same manner as the members of partnerships.

Estates and Trusts.

Sec. 219. (a) That the tax imposed by sections 210 and 211 shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including—

(1) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate;

(2) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests;

(3) Income held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust; and

(4) Income which is to be distributed to the beneficiaries periodically, whether or not at regular intervals, and the income collected by a guardian of an infant to be held or distributed as the court may direct.

(b) The fiduciary shall be responsible for making the return of income for the estate or trust for which he acts.

Time and Place for Filing Returns.

Sec. 227. (a) That returns shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of March. The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in his judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no such extension shall be for more than six months.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return, or, if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Md.

CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 230. That, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 10 of the revenue act of 1916, as amended by the revenue act of 1917, and by section 4 of the revenue act of 1917, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a tax at the following rates:

(1) For the calendar year 1918, 12 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 236; and

(2) For each calendar year thereafter, 10 per centum of such excess amount.

Conditional and Other Exemptions.

Sec. 231. That the following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title—

(1) Labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations;

(2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;

(3) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations, (a) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and (b) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents;

(4) Domestic building and loan associations and co-operative banks without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;

(5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members;

(6) Corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

(7) Business leagues, chambers of commerce or boards of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

(8) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;

(9) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other nonprofitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or member;

(10) Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or co-operative telephone companies, or like organizations of a purely local character, the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses;

(11) Farmers', fruit growers' or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them;

(12) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title;

(13) Federal land banks and national farm-loan associations as provided in section 26 of the act approved July 17, 1916.

(14) Personal service corporations.

Net Income Defined.

Sec. 232. That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 233 less the deductions allowed by section 234, and the net income shall be computed on the same basis as is provided in subdivision (b) of section 212 or in section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 233. (a) That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "gross income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, except that:

(1) In the case of life insurance companies there shall not be included in gross income such portion of any actual premium received from any individual policyholder as is paid back or credited to or treated as an abatement of premium of such policyholder within the taxable year.

(2) Mutual marine insurance companies shall include in gross income the gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation gross income includes only the gross income from sources within the United States.

Deductions Allowed.

Sec. 234. (a) That in computing the net income of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after

Sept. 24, 1917) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title as income to the taxpayer, or, in the case of a foreign corporation, the proportion of such interest which the amount of its gross income from sources within the United States bears to the amount of its gross income from all sources within and without the United States;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year imposed (a) by the authority of the United States, except income, war profits and excess profits taxes; or (b) by the authority of any of its possessions, except the amount of income, war profits and excess profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 238; or (c) by the authority of any state or territory, or any county, school district, municipality or other taxing subdivision of any state or territory, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; or (d) in the case of a domestic corporation, by the authority of any foreign country, except the amount of income, war profits and excess profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 238; or (e) in the case of a foreign corporation, by the authority of any foreign country (except income, war profits and excess profits taxes, and taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed), upon the property or business: Provided, That in the case of obligors specified in subdivision (b) of section 221 no deduction for the payment of the tax imposed by this title or any other tax paid pursuant to the contract or provision referred to in that subdivision, shall be allowed;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise;

(5) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(6) Amounts received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable under this title upon its net income, and amounts received as dividends from a personal service corporation out of earnings or profits upon which income tax has been imposed by act of congress;

(7) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence.

Credits Allowed.

Sec. 236. That for the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the war finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 233;

(b) The amount of any taxes imposed by Title III, for the same taxable year.

(c) In the case of a domestic corporation, $2,000.

Corporation Returns.

Sec. 239. That every corporation subject to taxation under this title and every personal service corporation shall make a return, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. The return shall be sworn to by the president, vice-president or other principal officer and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer.

WAR PROFITS AND EXCESS PROFITS TAXES.

For the taxable year 1919 and each taxable year thereafter there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the net income of every corporation a tax equal to the sum of the following:

(1) 20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits credit and not in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital;

(2) 40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital.

Any corporation whose net income for the taxable year is less than $3,000 shall be exempt from taxation under this title.

War Profits.

Sec. 310. That as used in this title the term "prewar period" means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or, if a corporation was not in existence during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation was in existence.

Sec. 311. (a) That the war profits credit shall consist of the sum of:

(1) A specific exemption of $3,000; and

(2) An amount equal to the average net income of the corporation for the prewar period, plus or minus, as the case may be, 10 per centum of the difference between the average invested capital for the prewar period and the invested capital for the taxable year. If the tax is computed for a period of less than twelve months such amount shall be reduced to the same proportion thereof as the number of months in the period is of twelve months.

(b) If the corporation had no net income for the prewar period, or if the amount computed under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) is less than 10 per centum of its invested capital for the taxable year, then the war profits credit shall be the sum of:

(1) A specific exemption of $3,000; and

(2) An amount equal to 10 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year.

(c) If the corporation was not in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the prewar period, then, except as provided in subdivision (d), the war profits credit shall be the sum of:

(1) A specific exemption of $3,000; and

(2) An amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital of the taxpayer for the taxable year as the average percentage of net income to invested capital for the prewar period, of corporations engaged in a trade or business of the same general class as that conducted by the taxpayer; but such amount shall in no case be less than 10 per centum of the invested capital of the taxpayer for the taxable year. Such average percentage shall be determined by the commissioner on the basis of data contained in returns made under Title II, of the revenue act of 1917, and the average known as the median shall be used. If such average percentage has not been determined and published at least 30 days prior to the time when the return of the taxpayer is due, then for purposes of such return 10 per centum shall be used in lieu thereof; but such average percentage when determined shall be used for the purposes of section 250 in determining the correct amount of the tax.

(d) The war profits credit shall be determined in the manner provided in subdivision (b) instead of in the manner provided in subdivision (c), in the case of any corporation which was not in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the prewar period, if (1) a majority of its stock at any time during the taxable year is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a corporation which was in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the prewar period, or if (2) 50 per centum or more of its gross income (as computed under section 233 for income tax purposes) consists of gains, profits, commissions, or other income, derived from a government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive.

(e) A foreign corporation shall not be entitled to a specific exemption of $3,000.

Excess Profits.

Sec. 312. That the excess profits credit shall consist of a specific exemption of $3,000 plus an amount equal to 8 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year.

A foreign corporation shall not be entitled to the specific exemption of $3,000.

ESTATE TAXES.

Sec. 401. That a tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States.

1 per centum of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $750,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

14 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000; and

25 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000.

TAX ON TRANSPORTATION.

Sec. 500. That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid,

(a) A tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on or after such date, by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water, of property by freight transported from one point in the United States to another; and a like tax on the amount paid for such transportation within the United States of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States;

(b) A tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid to any person for the transportation on or after such date, by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with express by rail or water of any package, parcel, or shipment, by express, transported from one point in the United States to another; and a like tax on the amount paid for such transportation within the United States of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States;

(c) A tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on or after such date of persons by rail or water, or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point in the United States to another or to any point in Canada or Mexico, where the ticket or order therefor is sold or issued in the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or for transportation the fare for which does not exceed 42 cents.

(d) A tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for seats, berths and staterooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars or on vessels, used on or after such date in connection with transportation upon which tax is imposed by subdivision (c);

(e) A tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on or after such date of oil by pipe line;

(f) In the case of each telegraph, telephone, cable or radio dispatch, message, or conversation, which originates on or after such date within the United States, and for the transmission of which the charge is more than 14 cents and not more than 50 cents, a tax of 5 cents; and if the charge is more than 50 cents, a tax of 10 cents: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used for the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation; and

(g) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid after such date to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service furnished after such date. This subdivision shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized (1) in the collection and dissemination of news through the public press, or (2) in the conduct, by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company, of its business as such.

TAX ON INSURANCE.

Sec. 503. From and after April 1, 1919, there shall be collected on life insurance a tax equivalent to 8 cents on each $100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which any life is insured; on marine, inland, fire and casualty insurance, a tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance.

TAX ON BEVERAGES.

Sec. 600. That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits now in bond or that have been or that may be hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section 604, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of $2.20 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of $6.40) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

In lieu of the internal revenue tax now imposed thereon by law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits a tax of $1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon.

Sec. 604. That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the internal revenue tax now

imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day after the passage of this act, are held by any person and intended for sale or for use in the manufacture or production of any article intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor tax of $3.20 (if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon.

Sec. 605. That in addition to the tax imposed by this act on distilled spirits and wines, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 304 of the revenue act of 1917, a tax of 30 cents on each proof gallon.

On wines containing not more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 16 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight;

On wines containing more than 14 per centum and not exceeding 21 per centum of absolute alcohol, 40 cents per wine gallon;

On wines containing more than 21 per centum and not exceeding 24 per centum of absolute alcohol, $1 per wine gallon;

All such wines containing more than 24 per centum of absolute alcohol by volume shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly.

Sec. 628. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 313 and 315 of the revenue act of 1917—

(a) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, and containing less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 15 per centum of the price for which so sold; and upon all unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral waters (carbonated or not carbonated), other carbonated waters or beverages, and other soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

Sec. 630. That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid to any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor, or other similar place of business, for drinks commonly known as soft drinks, compounded or mixed at such place of business, or for ice cream, ice cream sodas, sundaes, or other similar articles of food or drink, when any of the above are sold on or after such date for consumption in or in proximity to such place of business. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at the time of the sale.

TOBACCO TAXES.

Sec. 700. That upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof—

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $1.50 per thousand;

On cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 5 cents each, $4 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 5 cents each and not more than 8 cents each, $6 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 8 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, $9 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, $12 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, $15 per thousand;

On cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand;

Weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $7.20 per thousand.

Sec. 701. That upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of 18 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof.

TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES.

Sec. 800. (a) That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 700 of the revenue act of 1917—

(1) A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place on or after such date, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission;

(2) In the case of persons (except bona fide employes, municipal officers on official business, persons in the military or naval forces of the United States when in uniform, and children under 12 years of age) admitted free or at reduced rates to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons, a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted;

(3) Upon tickets or cards of admission to theaters, operas and other places of amusement, sold at news stands, hotels and places other than the ticket offices of such theaters, operas or other places of amusement, at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the sum of the established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount of such excess; and if sold for more than 50 cents in excess of the sum of such established price plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the whole amount of such excess, such taxes to be returned and paid, in the manner provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(4) A tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the amount for which the proprietors, managers or employes of any opera house, theater or other place of amusement sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price or charge therefor, such tax to be returned and paid, in the manner provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(5) In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera

house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement, in lieu of the tax imposed by paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for each performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder, such tax to be paid by the lessee or holder; and

(6) A tax of 1½ cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any roof garden, cabaret or other similar entertainment, to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be deemed to be 20 per centum of the amount paid for refreshment, service and merchandise; such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise.

(b) No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals or exclusively to the benefit of organizations conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras and receiving substantial support from voluntary contributions, none of the profits of which are distributed to members of such organizations, or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, or admissions to agricultural fairs none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

Sec. 801. That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 701 of the revenue act of 1917, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid on or after such date, for any period after such date, (a) as dues or membership fees (where the dues or fees of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization; or (b) as initiation fees to such a club or organization, if such fees amount to more than $10, or if the dues or membership fees (not including initiation fees) of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system. In the case of life memberships a life member shall pay annually, at the time for the payment of dues by active resident annual members, a tax equivalent to the tax upon the amount paid by such member, but shall pay no tax upon the amount paid for life membership.

EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 900. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to the following percentages of the price for which so sold or leased—

(1) Automobile trucks and automobile wagons (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), 3 per centum;

(2) Other automobiles and motorcycles (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 5 per centum;

(3) Tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, for any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), sold to any person other than a manufacturer or producer of any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), 5 per centum;

(4) Pianos, organs (other than pipe organs), piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines, music boxes and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano player, graphophone, phonograph or talking machine, 5 per centum;

(5) Tennis rackets, nets, racket covers and presses, skates, snowshoes, skis, toboggans, canoe paddles and cushions, polo mallets, baseball bats, gloves, masks, protectors, shoes and uniforms, football helmets, harness and goals, basket ball goals and uniforms, golf bags and clubs, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games (except playing cards and children's toys and games), and all similar articles commonly or commercially known as sporting goods, 10 per centum;

(6) Chewing gum or substitutes therefor, 3 per centum;

(7) Cameras, weighing not more than 100 pounds, 10 per centum;

(8) Photographic films and plates, other than moving-picture films, 5 per centum;

(9) Candy, 5 per centum;

(10) Firearms, shells and cartridges, except those sold for the use of the United States, any state, territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country while engaged against the German government in war, 10 per centum.

(11) Hunting and bowie knives, 10 per centum;

(12) Dirk knives, daggers, sword canes, stilettos and brass or metallic knuckles, 100 per centum;

(13) Portable electric fans, 5 per centum;

(14) Thermos and thermostatic bottles, carafes, jugs, or other thermostatic containers, 5 per centum;

(15) Cigar or cigarette holders and pipes, composed wholly or in part of meerschaum or amber, humidors and smoking stands, 10 per centum;

(16) Automatic slot device vending machines, 5 per centum, and automatic slot device weighing machines, 10 per centum; if the manufacturer, producer, or importer of any such machine operates it for profit, he shall pay a tax in respect to each such machine put into operation equivalent to 5 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a vending machine, and 10 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a weighing machine;

(17) Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per centum;

(18) Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per centum;

(19) Articles made of fur on the hide or pelt, or of which any such fur is the component material of chief value, 10 per centum;

(20) Yachts and motor boats not designed for trade, fishing, or national defense; and pleasure boats and pleasure canoes if sold for more than $15, 10 per centum; and

(21) Toilet soaps and toilet soap powders, 3 per centum

Sec. 902. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon sculpture, paintings, statuary, art porcelains and bronzes, sold by any person other than the artist, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price

for which so sold. This section shall not apply to the sale of any such article to an educational institution or public art museum.

Sec. 904. (a) That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of so much of the amount paid for any of the following articles as is in excess of the price hereinafter specified as to each such article, when such article is sold by or for a dealer or his estate on or after such date for consumption or use—

(1) Carpets and rugs, including fiber, except imported and American rugs made principally of wool, on the amount in excess of $5 per square yard;

(2) Picture frames, on the amount in excess of $10 each;

(3) Trunks, on the amount in excess of $50 each;

(4) Valises, traveling bags, suitcases, hat boxes used by travelers, and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of $25 each;

(5) Purses, pocket books, shopping and hand bags, on the amount in excess of $7.50

(6) Portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds and lamp shades, on the amount in excess of $25 each;

(7) Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, on the amount in excess of $4 each;

(8) Fans, on the amount in excess of $1 each;

(9) House or smoking coats or jackets, and bath or lounging robes, on the amount in excess of $7.50 each;

(10) Men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits, on the amount in excess of $5 each;

(11) Women's and misses' hats, bonnets and hoods, on the amount in excess of $15 each;

(12) Men's and boys' hats, on the amount in excess of $5 each;

(13) Men's and boys' caps, on the amount in excess of $2 each;

(14) Men's, women's, misses' and boys' boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, not including shoes or appliances made to order for any person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle, on the amount in excess of $10 per pair;

(15) Men's and boys' neckties and neckwear, on the amount in excess of $2 each.

(16) Men's and boys' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of $1 per pair;

(17) Women's and misses' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of $2 per pair;

(18) Men's shirts, on the amount in excess of $3 each;

(19) Men's, women's, misses' and boys' pajamas, nightgowns and underwear, on the amount in excess of $5 each; and

(20) Kimonos, petticoats and waists, on the amount in excess of $15 each.

Sec. 905. That on and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the tax imposed by subdivision (e) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1917) upon all articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory (not including surgical instruments); watches; clocks; opera glasses; lorgnettes; marine glasses; field glasses and binoculars; upon any of the above when sold by or for a dealer or his estate for consumption or use, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold.

Sec. 906. That on and after the 1st day of May, 1919, any person engaged in the business of leasing or licensing for exhibition positive motion-picture films containing pictures ready for projection shall pay monthly an excise tax in respect to carrying on such business equal to 5 per centum of the total rentals earned from each such lease or license during the preceding month. If a person owning such a film exhibits it for profit he shall pay a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the fair rental or license value of such film at the time and place where and for the period during which exhibited.

Sec. 907. (a) That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivisions (g) and (h) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1917) a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any of the following articles when sold by or for a dealer or his estate on or after such date for consumption or use:

(1) Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet powders (other than soap powders), or any similar substance, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes;

(2) Pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section 628 of this act), essences, spirits, oils, and other medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions (not including serums and antitoxins), upon the amount paid for any of the above as to which the manufacturer or producer claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which (if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished) are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body.

SPECIAL TAXES.

Sec. 1000. That on and after July 1, 1918, in lieu of the tax imposed by the first subdivision of section 407 of the revenue act of 1916—

(1) Every domestic corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business, equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 or so much of the fair average value of its capital stock for the preceding year ending June 30 as is in excess of $5,000. In estimating the value of capital stock the surplus and undivided profits shall be included;

(2) Every foreign corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on, or doing business in the United States, equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the average amount of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States during the preceding year ending June 30.

Sec. 1001. That on and after Jan. 1, 1919, there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually the following special taxes—

(1) Brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, other securities, produce or merchandise, for others, shall be regarded as a broker. If a broker is a member of a stock exchange, or if he is a member of any produce exchange, board of trade, or similar organization, where

produce or merchandise is sold, he shall pay an additional amount as follows: If the average value, during the preceding year ending June 30, of a seat or membership in such exchange or organization was $2,000 or more but not more than $5,000, $100; if such value was more than $5,000, $150.

(2) Pawnbrokers shall pay $100. Every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be regarded as a pawnbroker.

(3) Ship brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a ship broker.

(4) Custom house brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom house papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom house broker.

(5) Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, shall pay $50; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, shall pay $100; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, shall pay $150; having a seating capacity of more than 800, shall pay $200. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, and not including edifices owned by religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations where all the proceeds from admissions inure exclusively to the benefit of such institutions, societies or organizations or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, shall be regarded as a theater: Provided, that in cities, towns or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the amount of such payment shall be one-half of that above stated.

(6) The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this section are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus.

(7) Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $15. Provided, That this paragraph shall not apply to chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations: Provided further, That an aggregation of entertainments, known as a street fair, shall not pay a larger tax than $100 in any state, territory or in the District of Columbia.

(8) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $10 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, except in private homes, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

(9) Proprietors of shooting galleries shall pay $20. Every building, space, tent or area where a charge is made for the discharge of firearms at any form of target shall be regarded as a shooting gallery.

(10) Proprietors of riding academies shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where a charge is made for instruction in horsemanship or for facilities for the practice of horsemanship shall be regarded as a riding academy.

(11) Persons carrying on the business of operating or renting passenger automobiles for hire shall pay $10 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and $20 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven.

(12) Every person carrying on the business of a brewer, distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquor, retail dealer in malt liquor, or manufacturer of stills, as defined in section 3244 as amended and section 3247 of the revised statutes, in any state, territory or district of the United States contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district, or in any place therein in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal law, shall pay, in addition to all other taxes, special or otherwise, imposed by existing law or by this act, $1,000.

Sec. 1002. That on and after Jan. 1, 1919, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 408 of the revenue act of 1916, the following special taxes, the amount of such taxes to be computed on the basis of the sales for the preceding year ending June 30—

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 16 cents per 1,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 200,000 pounds;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay $4;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 cigars, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 400,000 cigars;

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand shall each pay at the rate of 6 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, or fraction thereof.

Sec. 1003. That sixty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in lieu of the tax imposed by section 603 of the revenue act of 1917, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines not used exclusively for trade, fishing or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, a special excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over 5 net tons, length not over 50 feet, $1 for each foot; length over 50 feet and not

over 100 feet, $2 for each foot; length over 100 feet, $4 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, $10.

STAMP TAXES.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: On all bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any person, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, known generally as corporate securities, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue; Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Bonds, indemnity and surety: On all bonds executed for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and on all bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and on all policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles to real estate and mortgage guaranty policies, and on all other bonds of any description, made, issued or executed, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, 50 cents: Provided, That where a premium is charged for the issuance, execution, renewal or continuance of such bond the tax shall be 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: Provided further, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

3. Capital stock, issued: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock, or of profits, or of interest in property or accumulations, by any corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where a certificate is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock or of profits or of interest in property or accumulations in any corporation, or to rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares or certificates, whether made upon or shown by the books of the corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, interest, or rights, or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares are without par or face value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

5. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell (not including so called transferred or scratch sales), any products or merchandise at, or under the rules or usage of, any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

6. Drafts or checks (payable otherwise than at sight or on demand) upon their acceptance or delivery within the United States whichever is prior, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

7. Conveyances: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

8. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents, value, $1.

9. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

10. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5. This subdivision shall not apply to passage tickets costing $10 or less.

11. Proxy for voting at any election for officers or meeting for the transaction of business, of any corporation, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

12. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any state for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service, or to powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases.

13. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 8 cents per pack.

14. Parcel post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.

No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

15. On each policy of insurance, or certificate, binder, covering note, memorandum, cablegram, letter, or other instrument by whatever name called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States (including rents and profits) against peril by sea or on inland waters or in transit on land (including transshipments and storage at termini or way points) or by fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm, bombardment, invasion, insurrection or riot, issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, when such policy or other instrument is not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in a state, territory,

or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, a tax of 3 cents on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium charged: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

CHILD LABOR TAX.

Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the agricultural department of a state and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1920).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or Territory—	Daily.	Weekly.	*Total.
Alabama	24	151	200
Alaska	10	13	27
Arizona	20	54	84
Arkansas	32	227	287
California	161	510	863
Colorado	40	281	382
Connecticut	36	83	149
Delaware	3	28	40
District of Columbia	6	24	104
Florida	33	145	194
Georgia	31	215	319
Hawaii	10	14	44
Idaho	14	128	155
Illinois	157	902	1,807
Indiana	136	416	641
Iowa	51	664	832
Kansas	66	548	652
Kentucky	33	194	277
Louisiana	17	131	182
Maine	12	69	106
Maryland	17	101	182
Massachusetts	82	338	604
Michigan	66	456	629
Minnesota	45	622	761
Mississippi	16	154	186
Missouri	75	638	881
Montana	19	227	263
Nebraska	26	505	584
Nevada	7	28	42
New Hampshire	13	66	97
New Jersey	39	261	356
New Mexico	6	93	108
New York	203	969	2,083
North Carolina	37	174	275
North Dakota	12	293	315
Ohio	160	476	877
Oklahoma	60	398	488
Oregon	32	185	263
Pennsylvania	193	686	1,202
Philippines	17	5	44
Porto Rico	13	11	27
Rhode Island	12	27	52
South Carolina	17	95	152
South Dakota	19	321	359
Tennessee	18	189	282
Texas	110	679	904
Utah	8	75	109
Vermont	10	75	91
Virgin Islands	5	1	6
Virginia	33	144	226
Washington	38	249	349
West Virginia	31	141	185
Wisconsin	57	454	593
Wyoming	10	75	92
Total in 1920	2,528	14,959	22,428
Total in 1919	2,562	15,735	23,074
Decrease	34	776	646
Canadian Provinces and Newfoundland.			
Alberta	6	101	119
British Columbia	14	54	96
Manitoba	7	82	115
New Brunswick	9	17	46
Nova Scotia	12	44	71
Ontario	48	375	596
Prince Edward Island	3	7	11
Quebec	18	98	160
Saskatchewan	7	160	175
Yukon	1	2	3
Newfoundland	5	11	24
Total in 1920	130	951	1,416
Total in 1919	134	964	1,410
Decrease	4	13	†6

*Includes all kinds of newspapers and periodicals. †Increase.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (1920-1921).

President—Frank B. Noyes, Washington, D. C.
First Vice-President—Calvin Cobb, Boise, Idaho.
Second Vice-President—J. Lawrence Horne, Jr., Rocky Mount, N. C.
Secretary and General Manager—Melville E. Stone, New York, N. Y.
Assistant General Manager—Frederick Roy Martin, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—J. R. Youatt, New York, N. Y.
Directors—R. M. Johnston, Houston Post; Victor F. Lawson, The Chicago Daily News; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Elbert H. Baker, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento Bee; A. C. Weiss, Duluth Herald; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant; W. H. Cowles, Spokane Spokesman-Review; D. E. Town, Louisville (Ky.) Herald; John R. Rathom, Providence (R. I.) Journal; F. P. MacLennan, Topeka (Kas.) State Journal.
Executive Committee—Frank B. Noyes, Washington; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford; Adolph S. Ochs, New York; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia; John R. Rathom, Providence.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION.

President—T. R. Williams, Pittsburgh Press.
Vice-President—Paul Patterson, Baltimore Sun.
Secretary—John Stewart Bryan, Richmond (Va.) News Leader.
Treasurer—G. H. Larke, New York World.
Directors—Hilton U. Brown, Indianapolis News; Elbert H. Baker, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Hopewell Rogers, The Chicago Daily News; J. E. Atkinson, Toronto Star; C. H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Globe; Harry Chandler, Los Angeles Times; F. G. Bell, Savannah News; E. H. Butler, Buffalo News.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IN ALASKA.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Pret.		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding; aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	.....	.....	30 d	.....	
ARIZONA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens of the U.S.; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT — Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	....	6 m	....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying $1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA — Citizens who are able to read and write, who own $300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abetters.
MINNESOTA — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI — Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI — Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	90 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned second conviction distranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA — Citizens of United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Citizens of U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens of United States; 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for voters and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA — Citizens of the United States; civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	....	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States.	Residence required before election day. State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.	Registration.	Excluded from voting.
OKLAHOMA — Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON—White citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	....	....	....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	....	....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y.	....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	....	....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States.	1 y	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. *(b)* In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. *(c)* Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. *(d)* In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. *(e)* All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. *(f)* In cities of 10,000 or over.

Notes—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. An alien woman who marries

a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided, also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided, further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Act of June 29, 1906, as amended March 4, 1909, June 25, 1910, March 4, 1913, and May 9, 1918.

The act creating the department of labor provided for a bureau of naturalization with a commissioner of naturalization and deputy commissioner. The commissioner or in his absence the deputy commissioner is the administrative officer in charge of the bureau of naturalization.

The act of June 29, 1906, as subsequently amended, provides that the bureau of naturalization, under the direction of the secretary of labor, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. It is the duty of the bureau to provide, for use at the various immigration stations throughout the United States, books of record in which the commissioners of immigration shall cause a registry to be made in the case of each alien arriving in the United States, the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last residence, intended place of residence in the United States, the date of arrival of said alien and, if entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he comes. Such alien shall be granted a certificate of such registry.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens is conferred upon the United States District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. The naturalization jurisdiction of the courts shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival. No alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally kown the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously and of the state, territory or District of Columbia in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of the filing of the petition, there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the department of labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this act, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of the petition.

3. He shall before he is admitted to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject, and that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

7. Any native-born Filipino of the age of 21 years and upwards who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who has served in the United States navy, marine corps or the naval auxiliary service not less than three years; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 or upwards, who has enlisted or may enlist hereafter in the armies of the United States, either the regular forces, the volunteer forces, the national army, the national guard or naval militia of any state, or the United States navy or marine corps, or coast guard, or who has served for three years on any vessel of the United States, merchant, naval or fishing, of more than twenty tons burden, may on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence in the United States if it is shown that such residence cannot be established; any alien in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present (world) war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the army or navy of the United States or the Philippine constabulary, and has been honorably discharged and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on condition that he become a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence in the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence and the petition for naturalization may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Any alien who is in the military service at the time of the passage of this act may file his petition without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of court and without taking the oath of allegiance in open court. Service by aliens upon vessels not of American registry shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes.

8. Every seaman alien shall after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen for the purpose of serving on board any such vessel.

9. Provision is made for promoting the instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through a citizenship textbook and monthly naturalization bulletin.

10. Any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who had because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration required of other aliens and may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

11. No alien who is a citizen, subject or denizen of any country with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission.

12. Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations and such oath may be taken before any court authorized to naturalize aliens or before any consul of the United States.

13. Any person who is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the existing war or who may have been honorably discharged from such service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty shall be relieved from the necessity of proving that he resided continuously in the United States the time required by law of aliens, but his petition must be supported by two credible witnesses.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his peti-

tion and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. It shall be lawful for the court, upon the petition of an alien, to change his name.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

The fees charged by clerks of court in naturalization cases are:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, $1.

For making, filing and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and the final hearing thereon, $2; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, $2.

The petitioner shall also deposit with the clerk a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpœnaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpœna.

The naturalization of deserters or persons who go abroad to avoid draft is prohibited.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Effective since May 1, 1917.

The word "alien" as used in the act includes any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but it does not include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. The term "United States" means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States he is not to be permitted to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

There shall be collected a tax of $8 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted, entering the United States. Children under 16 accompanying father or mother are not subject to the tax. The tax shall not be levied on aliens who enter after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico for a temporary stay, nor upon aliens in transit, nor upon aliens who, having been lawfully admitted, shall go from one part of the United States to another, although through contiguous foreign territory.

Excluded Aliens.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers, generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th

parallel latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

Literacy Test.

After three months from the passage of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That, for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: Provided further, that the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foregn government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular intance may be determined by the secretary of labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the secretary of labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: Provided further, that whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any of its insular possessions or the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president shall refuse to permit such persons to enter the United States or its possessions: Provided further, that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe: Provided further, that nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent any alien exhibitor or holder of any concession for any fair or exposition authorized by congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise inadmissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents or other employes, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or business, under such rules as the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons: Provided further, that the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

The importation of any alien into the United States for any immoral purpose is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor section of the act are punishable by fines of $1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. The act provides for the fining or imprisonment of persons engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States who encourage or help persons excluded under the provisions of the law to enter the country.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN MEXICO.

The Mexican oil wells under exploitation in 1920 were capable of producing approximately 1,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum a day. In 1919 there were exported some 75,700,000 barrels of oil from the ports of Tampico, Tuxpam, Puerto Lobos and Puerto Mexico. The value was about $93,250,000. The richest oil fields are in the vicinity of Tampico.

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.
(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.
(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscotrecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—$350,000,000 (estimated).
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Blocks burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief by congress—$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scaletta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.
(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.

SICILY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—200.
Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.
Hour—7:55 a. m.
Duration—30 seconds.
Lives lost—29,978.
Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.
Communes damaged—372.
Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GUATEMALA CITY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 24-31, 1917.
Began—11 p. m., Dec. 24.
Duration—One week.
Lives lost—2,500.
Property loss—Not estimated.

JAVA.
(Eruption volcano Kalut.)

Date—May 20, 1919.
Place—Brengat and Blitar districts.
Villages destroyed—31.
Lives lost—5,100.

MUGELLO VALLEY, ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—June 29, 1919.
Lives lost—100.
Towns damaged—Vicchio, Dorgo San Lorenzo, Tirli, Firenzaloa, Rapezzo, Casanuova, Rifredo, Moscheta, Marradi, San Piero, Sieve, Vaglia, Mcntorsoli, Dioomano, Covelia and Lubiana.

PORTO RICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Oct. 11, 1919.
Lives lost—116.
Persons injured—241.
Property loss—$3,472,159.
Places damaged—Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Anasco and Aguada

MEXICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 3, 1920.
Place—Orizaba (volcano) district.
Lives lost—3,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.
Towns affected—Coutzlan, Teocelo, San Juan, Coscomatepec, Orizaba, Barranca Grande, Calcahualco, Jalapa, La Fragua and Chilchotla.

EX-PREMIER JOSEPH CAILLAUX CONVICTED.

Joseph Caillaux, premier of France in 1911 and twice minister of finance, was convicted April 22, 1920, of being "guilty of commerce and correspondence with the enemy" and on the following day was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and banishment for ten years. As he was arrested Jan 14, 1918, the time he had been under detention was deducted, leaving him but one month to serve to complete his prison sentence. The trial began Feb. 17, 1920, before the French senate acting as a high court. The charge originally was high treason, M. Caillaux being accused of being in communication with German agents and the source of German propaganda in France, but the senate by a vote of 213 to 28 held that the testimony was not sufficient to warrant conviction on this point and the charge was eliminated. In addition to the prison sentence the court decided that the ex-premier must pay the costs of the trial. The penalty imposed carried with it the loss of civil rights for ten years.

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. [Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.]

FROM ☞	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo.	San Francisco.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Milwaukee.	New Orleans.	Washington.	Minneapolis.
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	236	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,25
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,15
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	398	3,076	334	593	887	1.184	40	1.22
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,45
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	499	398	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	94
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	42
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	71
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	77
Columbus, O	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	198	116	399	935	471	73
Denver	1,931	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	88
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	69
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	16
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,52
Galveston	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,34
Grand Rapids, Mich	821	178	815	462	878	795	332	379	2,452	462	308	263	1,030	764	59
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,320	1,11
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	60
Jacksonville, Fla	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,095	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	758	1,51
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	987	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	57
Los Angeles	3,149	2,285	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,30
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	72
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	89
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	33
Minneapolis	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,23
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	330	574	623	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,12
Newark, N. J	9	903	82	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,32
New Haven	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,40
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,28
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,33
Ogden	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,51
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	38
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,24
Pittsburgh	444	468	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,442	.....	313	553	1,142	302	88
Portland, Me	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,56
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,04
Providence	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,45
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,43
Richmond, Va	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,29
Roc ester, N. Y	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,02
St. Joseph, Mo	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	48
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	699	894	58
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	1
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,32
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,09
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,382	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,931	3,029	1,81
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2,690	47
Springfield, Mass	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,35
Tampa, Fla	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,72
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	1,66
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,21

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

To Principal European Ports.

Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. [Computed by United States hydrographic office.]

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Boston (Boston lightship) to—		
London	3.139	3.258
Liverpool	2.896	3.033
Glasgow	2.815	2.987
Antwerp	3.184	3.303
Hamburg	3.446	3.565
Havre	2.990	3.109
New York (the Battery) to—London	3.313	3.423
Liverpool	3.070	3.198
Glasgow	2.989	3.152
Antwerp	3.358	3.468
Hamburg	3.620	3.730
Havre	3,164	3,274
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
London	3.456	3.566
Liverpool	3,213	3,341
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
Glasgow	3.132	3.295
Antwerp	3.501	3.611
Hamburg	3.763	3.873
Havre	3.307	3.417
Baltimore (the basin) to—		
London	3.606	3.716
Liverpool	3.363	3.491
Glasgow	3.282	3.445
Antwerp	3.651	3.761
Hamburg	3.913	4.023
Havre	3.457	3.567

From Other European Ports.

Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
Montreal by south of Cape Race	2.864	2.864
St. John, New Brunswick	2.673	2.830
Boston (navy yard)	2.776	2.934
New York (the Battery)	2.951	3.099
Philadelphia	3.104	3.252
Baltimore	3.258	3.406
Newport News	3.135	3.283
New Orleans	4.486	4.533
Galveston	4,662	4.708

From— Southampton to—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Montreal	3,059	3,059
St. John, New Brunswick	2,817	2,923
Boston (navy yard)	2,920	3,027
New York (the Battery)	3,095	3,192
Philadelphia	3,248	3,345
Baltimore	3,402	3,499
Newport News	3,279	3,376
New Orleans	4,620	4,625
Galveston	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—Montreal	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick	3,292	3,398
Boston (navy yard)	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery)	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia	3,723	3,820
Baltimore	3,877	3,851
Newport News	3,754	3,851
New Orleans	5,095	5,100
Galveston	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—Montreal	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick	3,051	3,157
Boston (navy yard)	3,154	3,261
New York (the Battery)	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia	3,482	3,579
Baltimore	3,636	3,733
Newport News	3,513	3,610
New Orleans	4,854	4,859
Galveston	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3,834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard)	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery)	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia	4,023	4,120
Baltimore	4,177	4,274
Newport News	4,054	4,151
New Orleans	5,395	5,400
Galveston	5,571	5,576
Marseilles to—Montreal	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard)	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery)	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia	4,036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick	3,772	3,787
Boston (navy yard)	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery)	4,050	4,056

General Table.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Pt. Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	7,511	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colombo	8,610	10,146	8,900	8,700
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,227	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,993
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,311
Naples	4,172	5,561	13,699	14,474
New Orleans	1,741		13,539	14,298
New York		1,741	13,089	13,848
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,350
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Petrograd	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
Port Said	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend	13,848	14,298	775	
Punta Arenas	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	3,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	13,089	13,539		775
San Juan, P. R.	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,560	7,502	7,206
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,302	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	5,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	‡2,036	‡812	¶2,189	¶2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,909	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,536	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.

THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION IN AMERICA.

Incorporated Nov. 8, 1917.

Chancellor—Alton B. Parker, New York.
Vice-Chancellor—Theodore E. Burton, New York.
Treasurer—Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Ohio.
Secretary—A. B. Humphrey, New York.
Offices—3903 Woolworth building, 233 Broadway, New York.

The Sulgrave Institution takes its name from Sulgrave manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors in Northamptonshire, England. This property, including house, outbuildings and about ten acres of land, was purchased in 1913 by a public spirited body of English men and women, who to show their good-will for their kindred in America turned the estate over to a board of trustees to be maintained as a place of pilgrimage for all who venerate the name of George Washington. A resolution authorizing the creation of "The Sulgrave Institution," a society to center in Sulgrave manor, was approved at a meeting of the trustees of the manor held at the American embassy in London, in March, 1914. On Nov. 8, 1917, the Sulgrave Institution of America was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. The chief purposes as set forth in the certificate of incorporation are to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding among English speaking peoples; to promote the basic sentiments of democracy and to aid in upholding and maintaining the fundamental institutions of the English speaking world and in fostering the ideals which inspired their creation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913 and restored in 1919. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Oklahoma electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned.

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms=1 cable length.
5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 degree.
90 degrees=1 quadrant.
4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=One hundredweight.
20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.
Metals—	
Wrought iron..	480
Cast iron.....	451
Cast steel.....	490
Nickel steel....	491
Brass	520
Manganese bronze	535
Copper	550
Aluminum	160
Lead	710
Gold (pure)....1,200	
Magnesium	109
Mercury	846
Nickel	548
Platinum 1,347	
Silver	655
Tin	458
Zinc	436
Woods—Apple ...	47
Ash	45
Beech	46
Birch	41
Box	70
Cedar	39
Cherry	41
Chestnut	35
Cork	15
Cypress	33
Dogwood	47
Ebony	76
Elm	38
Fir	37
Hackmatack ..	37
Hemlock	24
Hickory	48
Holly	47
Juniper	35
Lignum vitæ...	62
Linden	37
Locust	46
Mahogany	51
Maple	42
Oak (live).....	69
Oak (white)...	48
Poplar	30
Spruce	28
Sycamore	37
Teak	51
White pine.....	35
Yellow pine....	38
Walnut	36
Willow	34
Miscellaneous—	
Common brick..113	
Cement 78	
Cellulose 7.5	
Concrete 130	
Granite 170	
Gypsum 140	
Limestone 180	
Marble 170	
Sand 110	
Sandstone 145	
Stone 180	
Soapstone 170	
Soft coal..... 55	
Hard coal..... 60	
Ice 56	
Fresh water... 62.5	
Salt water.....64	
Crude oil average 63.5	

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails...	100
One barrel—flour	196
Pork or beef...	200
Salt	280
One bu.—oysters.	80
Clams	100
Barley	48
Beans	60
Buckwheat	48
Castor beans...	50
Clover seed...	60
Corn (shelled).	56
Corn (on cob) .	70
Malt	34
Onions	57
Oats	32
Potatoes	60
Rye	56
Timothy seed..	45
Wheat	60
One gallon—molasses	12
Seven bags of sugar 2,240	
Eleven bags of potatoes 2,240	
One bag of flour.	140
One gallon of crude oil	8½

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $\frac{180000}{43}$=4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892:

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes...	90
Asphalt	17
Ballast, sand.....	19
Barley in bulk.....	47
Bags	59
Beans in bags.....	68
Beer in hogsheads.	54
Bottles and cases	80
Bran in bags.....110	
Compressed, bales	80
Brandy in casks...	80
Bottled in cases..	55
Buckwheat in bags	65
Butter in cases or kegs	70
Cement in casks...	46
Coal (American, average)	43
Coffee in bags.....	61
Copper ore.....	15
Cotton, pressed, in bales 130	
Fish in cases.....	95
Iced	60
Flax	88
Flour in barrels...	60
Bags	47
Fuel oil.....	39
Granite	14
Gravel	23
Hay, compressed...110	
Hams in barrels...	70
Hemp, American, in bales.....105	
Herrings in barrels	60
Hides in bales.....120	
Ice	39
Iron, pig.....	10
Corrugated sheets	36
Kegs of nails....	20
Jute, bale.....	58
Lead, pig.....	8
Pipes, diff't sizes	12

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Maize in bags.....	50
Bulk	49
Marble	14
Meat—Beef, packed and frozen.....	93
Hung in quarters.125	
Mutton 110	
Millet in bags.....	50
Molasses in bulk..	25
Oats in bags.....	78
Bulk	60
Oatmeal in sacks.	65
Oil — Lubricating, in casks.....	60
Oranges in boxes..	90
Paper in rolls.....120	
Peas in bags.....	50
Potatoes in bags..	55
Barrels	68
Rice in bags.....	48
Sago	55
Salt in barrels.....	52
Bulk	37
Sugar in casks....	60
Bags	48
Tar in barrels.....	54
Tea in chests.....100	
Ties, railroad.....	50
Water, fresh.....	36
Salt	35
Wheat in bags.....	52
Bulk	47
Woods—Sawed into planks—	
Ash	39
Beech	51
Elm	60
Fir	65
Mahogany	34
Oak	39
Wool in bales.....100	

*Ton of 2,240 pounds.

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer): goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer): the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight): the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight): the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side): the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel, that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies:

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Incharmee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Calendar year 1919.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,650	$179,904,498	$130,502,244	$7,811,543	$41,557,139
Atlantic Coast Line	4,867	63,558,452	53,499,911	2,510,000	7,528,993
Baltimore & Ohio	5,151	182,620,016	169,869,125	4,872,094	7,857,726
Bangor & Aroostook	632	5,287,300	4,993,373	257,688	34,314
Boston & Maine	2,258	72,583,880	66,023,668	2,393,099	4,166,051
Central of New Jersey	685	44,837,302	40,273,951	2,763,901	1,799,271
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,505	71,475,016	60,676,473	2,165,080	8,627,893
Chicago & Alton	1,050	25,272,334	23,553,711	738,861	977,162
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,131	24,795,181	23,996,050	885,592	*91,845
Chicago & Northwestern	8,090	139,589,915	119,579,387	5,752,459	14,245,619
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,372	154,011,438	120,492,962	5,774,554	27,712,341
Chicago Great Western	1,496	22,128,189	19,305,163	682,590	2,139,587
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	654	12,355,827	10,764,781	494,840	1,094,704
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,647	150,370,394	138,561,705	6,306,997	5,362,271
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,595	111,578,655	97,022,766	4,545,793	10,001,631
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	1,749	27,732,019	23,316,465	1,309,002	3,101,079
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	2,397	73,856,456	57,427,452	2,252,592	14,165,664
Colorado & Southern	1,100	12,976,644	10,661,265	567,628	1,743,158
Delaware & Hudson Co	875	34,749,709	31,671,505	909,260	2,160,302
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	955	71,824,047	56,065,251	3,449,429	12,287,412
Denver & Rio Grande	2,593	33,016,257	25,656,971	1,380,000	5,973,670
Duluth, Messabe & Northern	410	19,994,713	7,789,452	896,025	11,309,223
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	599	4,758,601	4,405,567	269,244	83,494
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	829	19,310,380	14,752,523	640,088	3,916,881
El Paso & Southwestern	1,027	12,761,391	8,886,443	724,181	3,149,989
Erie	1,989	91,797,507	87,815,837	3,393,006	565,309
Florida East Coast	764	10,121,222	8,260,616	440,279	1,417,653
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,131	21,957,495	16,863,756	735,864	4,350,509
Grand Rapids & Quebec	569	8,238,636	7,341,516	319,257	577,723
Grand Trunk Western	1,001	22,342,065	18,029,405	633,635	3,674,104
Great Northern	8,218	106,533,739	86,728,017	7,099,645	12,696,523
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,938	22,184,340	18,300,490	1,041,279	2,835,589
Hocking Valley	350	11,654,517	9,692,605	614,153	1,343,595
Houston & Texas Central	847	9,720,533	7,777,321	455,495	1,483,808
Illinois Central	4,793	107,886,835	98,911,080	5,204,668	3,737,239
International & Great Northern	1,159	14,410,300	15,189,587	319,384	*1,099,953
Kansas City Southern	774	15,111,997	12,145,954	767,392	2,192,955
Lake Erie & Western	902	9,784,826	9,242,394	441,750	99,356
Lehigh Valley	1,435	64,528,899	59,202,302	1,822,987	3,591,539
Long Island	398	24,381,974	20,586,850	1,063,277	2,726,533
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,168	17,209,932	12,685,315	798,788	3,723,522
Louisville & Nashville	5,013	107,514,966	92,544,138	3,008,064	11,954,200
Maine Central	1,216	17,525,178	17,520,064	924,133	*915,521
Michigan Central	1,861	78,844,386	57,841,814	2,650,000	18,347,075
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646	13,384,871	13,004,521	604,574	*228,774
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	4,243	42,661,595	34,406,785	2,472,470	5,780,042
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,713	34,272,092	29,190,162	1,155,501	3,921,747
Missouri Pacific	7,204	93,577,081	83,357,624	3,700,523	6,488,017
Mobile & Ohio	996	15,636,715	16,043,045	588,022	*995,911
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,247	20,044,134	18,483,627	690,612	866,439
New York Central	6,075	310,715,576	248,940,634	11,630,827	50,124,374
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	574	23,475,553	18,317,803	629,811	4,526,352
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1,965	106,545,120	92,473,381	3,770,657	10,273,265
New York, Ontario & Western	569	10,909,515	9,804,045	329,922	775,523
Norfolk & Western	2,088	76,925,599	64,021,285	3,120,000	9,781,256
Northern Pacific	6,593	100,739,354	76,179,715	7,482,649	17,053,051
Northwestern Pacific	530	6,682,459	5,250,272	285,858	1,144,874
Oregon Short Line	2,347	38,260,580	25,098,364	2,171,468	10,988,187
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	2,070	28,367,603	22,737,662	1,598,137	4,027,798
Pennsylvania, Eastern	5,380	378,091,499	356,018,468	11,035,761	11,003,494
Pennsylvania, Western	1,754	106,342,509	95,479,271	4,271,685	6,586,002
Pere Marquette	2,232	35,442,137	26,723,825	670,865	8,046,078
Philadelphia & Reading	1,127	72,871,823	64,608,174	1,659,029	6,602,723
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	224	28,034,188	24,001,843	825,326	3,206,749
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	2,383	93,606,303	91,091,637	3,686,113	*1,177,889
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,761	78,552,125	60,428,103	2,690,518	15,407,832
St. Louis Southwestern	939	13,750,285	10,143,756	513,063	3,090,930
Seaboard	3,563	41,183,532	37,465,817	1,619,793	2,091,409
Southern	6,982	129,787,812	113,744,813	4,042,116	11,926,598
Southern Pacific	7,047	169,728,932	129,448,485	6,816,960	6,815,960
Texas & Pacific	1,946	36,212,438	30,137,573	1,222,478	4,844,840
Union Pacific	6,614	110,819,514	73,936,679	3,303,238	33,570,037
Virginian	522	12,075,305	9,175,000	433,200	2,466,869
Wabash	2,503	48,847,086	44,391,737	1,303,123	3,143,048
Western Maryland	698	14,610,410	14,591,768	518,400	*504,718
Western Pacific	1,041	13,657,297	9,545,285	595,265	3,515,497
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	12,600,840	10,869,538	719,263	1,009,752
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,381	24,952,130	19,285,123	799,381	4,864,409

*Loss.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

[From report of interstate commerce commission for calendar years 1917, 1918 and 1919.]

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Average number of miles operated	232,694.53	234,305.14	233,991.80
Revenues—Freight	$2,834,119,707	$3,458,190,626	$3,556,734,573
Passenger	827,216,574	1,032,671,429	1,178,119,954
Mail	58,793,643	53,563,162	57,441,223
Express	106,924,818	126,231,839	127,663,836
All other transportation	115,344,764	126,536,226	126,928,774
Incidental	105,288,617	125,148,669	132,206,661
Joint facility—Cr.	4,384,489	6,012,987	7,300,115
Joint facility—Dr.	1,609,033	1,760,981	2,164,892
Operating revenues	4,050,463,579	4,926,593,957	5,184,230,244
Expenses—Maintenance of way and structures	445,735,253	656,600,508	778,105,318
Maintenance of equipment	690,826,898	1,110,270,700	1,232,701,638
Traffic	65,099,358	48,740,756	47,537,552
Transportation	1,534,221,310	2,056,478,949	2,193,264,002
Miscellaneous operations	34,008,525	38,851,289	48,972,187
General	96,876,352	112,319,160	125,436,777
Transportation for investment—Cr.	8,555,486	6,060,861	6,028,724
Operating expenses	2,858,212,210	4,017,209,501	4,419,988,750
Net revenue	1,192,251,369	909,384,456	764,241,494
Railway tax accruals (excluding "war taxes").	182,778,423	186,966,159	199,193,698
Uncollectible railway revenues	697,093	614,726	917,570
Operating income	1,008,775,853	721,803,571	564,130,226
Equipment rents (Dr. Bal.)	20,322,069	15,118,119	32,598,295
Joint facility rents (Dr. Bal.)	13,674,847	13,574,282	15,738,644
Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues, per cent	70.57	81.54	85.2

UNITED STATES TRADE IN CHEWING GUM AND CHICLE.

[Prepared by the division of statistics, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.]

Chewing gum to the value of $2,164,290 was exported from the United States during the calendar year 1919. This is an increase of $468,387, or 27 per cent, as compared with 1918, the last year of the war. Chewing gum is essentially a United States product. The domestic manufacture and consumption probably exceed that of any other nation. It formed an insignificant item in the exports until the outbreak of the war, although its use had gradually spread first to Canada and then to England.

Chewing gun is a preparation of some form of gum resin, to which flavoring and coloring matters, brown sugar and pepsin are often added. Chicle, an elastic gum from the naseberry (Achras sapota), a tree of Central and tropical South America somewhat similar to the india-rubber tree, is most extensively employed in the manufacture of chewing gum, although paraffin, balsam of tolu, spruce and other sweet gums also have been utilized in its production.

Restrictions on the manufacture and sale of confectionery during the war period in order to conserve sugar did not apply to chewing gum, as the sugar content of the latter is small. This was one of the factors leading to increased European sales, as the sweetness and flavor of the gum partly satisfied the craving for sugar. Gum chewing became popular during the war in munition factories of the united kingdom and in certain front trenches of France where smoking was forbidden. It lessens the craving for water by troops making forced marches, by athletes undergoing violent physical exertion, or by others to whom the drinking of water for the time being would be harmful.

During the last year of the war, 1918, England was the heaviest purchaser of chewing gum exported from this country, taking $1,119,898 of the total exports of $1,695,903; but sales of $828,494 to the united kingdom in 1919 declined $291,404 from that figure. On the contrary, purchases by France in 1919 showed an increase of $300,868 over 1918, when the amount was $94,431.

The domestic consumption in the United States undoubtedly exceeds many times the exports, judging by the quantities of chicle imported, less the amounts re-exported.

The total imports of chicle in 1914, the last normal year before the war, were 5,896,556 pounds, invoiced at $2,178,053, or $0.37 per pound, as compared with 9,445,538 pounds valued at $6,216,987, or $0.658 per pound, in the peace year 1919. Re-exports of 2,304,442 pounds, worth $779,125, averaged $0.338 per pound in 1914, while 268,790 pounds, invoiced at $155,239, averaged $0.57 per pound in 1919.

Imports in 1919 gained by 2,194,516 pounds in quantity and $2,299,883 in value over corresponding returns for 1918. Re-exports also showed an increase of 192,037 pounds and $110,408 as compared with 1918.

Large quantities of chicle are imported from British Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Central American states, but Mexico is the leading source. This commodity is received largely through North Atlantic seaports and thence shipped by rail to desiccating plants in Canada, where the lumps or chunks are broken up, dried and impurities such as dirt, twigs and leaves extracted. The resulting semi-manufactured product, known as refined or desiccated chicle, is then shipped to the various gum factories in the United States.

NO GREAT UNCLAIMED ESTATES IN BRITAIN.

It is a common supposition that there are many vast estates "in chancery" in Great Britain awaiting claimants. Consul-General R. P. Skinner, London, reported in March, 1920, that there are no such estates and that it is useless to pay any serious attention to reports of that character. It is provided in the British Supreme court rules that a list of the dormant funds in court shall be prepared and published every three years. Such a list was issued March 3, 1920. These dormant funds now aggregate about £1,490,000 ($7,250,000), distributed over more than 4,100 separate accounts. Considerably more than one-half of these funds do not exceed £150 ($730), and only about one-twentieth exceed £1,000 ($4,867).

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg. ton'ge.	L'th. Ft.	B'th. Ft.
Leviathan	54,282	920	100
Imperator	52,000	898	97
Europa	50,000	911	96
Aquitania	47,000	901	92
Olympic	45,000	890	92
Columbus	35,000	696	76
Mauretania	32,000	790	83
George Washington	25,570	722	78
Koenigen Augusta Victoria	24,581	677	77
Adriatic	24,541	726	75
Rotterdam	24,170	668	77
Baltic	23,876	726	75
France	23,666	720	75
America	22,622	687	74
Cedric	21,035	680	75
Celtic	20,904	680	75
Minnesota	20,718	622	73
Caronia	19,594	650	72
Carmania	19,524	650	72
Mount Vernon	19,503	706	72
Æneas	19,500	500	60
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72
Lapland	18,694	620	70
President Lincoln	18,168	616	68
President Grant	18,072	616	68
Berlin	17,324	612	70
Prince Friedrich Wilhelm	17,084	613	68
Cleveland	17,000	608	65
New Amsterdam	16,697	600	69
Deutschland	16,502	661	67
Megantic	15,877	565	67
Republic	15,378	570	68
Von Steuben	14,908	637	66
La Provence	14,744	602	65
Nestor	14,500	500	66
Savannah	14,281	580	64
Empress of Britain	14,189	549	65
Ivernia	14,058	582	65
Canada	14,000	500	60
Æona	14,000	485	60
Verona	14,000	485	60
Taormina	14,000	485	60
Sant Anna	14,000	500	60
Mongolia	13,639	600	65
Carpathia	13,603	540	63
Cretic	13,507	582	60
Patricia	13,424	560	62
Minnewaska	13,401	600	66
Minnetonka	13,398	600	66
Pennsylvania	13,333	559	62
Andania	13,300	540	64
Alaunia	13,300	540	64
Pretoria	13,234	561	62
Graf Waldersee	13,193	561	62
Æolus	13,102	560	62
Cymric	13,096	585	64
Oceania	13,000	477	56
Kenilworth Castle	12,975	570	65
Campania	12,950	650	72
Finland	12,760	578	60
Kroonland	12,760	560	60
Walmer Castle	12,546	570	64
Noordam	12,534	550	62
Ryndam	12,527	550	62
Potsdam	12,522	550	62
Suevic	12,500	550	63
Runic	12,482	550	63
Saxon	12,385	570	64
Moltke	12,335	525	62
Bluecher	12,334	525	62
Ionic	12,232	500	63
Corinthic	12,231	500	63
Canopic	12,097	594	59
Vaderland	12,018	560	60
America	12,000	506	56
Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000	476	54
Duca d'Aosta	12,000	476	54
Duca di Genova	12,000	476	54
Cameronian	12,000	540	60
Frederick VIII.	12,000	540	62
Bergensfjord	12,000	530	61
Medic	11,985	550	63
Persic	11,973	550	63
Zeeland	11,905	561	60
Haverford	11,635	531	59
St. Louis	11,629	535	63
St. Paul	11,629	535	63
Merion	11,621	530	59
Bremen	11,570	550	60
Batavia	11,490	501	62
Corsican	11,436	500	61
Romanic	11,394	550	59
La Savoie	11,168	563	60
La Lorraine	11,146	563	60
Chicago	11,103	526	57
New York	10,798	517	63
Mercury	10,794	526	60
Philadelphia	10,786	527	63
Virginian	10,754	520	60
Scotian	10,750	540	60
Koenigin Luise	10,711	523	60
Huron	10,695	523	60
Koenig Albert	10,643	499	60
Victorian	10,629	520	60
Slavonia	10,606	510	59
Tunisian	10,576	500	59
Hamburg	10,531	499	60
Marmora	10,509	530	60
Statendam	10,491	515	60
Devonian	10,418	552	59
Winnifredian	10,405	552	59
Ultonia	10,405	500	57
Bavarian	10,387	501	59
Majestic	10,147	565	58
Amazon	10,100	513	60
United States	10,091	515	58
Helig Olav	10,085	500	58

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

STATISTICS OF INCOME, CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

[From report of commissioner of internal revenue.]

Intensive study was made only with respect to those reporting income of $2,000 or more. This limitation saved the bureau the labor and cost of a critical analysis of 1,640,758 returns, the data from which would have been of no practical benefit for the purposes of statistics.

PERSONAL RETURNS BY INCOME CLASSES.

Class.	Number.	Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	1,640,758	47.25
$2,000 to $2,500	480,486	13.84
$2,500 to $3,000	358,221	10.32
$3,000 to $4,000	374,958	10.80
$4,000 to $5,000	185,805	5.35
$5,000 to $6,000	105,988	3.05
$6,000 to $7,000	64,010	1.84
$7,000 to $8,000	44,363	1.28
$8,000 to $9,000	31,769	.91
$9,000 to $10,000	21,536	.71
$10,000 to $11,000	19,221	.55
$11,000 to $12,000	15,035	.43
$12,000 to $13,000	12,328	.35
$13,000 to $14,000	10,427	.30
$14,000 to $15,000	8,789	.25
$15,000 to $20,000	29,896	.86
$20,000 to $25,000	16,806	.48
$25,000 to $30,000	10,571	.30
$30,000 to $40,000	12,733	.37
$40,000 to $50,000	7,087	.20
$50,000 to $60,000	4,541	.13
$60,000 to $70,000	2,954	.09
$70,000 to $80,000	2,222	.06
$80,000 to $90,000	1,539	.04
$90,000 to $100,000	1,183	.03
$100,000 to $150,000	3,302	.10
$150,000 to $200,000	1,302	.04
$200,000 to $250,000	703	.02
$250,000 to $300,000	342	.01
$300,000 to $400,000	380	.01
$400,000 to $500,000	179	.01
$500,000 to $750,000	225	.01
$750,000 to $1,000,000	90	.003
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	67	.002
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	33	.001
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	24	.001
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	5	.001
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	8	.001
$5,000,000 and more	4	.001
Total	3,472,890	

NET INCOME BY CLASSES.

Class.	Income.	Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,461,137,000	18.04
$2,000 to $2,500	1,085,990,827	7.95
$2,500 to $3,000	978,986,501	7.17
$3,000 to $4,000	1,287,287,859	9.43
$4,000 to $5,000	828,576,742	6.07
$5,000 to $6,000	578,763,780	4.24
$6,000 to $7,000	414,007,386	3.03
$7,000 to $8,000	333,309,938	2.44
$8,000 to $9,000	269,674,124	1.98
$9,000 to $10,000	231,752,860	1.78
$10,000 to $11,000	201,554,224	1.48
$11,000 to $12,000	172,895,924	1.27
$12,000 to $13,000	153,830,839	1.13
$13,000 to $14,000	140,692,242	1.02
$14,000 to $15,000	127,352,013	.93
$15,000 to $20,000	515,967,240	3.78
$20,000 to $25,000	374,873,137	2.74
$25,000 to $30,000	288,485,260	2.11
$30,000 to $40,000	438,534,809	3.21
$40,000 to $50,000	315,309,014	2.31
$50,000 to $60,000	248,475,042	1.82
$60,000 to $70,000	190,304,946	1.39
$70,000 to $80,000	165,350,717	1.21
$80,000 to $90,000	131,133,311	.96
$90,000 to $100,000	111,630,319	.82
$100,000 to $150,000	400,492,040	2.93
$150,000 to $200,000	223,982,310	1.64
$200,000 to $250,000	$157,131,303	1.15
$250,000 to $300,000	93,538,347	.69
$300,000 to $400,000	130,749,858	.96
$400,000 to $500,000	79,155,111	.58
$500,000 to $750,000	136,690,441	1.00
$750,000 to $1,000,000	77,940,829	.57
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	80,413,549	.59
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	56,286,944	.41
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	58,724,464	.43
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	16,898,985	.12
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	37,269,593	.27
$5,000,000 and more	57,242,379	.42
Total	13,652,283,207	

TAX BY INCOME CLASSES.

(Income tax, surtax and war excess profits tax.)

Income class.	Tax.	Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	.....	.....
$2,000 to $2,500	$3,541,568	.52
$2,500 to $3,000	5,555,810	.82
$3,000 to $4,000	9,802,256	1.45
$4,000 to $5,000	8,481,201	1.26
$5,000 to $6,000	8,418,718	1.25
$6,000 to $7,000	9,088,735	1.35
$7,000 to $8,000	10,019,820	1.48
$8,000 to $9,000	8,824,209	1.31
$9,000 to $10,000	7,714,907	1.24
$10,000 to $11,000	7,287,605	1.23
$11,000 to $12,000	6,889,735	1.02
$12,000 to $13,000	6,328,994	.94
$13,000 to $14,000	6,201,960	.92
$14,000 to $15,000	5,972,147	1.03
$15,000 to $20,000	25,824,400	3.82
$20,000 to $25,000	22,190,308	3.29
$25,000 to $30,000	19,234,340	2.85
$30,000 to $40,000	31,865,843	4.72
$40,000 to $50,000	25,493,161	3.77
$50,000 to $60,000	21,908,907	3.24
$60,000 to $70,000	18,661,822	2.76
$70,000 to $80,000	16,612,348	2.46
$80,000 to $90,000	14,375,890	2.13
$90,000 to $100,000	13,468,589	1.99
$100,000 to $150,000	55,766,236	8.26
$150,000 to $200,000	37,259,152	5.53
$200,000 to $250,000	30,008,269	4.44
$250,000 to $300,000	19,459,736	2.88
$300,000 to $400,000	29,217,575	4.33
$400,000 to $500,000	21,010,023	2.81
$500,000 to $750,000	36,853,840	5.46
$750,000 to $1,000,000	22,495,347	3.33
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	24,170,786	3.58
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	20,291,070	3.01
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	23,633,040	3.50
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	7,495,093	1.11
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	14,084,085	2.09
$5,000,000 and more	19,750,925	2.92
Total	675,249,450	

COMPARATIVE TABLES, 1917 AND 1916.

Personal Returns Filed.

Income class.	1917.	1916.
$1,000 to $2,000	1,640,758	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	838,707	.....
$3,000 to $5,000	560,763	157,149
$5,000 to $10,000	270,666	150,553
$10,000 to $25,000	112,502	80,880
$25,000 to $50,000	30,391	23,734
$50,000 to $100,000	12,439	10,452
$100,000 to $150,000	3,302	2,900
$150,000 to $300,000	2,347	2,437
$300,000 to $500,000	559	714
$500,000 to $1,000,000	315	376
$1,000,000 and more	141	206
Total	3,472,890	437,036

Income classes.	*Net Income Reported.* 1917.	1916.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,461,137,000	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	2,064,977,328	.....
$3,000 to $5,000	2,115,864,601	$624,669,015
$5,000 to $10,000	1,827,508,088	1,637,247,977
$10,000 to $25,000	1,687,165,619	1,235,015,786
$25,000 to $50,000	1,042,320,083	822,661,658
$50,000 to $100,000	846,894,335	722,795,474
$100,000 to $150,000	400,492,040	357,355,318
$150,000 to $300,000	474,651,960	505,859,406
$300,000 to $500,000	209,904,869	271,938,017
$500,000 to $1,000,000	214,631,270	256,771,325
$1,000,000 and more	306,835,914	464,263,644
Total	13,652,383,207	6,298,577,620

Income classes.	*Income Tax Yield of Personal Returns.* 1917.	1916.
$2,000 to $3,000	$9,097,378	.....
$3,000 to $5,000	18,283,457	$775,804
$5,000 to $10,000	44,066,389	6,301,183
$10,000 to $25,000	80,695,149	11,637,014
$25,000 to $50,000	76,593,344	11,602,681
$50,000 to $100,000	85,027,556	16,298,587
$100,000 to $150,000	55,766,236	12,423,481
$150,000 to $300,000	86,718,157	24,007,267
$300,000 to $500,000	50,227,598	17,951,410
$500,000 to $1,000,000	59,349,187	20,901,911
$1,000,000 and more	109,424,999	51,487,356
Total	675,249,450	173,386,694

PERSONAL RETURNS BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

Distribution.	Returns. Number.	Pct.	Net income. Amount.	Pct.
Joint returns*	1,450,723	79.18	$8,390,968,851	74.98
Wives, separate returns	20,530	1.13	307,045,768	2.74
Single men, heads of families	72,668	3.98	412,096,152	3.68
Single women, heads of families	25,368	1.39	174,811,281	1.57
Single men, all other	199,263	10.85	1,349,784,238	12.06
Single women, all other	63,580	3.47	556,539,917	4.97
Total	1,832,132	100.00	11,191,246,207	100.00

*Of husbands and wives, with or without dependent children, and of husbands whose wives, though living with them, filed separate returns.

EXEMPTIONS FROM NORMAL TAX (PERSONAL RETURNS).

The amount of net income relieved from normal tax through deductions on account of personal exemptions, dividends, contributions, and war excess profits is shown in following table for net incomes of $2,000 and more in 1917:

Exemptions.	Amount.	Pct.
Personal exemption	$3,773,079,800	33.72
Dividends	2,848,842,499	25.46
Contributions	245,080,088	2.19
War excess profits tax	101,249,781	.90
Total exemptions	6,968,252,168	62.27
Net income subject to tax	4,222,994,039	37.73
Total net income returned	11,191,246,207	100.00

PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE.

Distribution.	1917. Amount.	Pct.	1916. Amount.	Pct.
Personal service	$3,648,437,902	30.21	$1,478,346,372	17.70
Business	3,958,670,028	32.77	3,010,404,924	36.06
From property, rents, etc.	684,343,399	5.67	643,802,657	7.71
Interest	936,715,456	7.76	1,080,879,405	12.94
Dividends	2,848,842,499	23.59	2,136,468,625	25.59
Total income	12,077,009,284	100.00	8,349,901,983	100.00
Less deductions	885,763,077	7.33	2,051,324,263	24.57
Total net income	11,191,246,207	92.67	6,298,577,620	75.43

Note—In the foregoing table personal service includes salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, etc.; business includes trade, commerce, partnership, farming and profits from sales of real estate, stocks, bonds and other property. Income from property includes rents and royalties, interest on bonds, notes, etc., and dividends. The total net income for 1917 was compiled from returns reporting net incomes of $2,000 and more while that for 1916 was compiled from returns reporting net incomes of $3,000 and more.

CORPORATE INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Corporate income tax returns for the calendar year 1917 numbered 351,426. Of these 232,079 reported net income aggregating $10,730,360,211, producing income tax amounting to $503,698,029, war excess profits tax of $1,638,747,740, total $2,142 445,769. For the calendar year 1916 the returns numbered 341,253, of which 206,984 reported net income amounting to $8,765,908,984, yielding a tax of $171,805,150.

MILLIONAIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Using the federal income tax returns as a basis Representative Anthony J. Griffin of New York supplemented a speech made in the house April 27, 1920, with a number of tables designed to show the number of millionaires in the United States and especially their increase in the war years. In the course of his remarks Mr. Griffin said:

"In the last published report of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department, that of 1917—the figures for 1918 and 1919 are not yet tabulated—we find this startling situation: In 1914 there were 2,348 millionaires in the United States. In 1917, the last date for which the figures are collected and summarized, there were 6,664—an increase of 4,316 in three years. There were of manufacturers 920 new millionaires made during the war. There were of farmers and stock raisers 120; of corporation officials, 716; of lawyers and judges 206. There were 27 doctors. There were 452 women in the list.

"Another interesting table of figures is that in respect to incomes of over $5,000,000 per annum. There was one single man in the United States who earned last year a net income of $34,936,604. There was one man who earned $5,794,559."

MILLIONAIRES BY YEARS AND CLASSES.

1914	2,348
1915	3,824
1916	6,633
1917	6,664

(Increase of 4,316 in three years.)

Divided in 1917 as follows:

Manufacturers	920
Farmers and stock raisers	120
Corporation officials	716
Lawyers and judges	206
Doctors	27
Women	452
Miscellaneous	4,223

PERSONAL NET INCOMES BY CLASSES (1917).

Class.	Each.
Architects—1 earned	$200,000
2 earned	150,000
2 earned	100,000
Artist—1 earned	250,000
Authors, editors—1 earned	500,000
1 earned	300,000
1 earned	250,000
2 earned	200,000
2 earned	150,000
8 earned	100,000
Lawyers and judges—2 earned	1,500,000
2 earned	1,000,000
10 earned	500,000
4 earned	400,000
8 earned	300,000
10 earned	250,000
18 earned	200,000
44 earned	150,000
108 earned	100,000
Actors and actresses—1 earned	300,000
2 earned	250,000
2 earned	200,000
4 earned	150,000
Teacher—1 earned	100,000
Insurance agents—7 earned	150,000
9 earned	100,000
Theatrical managers—2 earned	300,000
3 earned	250,000
1 earned	$200,000
5 earned	150,000
6 earned	100,000
Farmers—2 earned	500,000
7 earned	400,000
4 earned	300,000
2 earned	250,000
9 earned	200,000
13 earned	150,000
83 earned	100,000
Clergymen—1 earned	150,000
3 earned	100,000
Doctors—1 earned	500,000
1 earned	400,000
4 earned	300,000
1 earned	250,000
4 earned	200,000
6 earned	150,000
10 earned	100,000
Commercial travelers—1 earned	150,000
1 earned	100,000

PERSONAL INCOMES CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

[Compiled from United States treasury reports.]

Arranged according to amount of incomes.

Net incomes over $5,000,000 per annum—	
1 single man earned	$34,936,604
1 single woman earned	5,794,559
2 others together earned	16,511,216
4	57,242,379
Net incomes over $4,000,000 per annum—	
2 single men earned	8,462,620
6 joint returns earned (husband and wife)	28,806,973
8	37,269,593
Net incomes over $3,000,000 per annum—	
3 single men earned	10,245,144
2 heads of families	6,653,841
5	16,898,985
Net incomes over $2,000,000 per annum—	
5 single men earned	11,636,167
2 single men earned (heads of families)	5,354,139
1 single woman	2,384,274
16 heads of families	39,349,884
24	58,724,464
Net incomes between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000—	
2 single women earned	3,096,162
7 single men earned	12,023,324
21 heads of families	36,296,339
3 married women	4,871,119
33	56,286,944
Net incomes between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000—	
7 single women earned	8,827,740
6 single men earned	7,214,600
1 single man earned (head of family)	1,044,400
46 heads of families	55,278,708
7 married women	8,048,101
67	80,413,549
Net incomes between $500,000 and $1,000,000—	
315 persons earned	214,631,270

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or disability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

WORK OF THE 66TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Session began Dec. 1, 1919; ended June 5, 1920.

Act to provide for the national welfare by continuing the United States sugar equalization board until Dec. 31, 1920; passed by senate Dec. 12, 1919; by house Dec. 16; approved Dec. 31.

Act to amend the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the federal reserve act, authorizing banking corporations to do a foreign banking business; passed by senate Sept. 9, 1919; by house Nov. 7; approved Dec. 24.

Act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act; passed by house Sept. 13, 1919; by senate Dec. 19; approved Dec. 24.

Act to make gold certificates of the United States payable to bearer on demand legal tender; passed by senate Dec. 6, 1919; by house Dec. 19; approved Dec. 24.

Act (urgent deficiency) directing secretary of the treasury immediately to acquire the hospital at Broadview, Cook county, Ill., and complete it; passed by house Dec. 18, 1919; by senate Dec. 20; approved Dec. 24.

Act to authorize the president to arrange for a conference on international communication; passed by house Oct. 22, 1919; by senate Dec. 8; approved Dec. 17.

Act to amend act to provide aid to state homes for disabled soldiers and sailors; passed by house Oct. 29, 1919; by senate Jan. 19, 1920; approved Jan. 27.

Act to amend an act providing for medals of honor, etc.; passed by house Jan. 5, 1920; by senate Jan. 19; approved Jan. 24.

Act to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children or other dependent relatives of any officer or enlisted man of the regular army whose death results from wounds or disease; passed by senate Sept. 22, 1919; by house Dec. 4; approved Jan. 27, 1920.

Joint resolution giving to discharged soldiers, sailors and marines a preferred right of homestead entry; passed by house Dec. 10, 1919; by senate Feb. 5, 1920; approved Feb. 14.

Act to provide for the termination of federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employes and further to amend the act to regulate commerce approved Feb. 4, 1887; passed by house Nov. 17, 1919; by senate Dec. 20; approved Feb. 28, 1920.

Act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas and sodiums on the public domain; passed by senate Sept. 3, 1919; by house Oct. 30; approved Feb. 25, 1920.

Act to purchase land and provide for construction work at certain military posts; passed by house Dec. 13, 1919; by senate Feb. 1, 1920; approved Feb. 28.

Act to authorize the secretary of war to transfer certain surplus motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment and road-making material to various services and departments of the government, and for the use of the states; passed by senate, Oct. 22, 1919; by house Feb. 21, 1920; approved March 15.

Joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to bring back on army transports from Danzig, Poland, residents of the United States of Polish origin who were engaged in the war on the side of the allied and associated powers; passed by senate Feb. 13, 1920; by house March 3; approved March 10.

Joint resolution relating to supervision of the Lincoln memorial; passed by house March 17, 1920; by senate March 24; approved March 29.

Act providing for the relief of populations in Europe and countries contiguous thereto suffering for want of food; passed by house March 15, 1920; by senate March 22; approved March 30.

Act providing for burial of soldiers, sailors and marines in national cemeteries; passed by senate March 26, 1920; by house April 7; approved April 15.

Act making appropriations for the postoffice department, including airplane service from New York to San Francisco via Chicago, and a postoffice investigation; passed by house Jan. 15, 1920; by senate March 29; approved April 24.

Act to amend certain sections of the federal farm loan act; passed by house Sept. 10, 1919; by senate Jan. 28, 1920; approved April 20.

Act to amend tariff law relating to printing paper; passed by house March 30, 1920; by senate April 17; approved April 23.

Act to revise and equalize rates of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors and marines of the civil war and the war with Mexico and granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases; passed by house Jan. 5, 1920; by senate April 23; approved May 1.

Act to create a federal water power commission; passed by house July 1, 1919; by the senate Jan. 15, 1920; approved June 10.

Act to increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, coast and geodetic survey and public health service; passed by house Jan. 23, 1920; by senate Feb. 11; approved May 18.

Act to reclassify postmasters and employes of the postal service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis; passed by both houses June 3, 1920; approved June 5.

Act to provide for the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine, to repeal certain emergency legislation and to provide for the disposition, regulation and use of property acquired thereunder; passed by house Nov. 8, 1919; by senate May 21, 1920; approved June 5.

Act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service; passed by senate April 3, 1920; by house April 30; approved May 22.

Act for amending an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice (army reorganization); passed by house March 18, 1920; by senate April 20; approved June 4.

Among other bills enacted into law at this session were the following:

To establish in the department of labor a bureau to be known as the women's bureau. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

To pension soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

To authorize the operation of government owned radio stations for the use of the general public. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

To incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial association. (Approved May 31, 1920.)

To amend the act excluding from the United States members of anarchistic and similar classes. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

To provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment. (Approved June 2, 1920.)

To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of Maine into the Union. (Approved May 10, 1920.)

To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims. (Approved May 12, 1920.)

To deport certain undesirable aliens and to deny readmission to those deported. (Approved May 10, 1920.)

To accept the cession by the state of California of exclusive jurisdiction of the lands within the Yosemite national park, Sequoia national park and General Grant national park. (Approved June 2, 1920.)

To provide for the training of officers of the army in aeronautic engineering. (Approved May 10, 1920.)

Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the 300th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Provincetown and Plymouth, Mass. (Approved May 13, 1920.)

BILLS THAT FAILED OF ENACTMENT.

Among the important bills that failed to become law were those providing for the repeal, with a few exceptions, of all the wartime laws, for a federal budget, for a soldiers' bonus and for controlling the meat packing industry. The peace resolution and the budget measure were vetoed by the president.

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES CONGRESS.

On June 5, a few hours before congress adjourned, President Wilson sent the following telegram in reply to one received by him from the heads of sixteen brotherhoods protesting against the adjournment of congress and the failure of that body to act on the cost of living:

"I received your telegram of June 3. You call my attention to matters that I presented to the present congress in a special message delivered at a joint session of the two houses on Aug. 8, 1919. In nine months this congress has, however, taken no important remedial action with respect to the problem of the cost of living on the lines indicated in that address or on any other line. Not only has the present congress failed to deal directly with the cost of living but it has failed even to give serious consideration to the urgent appeal, oft repeated by me and by the secretaries of the treasury, to revise the tax laws, which in their present form are indirectly responsible in part for the high cost of living.

"The protracted delay in dealing with the problem of the railroads, the problem of the government owned merchant marine and other similar urgent matters has resulted in unnecessary burdens upon the public treasury, and ultimately in legislation so unsatisfactory that I could accept it, if at all, only because I despaired of anything better.

"The present congress has not only prevented the conclusion of peace in Europe but has failed to present any constructive plan for dealing with the deplorable conditions there, the continuance of which can only reflect upon us.

"In the light of the record of the present congress, I have no reason whatever to hope that its continuance in session would result in constructive measures for the relief of the economic conditions to which you call attention. It must be evident to all that the dominating motive which has actuated this congress is political expediency rather than lofty purpose to serve the public welfare."

FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS.

The federal reserve act is amended by adding a new section, as follows:

"Banking corporations authorized to do foreign banking business.

"Sec. 25 (a). Corporations to be organized for the purpose of engaging in international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations, or in banking or other financial operations in a dependency or insular possession of the United States, either directly or through the agency, ownership or control of local institutions in foreign countries, or in such dependencies or insular possessions as provided by this section, and to act when required by the secretary of the treasury as fiscal agents of the United States, may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five.

"Such persons shall enter into articles of association which shall specify in general terms the objects for which the association is formed and may contain any other provisions not inconsistent with law which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs.

"Such articles of association shall be signed by all of the persons intending to participate in the organization of the corporation and, thereafter, shall be forwarded to the federal reserve board and shall be filed and preserved in its office. The persons signing the said articles of association shall, under their hands, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state:

"1. The name assumed by such corporation, which shall be subject to the approval of the federal reserve board.

"2. The place or places where its operations are to be carried on.

"3. The place in the United States where its home office is to be located.

"4. The amount of its capital stock and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided.

"5. The names and places of business or residence of the persons executing the certificate and the number of shares to which each has subscribed.

"6. The fact that the certificate is made to enable the persons subscribing the same, and all other persons, firms, companies and corporations who or which may thereafter subscribe to or purchase shares of the capital stock of such corporation, to avail themselves of the advantages of this section.

"The persons signing the organization certificate shall duly acknowledge the execution thereof before a judge of some court of record or notary public, who shall certify thereto under the seal of such court or notary, and thereafter the certificate shall be forwarded to the federal reserve board to be filed and preserved in its office. Upon duly making and filing articles of association and an organization certificate, and after the federal reserve board has approved the same and issued a permit to begin business, the association shall become and be a body corporate and as such and in the name designated therein shall have power to adopt and use a corporate seal, which may be changed at the pleasure of its board of directors; to have succession for a period of twenty years unless sooner dissolved by the act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock or by an act of congress or unless its franchises become forfeited by some violation of law; to make contracts; to sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity; to elect or appoint directors, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States; and, by its board of directors, to appoint such

officers and employes as may be deemed proper, define their authority and duties, require bonds of them, and fix the penalty thereof, dismiss such officers or employes, or any thereof, at pleasure and appoint others to fill their places; to prescribe, by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law or with the regulations of the federal reserve board regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers and employes appointed, its property transferred, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed.

"Each corporation so organized shall have power, under such rules and regulations as the federal reserve board may prescribe:

"(a) To purchase, sell, discount and negotiate, with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances, including bankers' acceptances, cable transfers and other evidences of indebtedness; to purchase and sell, with or without its indorsement or guaranty, securities, including the obligations of the United States or of any state thereof but not including shares of stock in any corporation except as herein provided; to accept bills or drafts drawn upon it subject to such limitations and restrictions as the federal reserve board may impose; to issue letters of credit; to purchase and sell coin, bullion and exchange; to borrow and to lend money; to issue debentures, bonds and promissory notes under such general conditions as to security and such limitations as the federal reserve board may prescribe, but in no event having liabilities outstanding thereon at any one time exceeding ten times its capital stock and surplus; to receive deposits outside of the United States and to receive only such deposits within the United States as may be incidental to or for the purpose of carrying out transactions in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States; and generally to exercise such powers as are incidental to the powers conferred by this act or as may be usual, in the determination of the federal reserve board, in connection with the transaction of the business of banking or other financial operations in the countries, colonies, dependencies or possessions in which it shall transact business and not inconsistent with the powers specifically granted herein. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the federal reserve board, under its power to prescribe rules and regulations, from limiting the aggregate amount of liabilities of any or all classes incurred by the corporation and outstanding at any one time. Whenever a corporation organized under this section receives deposits in the United States authorized by this section it shall carry reserves in such amounts as the federal reserve board may prescribe, but in no event less than 10 per centum of its deposits.

"(b) To establish and maintain for the transaction of its business branches or agencies in foreign countries, their dependencies or colonies, and in the dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, at such places as may be approved by the federal reserve board and under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, including countries or dependencies not specified in the original organization certificate.

"(c) With the consent of the federal reserve board to purchase and hold stock or other certificates of ownership in any other corporation organized under the provisions of this section, or under the laws of any foreign country or a colony or dependency thereof, or under the laws of any state, dependency, or insular possession of the United States but not engaged in the general business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise or commodities in the United States, and not transacting any business in the United States except such as in the judgment of the federal reserve board may be incidental to its international or foreign business: Provided, however, That, except with the approval of the federal reserve board, no corporation organized hereunder shall invest in any one corporation an amount in excess of 10 per centum of its own capital and surplus, except in a corporation engaged in the business of banking, when 15 per centum of its capital and surplus may be so invested: Provided further, That no corporation organized hereunder shall purchase, own, or hold stock or certificates of ownership in any other corporation organized hereunder or under the laws of any state which is in substantial competition therewith, or which holds stock or certificates of ownership in corporations which are in substantial competition with the purchasing corporation.

"Nothing contained herein shall prevent corporations organized hereunder from purchasing and holding stock in any corporation where such purchase shall be necessary to prevent a loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired in corporations organized under this section shall within six months from such purchase be sold or disposed of at public or private sale unless the time to so dispose of same is extended by the federal reserve board.

"No corporation organized under this section shall carry on any part of its business in the United States except such as, in the judgment of the federal reserve board, shall be incidental to its international or foreign business: And provided further, That except such as is incidental and preliminary to its organization no such corporation shall exercise any of the powers conferred by this section until it has been duly authorized by the federal reserve board to commence business as a corporation organized under the provisions of this section.

"No corporation organized under this section shall engage in commerce or trade in commodities except as specifically provided in this section, nor shall it either directly or indirectly control or fix or attempt to control or fix the price of any such commodities. The charter of any corporation violating this provision shall be subject to forfeiture in the manner hereinafter provided in this section. It shall be unlawful for any director, officer, agent or employe of any such corporation to use or to conspire to use the credit, the funds or the power of the corporation to fix or control the price of any such commodities, and any such person violating this provision shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"No corporation shall be organized under the provisions of this section with a capital stock of less than $2,000,000, one-quarter of which must be paid in before the corporation may be authorized to begin business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least 10 per centum on the whole amount to which the corporation shall be limited as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its business operations until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in. The capital stock of any such corporation may be increased at any time, with the approval of the federal reserve board, by a vote of two-thirds of its shareholders or by unanimous consent in writing of the shareholders without a meeting and without a formal vote, but any such increase of capital shall be fully

paid in within ninety days after such approval and may be reduced in like manner, provided that in no event shall it be less than $2,000,000. No corporation, except as herein provided, shall during the time it shall continue its operations withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. Any national banking association may invest in the stock of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section, but the aggregate amount of stock held in all corporations engaged in business of the kind described in this section and in section 25 of the federal reserve act as amended shall not exceed 10 per centum of the subscribing bank's capital and surplus.

"A majority of the shares of the capital stock of any such corporation shall at all times be held and owned by citizens of the United States, by corporations the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States, chartered under the laws of the United States or of a state of the United States, or by firms or companies the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States. The provisions of section 8 of the act approved Oct. 15, 1914, entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' as amended by the acts of May 15, 1916, and Sept. 7, 1916, shall be construed to apply to the directors, other officers, agents or employes of corporations organized under the provisions of this section: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall (1) prohibit any director or other officer, agent or employe of any member bank who has procured the approval of the federal reserve board from serving at the same time as a director or other officer, agent or employe of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section in whose capital stock such member bank shall have invested; or (2) prohibit any director or other officer, agent or employe of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section who has procured the approval of the federal reserve board from serving at the same time as a director or other officer, agent or employe of any other corporation in whose capital stock such first-mentioned corporation shall have invested under the provisions of this section.

"No member of the federal reserve board shall be an officer or director of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section, or of any corporation engaged in similar business organized under the laws of any state, nor hold stock in any such corporation, and before entering upon his duties as a member of the federal reserve board he shall certify under oath to the secretary of the treasury that he has complied with this requirement.

"Shareholders in any corporation organized under the provisions of this section shall be liable for the amount of their unpaid stock subscriptions. No such corporation shall become a member of any federal reserve bank.

"Should any corporation organized hereunder violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this section, all of its rights, privileges and franchises derived herefrom may thereby be forfeited. Before any such corporation shall be declared dissolved, or its rights, privileges and franchises forfeited, any noncompliance with, or violation of such laws shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, in a suit brought for that purpose in the district or territory in which the home office of such corporation is located, which suit shall be brought by the United States at the instance of the federal reserve board or the attorney-general. Upon adjudication of such noncompliance or violation, each director and officer who participated in, or assented to, the illegal act or acts, shall be liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which the said corporation shall have sustained in consequence thereof. No dissolution shall take away or impair any remedy against the corporation, its stockholders or officers for any liability or penalty previously incurred.

"Any such corporation may go into voluntary liquidation and be closed by a vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock.

"Whenever the federal reserve board shall become satisfied of the insolvency of any such corporation it may appoint a receiver who shall take possession of all of the property and assets of the corporation and exercise the same rights, privileges, powers and authority with respect thereto as are now exercised by receivers of national banks appointed by the comptroller of the currency of the United States: Provided, however, That the assets of the corporation subject to the laws of other countries or jurisdictions shall be dealt with in accordance with the terms of such laws.

"Every corporation organized under the provisions of this section shall hold a meeting of its stockholders annually upon a date fixed in its by-laws, such meeting to be held at its home office in the United States. Every such corporation shall keep at its home office books containing the names of all stockholders thereof, and the names and addresses of the members of its board of directors, together with copies of all reports made by it to the federal reserve board. Every such corporation shall make reports to the federal reserve board at such times and in such form as it may require; and shall be subject to examination once a year and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the federal reserve board by examiners appointed by the federal reserve board, the cost of such examination, including the compensation of the examiners, to be fixed by the federal reserve board and to be paid by the corporation examined.

"The directors of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section may, semiannually, declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the corporation as they shall judge expedient; but each corporation shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth of its net profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per centum of its capital stock.

"Any corporation organized under the provisions of this section shall be subject to tax by the state within which its home office is located in the same manner and to the same extent as other corporations organized under the laws of that state which are transacting a similar character of business. The shares of stock in such corporation shall also be subject to tax as the personal property of the owners or holders thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as the shares of stock in similar state corporations.

"Any corporation organized under the provisions of this section may at any time within the two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence, by a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, apply to the federal reserve board for its approval to extend the period of its corporate existence for a term of not more than twenty years, and upon certified approval of the federal reserve board such corporation shall have its corporate existence for such extended period unless sooner dissolved by the act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or by an act of congress or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

"Any bank or banking institution, principally engaged in foreign business, incorporated by special law of any state or of the United States or organized under the general laws of any state or of the United States and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a corporation under the provisions of this section may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the federal reserve board, be converted into a federal corporation of the kind authorized by this section with any name approved by the federal reserve board: Provided, however, That said conversion shall not be in contravention of the state law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of at least two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a federal corporation. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a federal corporation. The shares of any such corporation may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the corporation until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this section. When the federal reserve board has given to such corporation a certificate that the provisions of this section have been complied with, such corporation and all its stockholders, officers and employes shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this section for corporations originally organized hereunder.

"Every officer, director, clerk, employe or agent of any corporation organized under this section who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities, evidences of indebtedness or assets of any character of such corporation; or who, without authority from the directors, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, debenture, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such corporation with intent in either case to injure or defraud such corporation or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of such corporation, the federal reserve board or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of any such corporation; and every receiver of any such corporation and every clerk or employe of such receiver who shall embezzle, abstract or willfully misapply or wrongfully convert to his own use any moneys, funds, credits or assets of any character which may come into his possession or under his control in the execution of his trust or the performance of the duties of his employment; and every such receiver or clerk or employe of such receiver who shall, with intent to injure or defraud any person, body politic or corporate, or to deceive or mislead the federal reserve board, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such receiver, shall make any false entry in any book, report or record of any matter connected with the duties of such receiver; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, clerk, employe or agent of any corporation organized under this section, or receiver or clerk or employe of such receiver as aforesaid in any violation of this section, shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned for not less than two years nor more than ten years, and may also be fined not more than $5,000 in the discretion of the court.

"Whoever being connected in any capacity with any corporation organized under this section represents in any way that the United States is liable for the payment of any bond or other obligation, or the interest thereon, issued or incurred by any corporation organized hereunder, or that the United States incurs any liability in respect of any act or omission of the corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 and by imprisonment for not more than five years." (Approved Dec. 24, 1919.)

CHANGES IN WAR RISK INSURANCE LAW.

The office of the commissioner of military and naval insurance and the office of the commissioner of marine and seamen's insurance created by the war risk insurance act are abolished and the powers and duties pertaining to such offices are transferred to the director of the bureau of war risk insurance, who shall hereafter receive a salary at the rate of $7,500 per annum. Until such time as the secretary of the treasury may direct otherwise, and subject to the provisions of section 9 of the war risk insurance act, there shall be in the bureau of war risk insurance a division of marine and seamen's insurance and a division of military and naval insurance. All laws inconsistent with this section are so modified as to conform to the provisions hereof.

Sec. 2. Paragraph (b) of the second subdivision (1) of section 22 of the war risk insurance act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) A child legally adopted."

Sec. 3. Paragraph (d) of the second subdivision (1) of section 22 of the war risk insurance act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) An illegitimate child, but, as to the father only, if acknowledged in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support, or has been judicially decreed to be the putative father of such child."

Sec. 4. Section 22 of the war risk insurance act is amended by inserting therein immediately following subdivisions (4) and (5), respectively, two new subdivisions to be known as subdivision (4a) and subdivision (5a) and to read as follows:

"(4a) The terms 'father' and 'mother' include stepfathers and stepmothers, fathers and mothers through adoption, and persons who have stood in loco parentis to a member of the military or naval forces at any time prior to his enlistment or induction for a period of not less than one year: Provided, That this subdivision shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917."

"(5a) The terms of 'brother' and 'sister' include the children of a person who, for a period of not less than one year, stood in loco parentis to a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time prior to his enlistment or induction, or another member of the same household as to whom such person during such period likewise stood in loco parentis: Provided, That this subdivision shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917."

Sec. 5. Section 23 of the war risk insurance act is amended by the addition thereto of a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"If any person entitled to receive payments

under this act shall be an inmate of any asylum or hospital for the insane maintained by the United States, or by any of the several states or territories of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, and no guardian or curator of the property of such person shall have been appointed by competent legal authority, the director, if satisfied after due investigation that any such person is mentally incompetent, may order that all moneys payable to him or her under this act shall be held in the treasury of the United States to the credit of such person. All funds so held shall be disbursed under the order of the director and subject to his discretion, either to the chief executive officer of the asylum or hospital in which such person is an inmate, to be used by such officer for the maintenance and comfort of such inmate, subject to the duty to account to the bureau of war risk insurance and to repay any surplus at any time remaining in his hands in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the director; or to the wife (or dependent husband if the inmate is a woman), minor children and dependent parents of such inmate, in such amounts as the director shall find necessary for their support and maintenance, in the order named; or, if at any time such inmate shall be found to be mentally competent, or shall die, or a guardian or curator of his or her estate be appointed, any balance remaining to the credit of such inmate shall be paid to such inmate, if mentally competent, and otherwise to his or her guardian, curator or personal representatives."

Sec. 6. The provisions of section 28 of the war risk insurance act shall not be construed to prohibit the assignment by any person to whom converted insurance shall be payable under article IV. of such act of his interest in such insurance to any other member of the permitted class of beneficiaries.

Sec. 7. A new section is added to the war risk insurance act, to be known as section 31, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 31. That if after induction by the local draft board, but before being accepted and enrolled for active service, the person died or became disabled as a result of disease contracted or injury suffered in the line of duty and not due to his own willful misconduct involving moral turpitude, or as a result of the aggravation, in the line of duty and not because of his own willful misconduct involving moral turpitude, of an existing disease or injury, he or those entitled thereto shall receive the benefits of compensation payable under article III.: Provided, That any insurance application made by a person after induction by the local draft board but before being accepted and enrolled for active service shall be deemed valid."

Sec. 8. The second paragraph of section 204 of the war risk insurance act is amended to read as follows:

"The family allowance shall be paid from the time of enlistment to death in or one month after discharge from the service, but not for more than four months after the termination of the present war emergency. No family allowance shall be made for any period preceding Nov. 1, 1917. The payment shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed relative to cases of desertion and imprisonment and of missing men."

Sec. 9. A new section is added to article II. of the war risk insurance act, to be known as section 211, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 211. That all family allowances and allotments payable by the bureau of war risk insurance under the authority of this article shall be discontinued at the end of the fourth calendar month after the termination of the present war emergency, as declared by proclamation of the president of the United States, and thereafter all allotments of pay shall be voluntary and shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, respectively."

Sec. 10. The second paragraph of subdivision (g) of section 301 of the war risk insurance act is amended to read as follows:

"If death occur or shall have occurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and before discharge or resignation from service, the United States shall pay for burial expenses and the return of body to his home a sum not to exceed $100, as may be fixed by regulations."

Section 301 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917: "Provided, however, That before compensation thereunder shall be paid there shall first be deducted from said sum so to be paid the amount of any payments such person may have received by way of gratuities or payments under pension laws in force and existence between April 6, 1917, and Oct. 6, 1917."

Sec. 10a. Section 300 of the war risk insurance act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 300. That for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man, or by any member of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) when employed in the active service under the war department or navy department, the United States shall pay compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury or disease has been caused by his own willful misconduct: Provided, That for the purposes of this section said officer, enlisted man or other member shall be held and taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted and enrolled for service: Provided further, That this section, as amended, shall be deemed to become effective as of April 6, 1917."

Sec. 11. Section 302 of the war risk insurance act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 302. That if disability results from the injury—

"(1) If and while the disability is rated as total and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

"(a) If the disabled person has neither wife nor child living, $80.

"(b) If he has a wife but no child living, $90.

"(c) If he has a wife and one child living, $95.

"(d) If he has a wife and two or more children living, $100.

"(e) If he has no wife but one child living, $90, with $5 for each additional child.

"(f) If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent on him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, $10 for each parent so dependent.

"(2) If and while the disability is rated as partial and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and temporary disability, equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per centum.

"(3) If and while the disability is rated as total and permanent, the rate of compensation shall be $100 per month: Provided, however, That the loss of both feet, or both hands or the sight of both eyes, or the loss

of one foot and one hand, or one foot and the sight of one eye, or one hand and the sight of one eye, or becoming helpless and permanently bedridden, shall be deemed to be total permanent disability: Provided further, That for double total permanent disability the rate of compensation shall be $200 per month.

"(4) If and while the disability is rated as partial and permanent the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and permanent disability equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per centum.

"A schedule of ratings of reductions in earning capacity from specific injuries or combinations of injuries of a permanent nature shall be adopted and applied by the bureau. Ratings may be as high as 100 per centum. The ratings shall be based, as far as practicable, upon the average impairments of earning capacity resulting from such injuries in civil occupations and not upon the impairment in earning capacity in each individual case, so that there shall be no reduction in the rate of compensation for individual success in overcoming the handicap of a permanent injury. The bureau in adopting the schedule of ratings of reduction in earning capacity shall consider the impairment in ability to secure employment which results from such injuries. The bureau shall from time to time readjust this schedule of ratings in accordance with actual experience.

"(5) If the disabled person is so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding $20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable.

"(6) In addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical and hospital services and with such supplies, including wheeled chairs, artificial limbs, trusses and similar appliances, as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary, which wheeled chairs, artificial limbs, trusses and similar appliances may be procured by the bureau of war risk insurance in such manner, either by purchase or manufacture, as the director may determine to be advantageous and reasonably necessary: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the necessary military control over any member of the military or naval establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service.

"(7) Where the disabled person and his wife are not living together, or where the children are not in the custody of the disabled person, the amount of the compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations.

"(8) The term 'wife' as used in this section shall include 'husband' if the husband is dependent upon the wife for support.

"(9) That the bureau of war risk insurance is hereby authorized to furnish transportation, also the medical, surgical and hospital services and the supplies and appliances provided by subdivision (6) hereof, to discharged members of the military or naval forces of those governments which have been associated in war with the United States since April 6, 1917, and come within the provisions of laws of such governments similar to the war risk insurance act, at such rates and under such regulations as the director of the bureau of war risk insurance may prescribe; and the bureau of war risk insurance is hereby authorized to utilize the similar services, supplies and appliances provided for the discharged members of the military and naval forces of those governments which have been associated in war with the United States since April 6, 1917, by the laws of such governments similar to the war risk insurance act, in furnishing the discharged members of the military and naval forces of the United States who live within the territorial limits of such governments and come within the provisions of subdivision (6) hereof, with the services, supplies and appliances provided for in such subdivision; and any appropriations that have been or may hereafter be made for the purpose of furnishing the services, supplies and appliances provided for by subdivision (6) hereof are hereby made available for the payment to such governments or their agencies for the services, supplies and appliances so furnished at such rates and under such regulations as the director of the bureau of war risk insurance may prescribe.

"(10) That section 302 of the war risk insurance act as amended shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917: Provided, That any person who is now receiving a gratuity or pension under existing law shall not receive compensation under this act unless he shall first surrender all claim to such gratuity or pension."

Sec. 12. That section 401 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 401. That such insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or after entrance into or employment in the active service and before discharge or resignation, except that those persons who are in the active war service at the time of the publication of the terms and conditions of such contract of insurance may apply at any time within 120 days thereafter and while in such service: Provided, That any person in the active service on or after the 6th day of April 1917, and before the 11th day of November, 1918, who while in such active service made application for insurance after the expiration of more than 120 days after Oct. 15, 1917, or more than 120 days after entrance into or employment in the active service, and whose application was accepted and a policy issued thereon, and from whom premiums were collected, and who becomes or had become totally and permanently disabled, or dies or has died, shall be deemed to have made legal application for such insurance and the policy issued on such application shall be valid. Any person in the active service on or after the 6th day of April, 1917, and before the 11th day of November, 1918, who while in such service, and before the expiration of 120 days after Oct. 15, 1917, or 120 days after entrance into or employment in the active service, becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled, or dies or has died, without having applied for insurance, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of $25 each; and any person inducted into the service by a local draft board after the 6th day of April, 1917, and before the 11th day of November, 1918, who, while in such service, and before being accepted and enrolled for active military or naval service, becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled, or dies or has died, without having applied for insurance, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of $25 each. If he shall die either before he shall have received any of such monthly installments or before he shall have received 240 of such monthly installments, then $25 per month shall be paid to his widow from the time of

his death and during her widowhood; or if there is no widow surviving him, then to his child or children; or if there is no child surviving him, then to his mother; or if there be no mother surviving him, then to his father, if and while they survive him: Provided, however, That no more than 240 of such monthly installments, including those received by such person during his total and permanent disability, shall be so paid. The amount of the monthly installments shall be apportioned between children as may be provided by regulations: Provided further, That each officer and enlisted man attached to the United States ship Cyclops on the 4th day of March, 1918, and every officer and enlisted man who on said date was a passenger on said vessel shall be deemed to have been granted insurance in the sum of $5,000 permitted under the war risk insurance act."

Sec. 13. That the permitted class of beneficiaries for insurance as specified in section 402 of the war risk insurance act is hereby enlarged so as to include, in addition to the persons therein enumerated, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law of the insured. This section shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the payment of the monthly installments authorized to be made under the provisions of said war risk insurance act, as originally enacted and subsequently amended, up to and including the second calendar month after the passage of this act: Provided further, That all awards of insurance under the provisions of the said war risk insurance act, as originally enacted and subsequently amended, shall be revised as of the first day of the third calendar month after the passage of this act, in accordance with the provisions of the said war risk insurance act as modified by this amendatory act.

Sec. 14. That if no person within the permitted class of beneficiaries survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured the monthly installments payable and applicable under the provisions of article IV. of the war risk insurance act.

Sec. 15. That if any person to whom such yearly renewable term insurance has been awarded dies, or his rights are otherwise terminated after the death of the insured, but before all of the 240 monthly installments have been paid, then the monthly installments payable and applicable shall be payable to such person or persons within the permitted class of beneficiaries as would, under the laws of the state of residence of the insured, be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy; and if the permitted class of beneficiaries be exhausted before all of the 240 monthly installments have been paid, then there shall be paid to the estate of the last surviving person within the permitted class the remaining unpaid monthly installments.

Sec. 16. That if no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured as beneficiary for converted insurance, granted under the provisions of article IV. of the war risk insurance act, either in his lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured the remaining unpaid monthly installments; or if the designated beneficiary survives the insured and dies before receiving all of the installments of converted insurance payable and applicable, then there shall be paid to the estate of such beneficiary the remaining unpaid monthly installments.

Sec. 17. That the bureau of war risk insurance may make provision in the contract for converted insurance for optional settlements, to be selected by the insured, whereby such insurance may be made payable either in one sum or in installments for thirty-six months or more. The bureau may also include in said contract a provision authorizing the beneficiary to elect to receive payment of the insurance in installments for thirty-six months or more, but only if the insured has not exercised the right of election as hereinbefore provided; and even though the insured may have exercised his right of election, the said contract may authorize the beneficiary to elect to receive such insurance in installments spread over a greater period of time than that selected by the insured.

Sec. 18. That all premiums paid on account of insurance converted under the provisions of article IV. of the war risk insurance act shall be deposited and covered into the treasury to the credit of the United States government life insurance fund and shall be available for the payment of losses, dividends, refunds and other benefits provided for under such insurance. Payments from this fund shall be made upon and in accordance with awards by the director.

The bureau of war risk insurance is hereby authorized to set aside out of the fund so collected such reserve funds as may be required, under accepted actuarial principles, to meet all liabilities under such insurance; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the said United States government life insurance fund, or any part thereof, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States and to sell the obligations for the purposes of the said fund.

Sec. 19. That the amount of the monthly installments of allotment and family allowance, compensation, or yearly renewable term insurance which has become payable under the provisions of the war risk insurance act but which has not been paid prior to the death of the person entitled to receive the same may be payable to the personal representatives of the deceased person. (Approved Dec. 24, 1919.)

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1920.

An act to provide for the termination of federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employes; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc.

TITLE I.—DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 1. This act may be cited as the "transportation act, 1920."

Sec. 2. When used in this act—

The term "interstate commerce act" means the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended;

The term "commerce court act" means the act entitled "An act to create a commerce court and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, heretofore amended, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1910;

The term "federal control act" means the act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918, as amended;

The term "federal control" means the possession, use, control and operation of railroads and systems of transportation taken over or assumed by the president under section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, or under the federal control act; and

The term "commission" means the interstate commerce commission.

TITLE II.—TERMINATION OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

Sec. 200. (a) Federal control shall terminate at 12:01 a. m., March 1, 1920; and the president shall then relinquish possession and control of all railroads and systems of transportation then under federal control and cease the use and operation thereof.

(b) Thereafter the president shall not have or exercise any of the powers conferred upon him by the federal control act relating—

(1) To the use or operation of railroads or systems of transportation;

(2) To the control or supervision of the carriers owning or operating them or of the business or affairs of such carriers;

(3) To their rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations or practices;

(4) To the purchase, construction or other acquisition of boats, barges, tugs and other transportation facilities on the inland, canal or coastwise waterways; or (except in pursuance of contracts or agreements entered into before the termination of federal control) of terminals, motive power, cars or equipment, on or in connection with any railroad or system of transportation;

(5) To the utilization or operation of canals;

(6) To the purchase of securities of carriers, except in pursuance of contracts or agreements entered into before the termination of federal control or as a necessary or proper incident to the adjustment, settlement, liquidation and winding up of matters arising out of federal control; or

(7) To the use for any of the purposes above stated (except in pursuance of contracts or agreements entered into before the termination of federal control, and except as a necessary or proper incident to the winding up or settling of matters arising out of federal control, and except as provided in section 202) of the revolving fund created by such act, or of any of the additions thereto made under such act, or by the act entitled "An act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for carrying out the act entitled 'An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners and for other purposes,' approved March 21, 1918," approved June 30, 1919.

(c) Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or limiting the power of the president in time of war (under section 1 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916) to take possession and assume control of any system of transportation and utilize the same.

Government-Owned Boats on Inland Waterways.

Sec. 201. (a) On the termination of federal control, as provided in section 200, all boats, barges, tugs and other transportation facilities on the inland, canal, and coastwise waterways (hereinafter in this section called "transportation facilities") acquired by the United States in pursuance of the fourth paragraph of section 6 of the federal control act (except the transportation facilities constituting parts of railroads or transportation systems over which federal control was assumed) are transferred to the secretary of war, who shall operate or cause to be operated such transportation facilities so that the lines of inland water transportation established by or through the president during federal control shall be continued and assume and carry out all contracts and agreements in relation thereto entered into by or through the president in pursuance of such paragraph prior to the time above fixed for such transfer. All payments under the terms of such contract and for claims arising out of the operation of such transportation facilities by or through the president prior to the termination of federal control shall be made out of moneys available under the provisions of this act for adjusting, settling, liquidating and winding up matters arising out of or incident to federal control. Moneys required for such payments shall from time to time be transferred to the secretary of war as required for payment under the terms of such contracts.

(b) All other payments after such transfer in connection with the construction, utilization and operation of any such transportation facilities, whether completed or under construction, shall be made by the secretary of war out of funds now or hereafter made available for that purpose.

(c) The secretary of war is hereby authorized, out of any moneys hereafter made available therefor, to construct or contract for the construction of terminal facilities for the interchange of traffic between the transportation facilities operated by him under this section and other carriers whether by rail or water, and to make loans for such purposes under such terms and conditions as he may determine to any state whose constitution prohibits the ownership of such terminal facilities by other than the state or a political subdivision thereof.

(d) Any transportation facilities owned by the United States and included within any contract made by the United States for operation on the Mississippi river above St. Louis, the possession of which reverts to the United States at or before the expiration of such contract, shall be operated by the secretary of war so as to provide facilities for water carriage on the Mississippi river above St. Louis.

(e) The operation of the transportation facilities referred to in this section shall be subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act as amended by this act or by subsequent legislation, and to the provisions of the "shipping act, 1916," as now or hereafter amended, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such transportation facilities were privately owned and operated; and all such vessels while operated and employed solely as merchant vessels shall be subject to all other laws, regulations and liabilities governing merchant vessels, whether the United States is interested therein as owner, in whole or in part, or holds any mortgage, lien or interest therein. For the performance of the duties imposed by this section the secretary of war is authorized to appoint or employ such number of experts, clerks and other employes as may be necessary for service in the District of Columbia or elsewhere and as may be provided for by congress.

Settlement of Matters Arising Out of Federal Control.

Sec. 202. The president shall, as soon as practicable after the termination of federal control, adjust, settle, liquidate and wind up all matters, including compensation, and all questions and disputes of whatsoever nature arising out of or incident to federal control. For these purposes and for the purpose of making the payments specified in subdivision (a) section 201, all unexpended balances in the revolving fund created by the federal control act or of the moneys appropriated by the act entitled "An act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for carrying out the act entitled 'An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners and for other purposes,' approved

March 21, 1918," approved June 30, 1919, are hereby reappropriated and made available until expended; and all moneys derived from the operation of the carriers or otherwise arising out of federal control and all moneys that have been or may be received in payment of the indebtedness of any carrier to the United States arising out of federal control, shall be and remain available until expended for the aforesaid purposes; and there is hereby appropriated for the aforesaid purposes, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, $200,000,000 in addition to the above, to be available until expended.

Compensation of Carriers with Which No Contract Made.

Sec. 203. (a) Upon the request of any carrier entitled to just compensation under the federal control act, but with which no contract fixing or waiving compensation has been made and which has made no waiver of compensation, the president: (1) shall pay to it so much of the amount he may determine to be just compensation as may be necessary to enable such carrier to have the sums required for interest, taxes and other corporate charges and expenses referred to in paragraph (b) of section 7 of the standard contract between the United States and the carriers, accruing during the period for which such carrier is entitled to just compensation under the federal control act, and also the sums required for dividends declared and paid during the same period, including, also, in addition, a sum equal to that proportion of such last dividend which the period between its payment and the termination of the period for which the carrier is entitled to just compensation under the federal control act bears to the last dividend period; and (2) may, in his discretion, pay to such carrier the whole or any part of the remainder of such estimated amount of just compensation.

(b) The acceptance of any benefits by a carrier under this section—

(1) Shall not deprive it of the right to claim additional compensation, which, unless agreed upon, shall be ascertained in the manner provided in section 3 of the federal control act; but

(2) Shall constitute an acceptance by the carrier of all the provisions of the federal control act as modified by this act and obligate the carrier to pay to the United States, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from a date or dates fixed in proceedings under section 3 of the federal control act, the amount by which the sums received on account of such compensation, under this section or otherwise, exceed the sum found due in such proceedings.

Reimbursement of Deficits During Federal Control.

Sec. 204. (a) When used in this section—

The term "carrier" means a carrier by railroad, which, during any part of the period of federal control, engaged as a common carrier in general transportation and competed for traffic, or connected with a railroad under federal control, and which sustained a deficit in its railway operating income for that portion (as a whole) of the period of federal control during which it operated its own railroad or system of transportation; but does not include any street or interurban electric railway which has as its principal source of operating revenue urban, suburban or interurban passenger traffic or sale of power, heat and light, or both; and

The term "test period" means the three years ending June 30, 1917.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

Railway operating income or any deficit therein for the period of federal control shall be computed in a manner similar to that provided in section 209 with respect to such income or deficit for the guaranty period; and

Railway operating income or any deficit therein for the test period shall be computed in the manner provided in section 1 of the federal control act.

(c) As soon as practicable after March 1, 1920, the commission shall ascertain for every carrier, for every month of the period of federal control during which its railroad or system of transportation was not under federal operation, its deficit in railway operating income, if any, and its railway operating income, if any (hereinafter called "federal control return"), and the average of its deficit in railway operating income, if any, and of its railway operating income, if any, for the three corresponding months of the test period taken together (hereinafter called "test period return"): Provided, That "test period return" in the case of a carrier which operated its railroad or system of transportation for at least one year during, but not for the whole of, the test period, means its railway operating income, or the deficit therein, for the corresponding month during the test period, or the average thereof for the corresponding months during the test period taken together, during which the carrier operated its railroad, or system of transportation.

(d) For every month of the period of federal control during which the railroad or system of transportation of the carrier was not under federal operation the commission shall then ascertain (1) the difference between its federal control return, if a deficit, and its test period return, if a smaller deficit, or (2) the difference between its test period return, if an income, and its federal control return, if a smaller income, or (3) the sum of its federal control return, if a deficit, plus its test period return, if an income. The sum of such amounts shall be credited to the carrier.

(e) For every such month the commission shall then ascertain (1) the difference between the carrier's federal control return, if an income, and its test period return, if a smaller income, or (2) the difference between its test period return, if a deficit, and its federal control return, if a smaller deficit, or (3) the sum of its federal control return, if an income, plus its test period return, if a deficit. The sum of such amounts shall be credited to the United States.

(f) If the sum of the amounts so credited to the carrier under subdivision (d) exceeds the sum of the amounts so credited to the United States under subdivision (e), the difference shall be payable to the carrier. In the case of a carrier which operated its railroad or system of transportation for less than a year during, or for none of, the test period, the foregoing computations shall not be used, but there shall be payable to such carrier its deficit in railway operating income for that portion (as a whole) of the period of federal control during which it operated its own railroad or system of transportation.

(g) The commission shall promptly certify to the secretary of the treasury the several amounts payable to carriers under paragraph (f). The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed thereupon to draw warrants in favor of each such carrier upon the treasury of the United States for the amount shown in such certificate as payable thereto. An amount sufficient to pay which warrants is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Inspection of Carriers' Records.

Sec. 205. The president shall have the right, at all reasonable times until the affairs of federal control are concluded, to inspect the

property and records of all carriers whose railroads or systems of transportation were at any time under federal control, whenever such inspection is necessary or appropriate (1) to protect the interests of the United States, or (2) to supervise matters being handled for the United States by agents of the carriers, or (3) to secure information concerning matters arising during federal control, and such carriers shall provide all reasonable facilities therefor, including the issuance of free transportation to all agents of the president while traveling on official business for these purposes.

Such carriers shall, at their expense, upon the request of the president or those duly authorized by him, furnish all necessary and proper information and reports compiled from the records made or kept during the period of federal control affecting their respective lines and shall keep and continue such records and furnish like information and reports compiled therefrom.

Any carrier which refuses or obstructs such inspection, or which willfully fails to provide reasonable facilities therefor, or to furnish such information or reports, shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each day of the continuance of such offense, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action to be brought by the United States.

Causes of Action Arising Out of Federal Control.

Sec. 206. (a) Actions at law, suits in equity and proceedings in admiralty, based on causes of action arising out of the possession, use or operation by the president of the railroad or system of transportation of any carrier (under the provisions of the federal control act, or of the act of Aug. 29, 1916) of such character as prior to federal control could have been brought against such carrier, may, after the termination of federal control, be brought against an agent designated by the president for such purpose, which agent shall be designated by the president within thirty days after the passage of this act. Such actions, suits or proceedings may, within the periods of limitation now prescribed by state or federal statutes but not later than two years from the date of the passage of this act, be brought in any court which but for federal control would have had jurisdiction of the cause of action had it arisen against such carrier.

(b) Process may be served upon any agent or officer of the carrier operating such railroad or system of transportation, if such agent or officer is authorized by law to be served with process in proceedings brought against such carrier and if a contract has been made with such carrier by or through the president for the conduct of litigation arising out of operation during federal control. If no such contract has been made process may be served upon such agents or officers as may be designated by or through the president. The agent designated by the president under subdivision (a) shall cause to be filed, upon the termination of federal control, in the office of the clerk of each district court of the United States, a statement naming all carriers with whom he has contracted for the conduct of litigation arising out of operation during federal control, and a like statement designating the agents or officers upon whom process may be served in actions, suits and proceedings arising in respect to railroads or systems of transportation with the owner of which no such contract has been made; and such statements shall be supplemented from time to time, if additional contracts are made or other agents or officers appointed.

(c) Complaints praying for reparation on account of damage claimed to have been caused by reason of the collection or enforcement by or through the president during the period of federal control of rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations or practices (including those applicable to interstate, foreign or intrastate traffic) which were unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory or unduly or unreasonably prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of the interstate commerce act, may be filed with the commission, within one year after the termination of federal control, against the agent designated by the president under subdivision (a), naming in the petition the railroad or system of transportation against which such complaint would have been brought if such railroad or system had not been under federal control at the time the matter complained of took place. The commission is hereby given jurisdiction to hear and decide such complaints in the manner provided in the interstate commerce act, and all notices and orders in such proceedings shall be served upon the agent designated by the president under subdivision (a).

(d) Actions, suits, proceedings and reparation claims, of the character above described, pending at the termination of federal control shall not abate by reason of such termination, but may be prosecuted to final judgment, substituting the agent designated by the president under subdivision (a).

(e) Final judgments, decrees and awards in actions, suits, proceedings or reparation claims, of the character above described, rendered against the agent designated by the president under subdivision (a), shall be promptly paid out of the revolving fund created by section 210.

(f) The period of federal control shall not be computed as a part of the periods of limitation in actions against carriers or in claims for reparation to the commission for causes of action arising prior to federal control.

(g) No execution or process, other than on a judgment recovered by the United States against a carrier, shall be levied upon the property of any carrier where the cause of action on account of which the judgment was obtained grew out of the possession, use, control or operation of any railroad or system of transportation by the president under federal control.

Refunding of Carriers' Indebtedness to United States.

Sec. 207. (a) As soon as practicable after the termination of federal control the president shall ascertain (1) the amount of the indebtedness of each carrier to the United States which may exist at the termination of federal control, incurred for additions and betterments made during federal control and properly chargeable to capital account; (2) the amount of indebtedness of such carrier to the United States otherwise incurred; and (3) the amount of the indebtedness of the United States to such carrier arising out of federal control. The amount under clause (3) may be set off against either or both of the amounts under clauses (1) and (2), so far as deemed wise by the president, but only to the extent permitted under any contract now or hereafter made between such carrier and the United States in respect to the matters of federal control, or where no such contract exists to the extent permitted under paragraph (b) of section 7 of the standard contract between the United States and the carriers relative to deductions from compensation: Provided, That such right of set-off shall not be so exercised as to prevent such carrier from having the sums required for interest, taxes and other corporate charges and expenses referred to in paragraph (b) of section 7 of such standard

contract, accruing during federal control, and also the sums required for dividends declared and paid during federal control, including, also in addition, a sum equal to that proportion of such last dividend which the period between its payment and the termination of federal control bears to the last regular dividend period: And provided further, That such right of set-off shall not be exercised unless there shall have first been paid such sums in addition as may be necessary to provide the carrier with working capital in amount not less than one-twenty-fourth of its operating expenses for the calendar year 1919.

(b) Any remaining indebtedness of the carrier to the United States in respect to such additions and betterments shall, at the request of the carrier, be funded for a period of ten years from the termination of federal control, or a shorter period at the option of the carrier, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, subject to the right of such carrier to pay, on any interest-payment day, the whole or any part of such indebtedness. Any carrier obtaining the funding of such indebtedness as aforesaid shall give, in the discretion of the president, such security, in such form and upon such terms, as he may prescribe.

(c) If the president and the various carriers or any of them shall enter into an agreement for funding, through the medium of car trust certificates or otherwise, the indebtedness of any such carrier to the United States incurred for equipment ordered for the benefit of such carrier, such indebtedness so funded shall not be refundable under the foregoing provisions.

(d) Any other indebtedness of any such carrier to the United States which may exist after the settlement of accounts between the United States and the carrier and is then due shall be evidenced by notes payable in one year from the termination of federal control, or a shorter period at the option of the carrier, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and secured by such collateral security as the president may deem it advisable to require.

(e) With respect to any bonds, notes or other securities acquired under the provisions of this section or of the federal control act or of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under federal control and for other purposes," approved Nov. 19, 1919, the president shall have the right to make such arrangements for extension of the time of payment or for the exchange of any of them for other securities, or partly for cash and partly for securities, as may be provided for in any agreement entered into by him or as may in his judgment seem desirable.

(f) Carriers may, by agreement with the president, issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness, secured by equipment trust agreements, for equipment purchased during federal control by or through the president under section 6 of the federal control act, and allocated to such carriers respectively; and the filing of such equipment trust agreements with the commission shall constitute notice thereof to all the world.

(g) A carrier may issue evidences of indebtedness pursuant to this section without the authorization or approval of any authority, state or federal, and without compliance with any requirement, state or federal, as to notification.

Existing Rates to Continue in Effect.

Sec. 208. (a) All rates, fares and charges, and all classifications, regulations and practices, in anywise changing, affecting or determining any part or the aggregate of rates, fares or charges, or the value of the service rendered, which on Feb. 29, 1920, are in effect on the lines of carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, shall continue in force and effect until thereafter changed by state or federal authority, respectively, or pursuant to authority of law; but prior to Sept. 1, 1920, no such rate, fare or charge shall be reduced, and no such classification, regulation or practice shall be changed in such manner as to reduce any such rate, fare or charge, unless such reduction or change is approved by the commission.

(b) All divisions of joint rates, fares or charges, which on Feb. 29, 1920, are in effect between the lines of carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, shall continue in force and effect until thereafter changed by mutual agreement between the interested carriers or by state or federal authorities, respectively.

(c) Any land grant railroad organized under the act of July 28, 1866 (chapter 300), shall receive the same compensation for transportation of property and troops of the United States as is paid to land grant railroads organized under the land grant act of March 3, 1863, and the act of July 27, 1866 (chapter 278).

Guaranty to Carriers After Termination of Federal Control.

Sec. 209. (a) When used in this section—

The term "carrier" means (1) a carrier by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water, whose railroad or system of transportation is under federal control at the time federal control terminates, or which has heretofore engaged as a common carrier in general transportation and competed for traffic or connected with a railroad at any time under federal control; and (2) a sleeping car company whose system of transportation is under federal control at the time federal control terminates; but does not include a street or interurban electric railway not under federal control at the time federal control terminates, which has as its principal source of operating revenue urban, surburban or interurban passenger traffic or sale of power, heat and light, or both;

The term "guaranty period" means the six months beginning March 1, 1920.

The term "test period" means the three years ending June 30, 1917; and

The term "railway operating income" and other references to accounts of carriers by railroad shall, in the case of a sleeping car company, be construed as indicating the appropriate corresponding accounts in the accounting system prescribed by the commission.

(b) This section shall not be applicable to any carrier which does not on or before March 15, 1920, file with the commission a written statement that it accepts all the provisions of this section.

(c) The United States hereby guarantees—

(1) With respect to any carrier with which a contract (exclusive of so-called co-operative contracts or waivers) has been made fixing the amount of just compensation under the federal control act, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than one-half the amount named in such contract as annual compensation, or where the contract fixed a lump sum as compensation for the whole period of federal operation, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the lump sum so fixed as six months bears to the number of months during which such carrier was under federal operation, including in both cases the increases in such

compensation provided for in section 4 of the federal control act;

(2) With respect to any carrier entitled to just compensation under the federal control act with which such a contract has not been made, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than one-half of the annual amount estimated by the president as just compensation for such carrier under the federal control act, including the increases in such compensation provided for in section 4 of the federal control act. If any such carrier does not accept the president's estimate respecting its just compensation, and if in proceedings under section 3 of the federal control act it is determined that a larger or smaller annual amount is due as just compensation, the guaranty under this paragraph shall be increased or decreased accordingly;

(3) With respect to any carrier, whether or not entitled to just compensation under the federal control act, with which such a contract has not been made and for which no estimate of just compensation is made by the president, and which for the test period as a whole sustained a deficit in railway operating income, the guaranty shall be a sum equal to (a) the amount by which any deficit in its railway operating income for the guaranty period as a whole exceeds one-half of its average annual deficit in railway operating income for the test period, plus (b) an amount equal to one-half the annual sum fixed by the president under section 4 of the federal control act;

(4) With respect to any carrier not entitled to just compensation under the federal control act, which for the test period as a whole had an average annual railway operating income, that the railway operating income of such carrier for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than one-half the average annual railway operating income of such carrier during the test period.

(d) If for the guaranty period as a whole the railway operating income of any carrier entitled to a guaranty under paragraph (1), (2) or (4) of subdivision (c) is in excess of the minimum railway operating income guaranteed in such paragraph, such carrier shall forthwith pay the amount of such excess into the treasury of the United States. If for the guaranty period as a whole the railway operating income of any carrier entitled to a guaranty under paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) is in excess of one-half of the annual sum fixed by the president with respect to such carrier under section 4 of the federal control act, such carrier shall forthwith pay the amount of such excess into the treasury of the United States. The amounts so paid into the treasury of the United States shall be added to the funds made available under section 202 for the purposes indicated in such section. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, any carrier may retain out of any such excess any amount necessary to enable it to pay its fixed charges accruing during the guaranty period.

(e) For the purposes of this section railway operating income, or any deficit therein, for the test period shall be computed in the manner provided for in section 1 of the federal control act.

(f) In computing railway operating income, or any deficit therein, for the guaranty period for the purposes of this section—

(1) Debits and credits arising from the accounts, called in the monthly reports to the commission equipment rents and joint facility rents, shall be included, but debits and credits arising from the operation of such street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurbans, as are not under federal control at the time of termination thereof, shall be excluded;

(2) Proper adjustments shall be made (a) in case any lines which were, during any portion of the period of federal control, a part of the railroad or system of transportation of the carrier and whose railway operating income was included in such income of the carrier for the test period, do not continue to be a part of such railroad or system of transportation during the entire guaranty period and (b) in case of any lines acquired by, leased to or consolidated with the railroad or system of transportation of the carrier at any time since the end of the test period and prior to the expiration of the guaranty period, for which separate operating returns to the commission are not made in respect to the entire portion of the guaranty period;

(3) There shall not be included in operating expenses, for maintenance of way and structures, or for maintenance of equipment, more than an amount fixed by the commission. In fixing such amount the commission shall so far as practicable apply the rule set forth in the proviso in paragraph (a) of section 5 of the "standard contract" between the United States and the carriers (whether or not such contract has been entered into with the carrier whose railway operating income is being computed);

(4) There shall not be included any taxes paid under Title I. or II. of the revenue act of 1917, or such portion of the taxes paid under Title II. or III. of the revenue act of 1918 as by the terms of such act are to be treated as levied by an act in amendment of Title I. or II. of the revenue act of 1917; and

(5) The commission shall require the elimination and restatement of the operating expenses and revenues (other than for maintenance of way and structures or maintenance of equipment) for the guaranty period, to the extent necessary to correct and exclude any disproportionate or unreasonable charge to such expenses or revenues for such period, or any charge to such expenses or revenues for such period which under a proper system of accounting is attributable to another period.

(g) The commission shall, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the guaranty period, ascertain and certify to the secretary of the treasury the several amounts necessary to make good the foregoing guaranty to each carrier. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed thereupon to draw warrants in favor of each such carrier upon the treasury of the United States, for the amount shown in such certificate as necessary to make good such guaranty. An amount sufficient to pay such warrants is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(h) Upon application of any carrier to the commission, asking that during the guaranty period there may be advanced to it from time to time such sums, not in excess of the estimated amount necessary to make good the guaranty, as are necessary to enable it to meet its fixed charges and operating expenses, the commission may certify to the secretary of the treasury the amount of and times at which such advances, if any, shall be made. The secretary of the treasury, on receipt of such certificate, is authorized and directed to make the advances in the amounts and at the times specified in the certificate, upon the execution by the carrier of a contract, secured in such manner as the secretary may determine, that upon final determination of the amount of the guaranty provided for by this section such carrier will repay to the United States any amounts which

it has received from such advances in excess of the guaranty, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the time such excess was paid. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to enable the secretary of the treasury to make the advances referred to in this subdivision.

(i) If the American Railway Express company shall, on or before March 15, 1920, file with the commission a written statement that it accepts all the provisions of this subdivision, the contract of June 26, 1918, between such company and the director-general of railroads, as amended and continued by agreement dated Nov. 21, 1918, shall remain in full force and effect during the guaranty period in so far as the same constitutes a guaranty on the part of the United States to such company against a deficit in operating income.

In computing operating income and any deficit therein for the guaranty period for the purposes of this subdivision the commission shall require the elimination and restatement of the operating expenses and revenues for the guaranty period, to the extent necessary to correct and exclude any disproportionate or unreasonable charge to such expenses or revenues for such period, or any charge to such expenses or revenues for such period which under a proper system of accounting is attributable to another period and to exclude from operating expenses so much of the charge for payment for express privileges to carriers on whose lines the express traffic is carried as is in excess of 50.25 per centum of gross express revenue.

For the guaranty period the American Railway Express company shall pay to every carrier which accepts the provisions of this section, as provided in subdivision (b) hereof, 50.25 per centum of the gross revenue earned on the transportation of all its express traffic on the carrier's lines, and every such carrier shall accept from the American Railway Express company such percentage of the gross revenue as its compensation. In arriving at the gross revenue on through or joint express traffic, the method of dividing the revenue between the carriers shall be that agreed upon between the carriers and such express company and approved by the commission.

If for the guaranty period as a whole the American Railway Express company does not have a deficit in operating income, it shall forthwith pay the amount of its operating income for such period into the treasury of the United States. The amount so paid shall be added to the funds made available under section 202 for the purposes indicated in such section.

The commission shall, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the guaranty period, certify to the secretary of the treasury the amount necessary to make good the foregoing guaranty to the American Railway Express company. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed thereupon to draw warrants in favor of such company upon the treasury of the United States for the amount shown in such certificate as necessary to make good such guaranty. An amount sufficient to pay such warrants is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Upon application of the American Railway Express company to the commission, asking that during the guaranty period there may be advanced to it from time to time such sums, not in excess of the estimated amount necessary to make good the guaranty, as are necessary to enable it to meet its operating expenses, the commission may certify to the secretary of the treasury the amount of, and times at which, such advances, if any, shall be made. The secretary of the treasury, on receipt of such certificate, is authorized and directed to make the advances in the amounts and at the times specified in the certificate, upon the execution by such company of a contract, secured in such manner as the secretary may determine, that upon final determination of the amount of the guaranty provided for by this subdivision such company will repay to the United States any amounts which it has received from such advances in excess of the guaranty, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the time such excess was paid. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to enable the secretary of the treasury to make the advances referred to in this subdivision.

New Loans to Railroads.

Sec. 210. (a) For the purpose of enabling carriers by railroad subject to the interstate commerce act properly to serve the public during the transition period immediately following the termination of federal control, any such carrier may, at any time after the passage of this act and before the expiration of two years after the termination of federal control, make application to the commission for a loan from the United States, setting forth the amount of the loan and the term for which it is desired, the purpose of the loan and the uses to which it will be applied, the present and prospective ability of the applicant to repay the loan and meet the requirements of its obligations in that regard, the character and value of the security offered and the extent to which the public convenience and necessity will be served. The application shall be accompanied by statements showing such facts and details as the commission may require with respect to the physical situation, ownership, capitalization, indebtedness, contract obligations, operation and earning power of the applicant, together with such other facts relating to the propriety and expediency of granting the loan applied for and the ability of the applicant to make good the obligation as the commission may deem pertinent to the inquiry.

(b) If the commission, after such hearing and investigation, with or without notice, as it may direct, finds that the making, in whole or in part, of the proposed loan by the United States is necessary to enable the applicant properly to meet the transportation needs of the public and that the prospective earning power of the applicant and the character and value of the security offered are such as to furnish reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor and to meet its other obligations in connection with such loan, the commission may certify to the secretary of the treasury its findings of fact and its recommendations as to: the amount of the loan which is to be made; the time, not exceeding five years from the making thereof, within which it is to be repaid; the character of the security which is to be offered therefor; and the terms and conditions of the loan.

(c) Upon receipt of such certificate from the commission, the secretary of the treasury, at any time before the expiration of twenty-six months after the termination of federal control, is authorized to make a loan, not exceeding the maximum amount recommended in such certificate, out of any moneys in the revolving fund provided for in this section. All such loans shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semiannually to the secretary of the treasury and to be placed to the credit of the revolving fund provided for in this section. The time, not

exceeding five years from the making thereof, within which such loan is to be repaid, the security which is to be taken therefor, which shall be adequate to secure the loan, the terms and conditions of the loan and the form of the obligation to be entered into, shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

(d) The commission or the secretary of the treasury may call upon the federal reserve board for advice and assistance with respect to any such application or loan.

(e) There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $300,000,000, which shall be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of making the loans provided for in this section and for paying the judgments, decrees and awards referred to in subdivision (e) of section 206.

(f) A carrier may issue evidences of indebtedness to the United States pursuant to this section without the authorization or approval of any authority, state or federal, and without compliance with any requirement, state or federal, as to notification.

Execution of Powers of President.

Sec. 211. All powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the president by the preceding sections of this act, except the designation of the agent under section 206, may be executed by him through such agency or agencies as he may determine.

TITLE III.—DISPUTES BETWEEN CARRIERS AND THEIR EMPLOYES AND SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

Sec. 300. When used in this title—

(1) The term "carrier" includes any express company, sleeping car company and any carrier by railroad subject to the interstate commerce act, except a street, interurban or suburban electric railway not operating as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation;

(2) The term "adjustment board" means any railroad board of labor adjustment established under section 302;

(3) The term "labor board" means the railroad labor board;

(4) The term "commerce" means commerce among the several states or between any state, territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or between any territory or the District of Columbia and any state, or between any territory and any other territory, or between any territory and the District of Columbia, or within any territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same state but through any other state or any territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation; and

(5) The term "subordinate official" includes officials of carriers of such class or rank as the commission shall designate by regulation formulated and issued after such notice and hearing as the commission may prescribe, to the carriers and employes and subordinate officials of carriers and organizations thereof, directly to be affected by such regulations.

Sec. 301. It shall be the duty of all carriers and their officers, employes and agents to exert every reasonable effort and adopt every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employes or subordinate officials thereof. All such disputes shall be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer by the carriers, or the employes or subordinate officials thereof, directly interested in the dispute. If any dispute is not decided in such conference, it shall be referred by the parties thereto to the board which under the provisions of this title is authorized to hear and decide such dispute.

Sec. 302. Railroad boards of labor adjustment may be established by agreement between any carrier, group of carriers, or the carriers as a whole and any employes or subordinate officials of carriers, or organization or group of organizations thereof.

Sec. 303. Each such adjustment board shall, (1) upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employes or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute, (2) upon the written petition signed by not less than 100 unorganized employes or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute, (3) upon the adjustment board's own motion, or (4) upon the request of the labor board whenever such board is of the opinion that the dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce, receive for hearing and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide any dispute involving only grievances, rules or working conditions, not decided as provided in section 301, between the carrier and its employes or subordinate officials, who are, or any organization thereof which is, in accordance with the provisions of section 302, represented upon any such adjustment board.

Sec. 304. There is hereby established a board to be known as the "railroad labor board" and to be composed of nine members as follows:

(1) Three members constituting the labor group, representing the employes and subordinate officials of the carriers, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, from not less than six nominees whose nominations shall be made and offered by such employes in such manner as the commission shall by regulation prescribe:

(2) Three members, constituting the management group, representing the carriers, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, from not less than six nominees whose nominations shall be made and offered by the carriers in such manner as the commission shall by regulation prescribe; and

(3) Three members, constituting the public group, representing the public, to be appointed directly by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Any vacancy on the labor board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Sec. 305. If either the employes or the carriers fail to make nominations and offer nominees in accordance with the regulations of the commission, as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 304, within thirty days after the passage of this act in case of any original appointment to the office of member of the labor board, or in case of a vacancy in any such office within fifteen days after such vacancy occurs, the president shall thereupon directly make the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. In making any such appointment the president shall, as far as he deems it practicable, select an individual associated in interest with the carriers or employes thereof, whichever he is to represent.

Sec. 306. (a) Any member of the labor board who during his term of office is an active member or in the employ of or holds any office in any organization of employes or subordinate officials, or any carrier, or owns any stock or bond thereof, or is pecuniarily interested therein, shall at once become ineligible for further membership upon the labor board; but no such member is required to relinquish honorary membership in, or his rights in any insurance or pension or other benefit fund maintained by any organization of employes or subordinate officials or by a carrier.

(b) Of the original members of the labor board, one from each group shall be appointed for a term of three years, one for two years and one for one year. Their successors shall hold office for terms of five years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he succeeds. Each member shall receive from the United States an annual salary of $10,000. A member may be removed by the president for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

Sec. 307. (a) The labor board shall hear, and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide, any dispute involving grievances, rules or working conditions, in respect to which any adjustment board certifies to the labor board that in its opinion the adjustment board has failed or will fail to reach a decision within a reasonable time, or in respect to which the labor board determines that any adjustment board has so failed or is not using due diligence in its consideration thereof. In case the appropriate adjustment board is not organized under the provisions of section 302, the labor board, (1) upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employes or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute, (2) upon a written petition signed by not less than 100 unorganized employes or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute, or (3) upon the labor board's own motion if it is of the opinion that the dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce, shall receive for hearing, and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide, any dispute involving grievances, rules or working conditions which is not decided as provided in section 301 and which such adjustment board would be required to receive for hearing and decision under the provisions of section 303.

(b) The labor board, (1) upon the application of the chief executive of any carrier or organization of employes or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute, (2) upon a written petition signed by not less than 100 unorganized employes or subordinate officials directly interested in the dispute, or (3) upon the labor board's own motion if it is of the opinion that the dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce, shall receive for hearing and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide, all disputes with respect to the wages or salaries of employes or subordinate officials of carriers, not decided as provided in section 301. The labor board may upon its own motion within ten days after the decision, in accordance with the provisions of section 301, of any dispute with respect to wages or salaries of employes or subordinate officials of carriers, suspend the operation of such decision if the labor board is of the opinion that the decision involves such an increase in wages or salaries as will be likely to necessitate a substantial readjustment of the rates of any carrier. The labor board shall hear any decision so suspended and as soon as practicable and with due diligence decide to affirm or modify such suspended decision.

(c) A decision by the labor board under the provisions of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall require the concurrence therein of at least five of the nine members of the labor board: Provided, That in case of any decision under paragraph (b), at least one of the representatives of the public shall concur in such decision. All decisions of the labor board shall be entered upon the records of the board and copies thereof, together with such statement of facts bearing thereon as the board may deem proper, shall be immediately communicated to the parties to the dispute, the president, each adjustment board and the commission and shall be given further publicity in such manner as the labor board may determine.

(d) All the decisions of the labor board in respect to wages or salaries and of the labor board or an adjustment board in respect to working conditions of employes or subordinate officials of carriers shall establish rates of wages and salaries and standards of working conditions which in the opinion of the board are just and reasonable. In determining the justness and reasonableness of such wages and salaries or working conditions the board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration among other relevant circumstances:

(1) The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;

(2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;

(3) The hazards of the employment;

(4) The training and skill required;

(5) The degree of responsibility;

(6) The character and regularity of the employment; and

(7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

Sec. 308. The labor board—

(1) Shall elect a chairman by majority vote of its members:

(2) Shall maintain central offices in Chicago, Ill., but the labor board may, whenever it deems it necessary, meet at such other place as it may determine:

(3) Shall investigate and study the relations between carriers and their employes, particularly questions relating to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment and the respective privileges, rights and duties of carriers and employes, and shall gather, compile, classify, digest and publish from time to time data and information relating to such questions to the end that the labor board may be properly equipped to perform its duties under this title and that the members of the adjustment boards and the public may be properly informed;

(4) May make regulations necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in it by this title; and

(5) Shall at least annually collect and publish the decisions and regulations of the labor board and the adjustment boards and all court and administrative decisions and regulations of the commission in respect to this title, together with a cumulative index-digest thereof.

Sec. 309. Any party to any dispute to be considered by an adjustment board or by the labor board shall be entitled to a hearing either in person or by counsel.

Sec. 310. (a) For the efficient administration of the functions vested in the labor board by this title, any member thereof may require, by subpœna issued and signed by himself, the attendance of any witness and the production of any book, paper, document or other evidence from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing, and the taking of a deposition before any designated person having power to administer oaths. In the case of a deposition the testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed to by the deponent. Any member of the labor board may administer oaths and examine any witness. Any witness summoned before the board and any witness whose deposition is taken shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(b) In case of failure to comply with any subpœna or in case of the contumacy of any witness appearing before the labor board, the board may invoke the aid of any United States

district court. Such court may thereupon order the witness to comply with the requirements of such subpœna or to give evidence touching the matter in question, as the case may be. Any failure to obey such order may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(c) No person shall be excused from so attending and testifying or deposing, nor from so producing any book, paper, document or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing, as to which in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise. But no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Sec. 311. (a) When necessary to the efficient administration of the functions vested in the labor board by this title, any member, officer, employe or agent thereof, duly authorized in writing by the board, shall at all reasonable times for the purpose of examination have access to and the right to copy any book, account, record, paper or correspondence relating to any matter which the board is authorized to consider or investigate. Any person who upon demand refuses any duly authorized member, officer, employe or agent of the labor board such right of access or copying or hinders, obstructs or resists him in the exercise of such right, shall upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of $500 for each such offense. Each day during any part of which such offense continues shall constitute a separate offense. Such penalty shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States, and shall be covered into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(b) Every officer or employe of the United States, whenever requested by any member of the labor board or an adjustment board duly authorized by the board for the purpose, shall supply to such board any data or information pertaining to the administration of the functions vested in it by this title, which may be contained in the records of his office.

(c) The president is authorized to transfer to the labor board any books, papers or documents pertaining to the administration of the functions vested in the board by this title, which are in the possession of any agency or railway board of adjustment in connection therewith, established for executing the powers granted the president under the federal control act and which are no longer necessary to the administration of the affairs of such agency.

Sec. 312. Prior to Sept. 1, 1920, each carrier shall pay to each employe or subordinate official thereof wages or salary at a rate not less than that fixed by the decision of any agency, or railway board of adjustment in connection therewith, established for executing the powers granted the president under the federal control act, in effect in respect to such employe or subordinate official immediately preceding 12:01 a. m. March 1, 1920. Any carrier acting in violation of any provision of this section shall upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of $100 for each such offense. Each such action with respect to any such employe or subordinate official and each day or portion thereof during which the offense continues shall constitute a separate offense. Such penalty shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States, and shall be covered into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 313. The labor board, in case it has reason to believe that any decision of the labor board or of an adjustment board is violated by any carrier or employe or subordinate official or organization thereof, may upon its own motion after due notice and hearing to all persons directly interested in such violation, determine whether in its opinion such violation has occurred and make public its decision in such manner as it may determine.

Sec. 314. The labor board may (1) appoint a secretary, who shall receive from the United States an annual salary of $5,000; and (2) subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, appoint and remove such officers, employes and agents; and make such expenditures for rent, printing, telegrams, telephone, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment and other supplies and expenses, including salaries, traveling expenses of its members, secretary, officers, employes and agents, and witness fees as are necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in the board by this title and as may be provided for by congress from time to time. All of the expenditures of the labor board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the labor board.

Sec. 315. There is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by the labor board, for defraying the expenses of the maintenance and establishment of the board, including the payment of salaries as provided in this title.

Sec. 316. The powers and duties of the board of mediation and conciliation created by the act approved July 15, 1913, shall not extend to any dispute which may be received for hearing and decision by any adjustment board or the labor board.

TITLE IV.—AMENDMENTS TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

Sec. 400. The first four paragraphs of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as such paragraphs appear in section 7 of the commerce court act, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) That the provisions of this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in—

"(a) The transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management or arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment; or

"(b) The transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by pipe line or partly by pipe line and partly by railroad or by water; or

"(c) The transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless—

"From one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a territory to another place in the same territory, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country, but only in so far as such transportation or transmission takes place within the United States.

"(2) The provisions of this act shall also apply to such transportation of passengers and property and transmission of intelligence, but only in so far as such transportation or trans-

mission takes place within the United States, but shall not apply—

"(a) To the transportation of passengers or property or to the receiving, delivering, storage or handling of property, wholly within one state and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any place in the United States as aforesaid:

"(b) To the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless wholly within one state and not transmitted to or from a foreign country from or to any place in the United States as aforesaid; or

"(c) To the transportation of passengers or property by a carrier by water where such transportation would not be subject to the provisions of this act except for the fact that such carrier absorbs, out of its port-to-port water rates or out of its proportional through rates, any switching, terminal, lighterage, car rental, trackage, handling or other charges by a rail carrier for services within the switching, drayage, lighterage or corporate limits of a port terminal or district.

"(3) The term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include all pipe-line companies; telegraph, telephone and cable companies operating by wire or wireless; express companies; sleeping-car companies; and all persons, natural or artificial, engaged in such transportation or transmission as aforesaid as common carriers for hire. Wherever the word 'carrier' is used in this act it shall be held to mean 'common carrier.' The term 'railroad' as used in this act shall include all bridges, car floats, lighters and ferries used by or operated in connection with any railroad and also all the road in use by any common carrier operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement or lease, and also all switches, spurs, tracks, terminals and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein, including all freight depots, yards and grounds, used or necessary in the transportation or delivery of any such property. The term 'transportation' as used in this act shall include locomotives, cars and other vehicles, vessels and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage and handling of property transported. The term 'transmission' as used in this act shall include the transmission of intelligence through the application of electrical energy or other use of electricity, whether by means of wire, cable, radio apparatus or other wire or wireless conductors or appliances and all instrumentalities and facilities for and services in connection with the receipt, forwarding and delivery of messages, communications or other intelligence so transmitted, hereinafter also collectively called messages.

"(4) It shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to this act engaged in the transportation of passengers or property to provide and furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor, and to establish through routes and just and reasonable rates, fares and charges applicable thereto, and to provide reasonable facilities for operating through routes and to make reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the operation of through routes and providing for reasonable compensation to those entitled thereto; and in case of joint rates, fares or charges, to establish just, reasonable and equitable divisions thereof as between the carriers subject to this act participating therein which shall not unduly prefer or prejudice any of such participating carriers.

"(5) All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property or in the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful: Provided, That messages by wire or wireless subject to the provisions of this act may be classified into day, night, repeated, unrepeated letter, commercial, press, government and such other classes as are just and reasonable, and different rates may be charged for the different classes of messages: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent telephone, telegraph and cable companies from entering into contracts with common carriers for the exchange of services.

"(6) It is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe and enforce just and reasonable classifications of property for transportation, with reference to which rates, tariffs, regulations or practices are or may be made or prescribed and just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates or tariffs, the issuance, form and substance of tickets, receipts and bills of lading, the manner and method of presenting, marking, packing and delivering property for transportation, the facilities for transportation, the carrying of personal, sample and excess baggage and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transporting, storing and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act which may be necessary or proper to secure the safe and prompt receipt, handling, transportation and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act upon just and reasonable terms, and every unjust and unreasonable classification, regulation and practice is prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

Sec. 401. The fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as such paragraphs appear in section 7 of the commerce court act, are hereby amended by inserting "(7)" at the beginning of such fifth paragraph, "(8)" at the beginning of such sixth paragraph and "(9)" at the beginning of such seventh paragraph.

Sec. 402. The paragraphs added to section 1 of the interstate commerce act by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' as amended, in respect of car service and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1917, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(10) The term 'car service' in this act shall include the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange and return of locomotives, cars and other vehicles used in the transportation of property, including special types of equipment and the supply of trains, by any carrier by railroad subject to this act.

"(11) It shall be the duty of every carrier by railroad subject to this act to furnish safe and adequate car service and to establish, observe and enforce just and reasonable rules, regulations and practices with respect to car service; and every unjust and unreasonable rule, regulation and practice with respect to car service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

"(12) It shall also be the duty of every carrier by railroad to make just and reasonable distribution of cars for transportation of coal among the coal mines served by it, whether located upon its line or lines or customarily dependent upon it for car supply. During

any period when the supply of cars available for such service does not equal the requirements of such mines it shall be the duty of the carrier to maintain and apply just and reasonable ratings of such mines and to count each and every car furnished to or used by any such mine for transportation of coal against the mine. Failure or refusal so to do shall be unlawful, and in respect of each car not so counted shall be deemed a separate offense, and the carrier, receiver or operating trustee so failing or refusing shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $100 for each offense, which may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"(13) The commission is hereby authorized by general or special orders to require all carriers by railroad subject to this act, or any of them, to file with it from time to time their rules and regulations with respect to car service, and the commission may in its discretion direct that such rules and regulations shall be incorporated in their schedules showing rates, fares and charges for transportation, and be subject to any or all of the provisions of this act relating thereto.

"(14) The commission may, after hearing, on a complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, establish reasonable rules, regulations and practices with respect to car service by carriers by railroad subject to this act, including the compensation to be paid for the use of any locomotive, car or other vehicle not owned by the carrier using it and the penalties or other sanctions for nonobservance of such rules, regulations or practices.

"(15) Whenever the commission is of opinion that shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic or other emergency requiring immediate action exists in any section of the country, the commission shall have and it is hereby given authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, and with or without notice, hearing or the making or filing of a report, according as the commission may determine: (a) to suspend the operation of any or all rules, regulations or practices then established with respect to car service for such time as may be determined by the commission; (b) to make such just and reasonable directions with respect to car service without regard to the ownership as between carriers of locomotives, cars and other vehicles during such emergency as in its opinion will best promote the service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people, upon such terms of compensation as between the carriers as they may agree upon or in the event of their disagreement, as the commission may after subsequent hearing find to be just and reasonable; (c) to require such joint or common use of terminals, including main-line track or tracks for a reasonable distance outside of such terminals, as in its opinion will best meet the emergency and serve the public interest, and upon such terms as between the carriers as they may agree upon or, in the event of their disagreement, as the commission may after subsequent hearing find to be just and reasonable; and (d) to give directions for preference or priority in transportation, embargoes or movement of traffic under permits, at such time and for such periods as it may determine, and to modify, change, suspend or annul them. In time of war or threatened war the president may certify to the commission that it is essential to the national defense and security that certain traffic shall have preference or priority in transportation and the commission shall under power herein conferred direct that such preference or priority be afforded

"(16) Whenever the commission is of opinion that any carrier by railroad subject to this act is for any reason unable to transport the traffic offered it so as properly to serve the public, it may upon the same procedure as provided in paragraph (15) make such just and reasonable directions with respect to the handling, routing and movement of the traffic of such carrier and its distribution over other lines of roads, as in the opinion of the commission will best promote the service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people, and upon such terms as between the carriers as they may agree upon, or, in the event of their disagreement, as the commission may after subsequent hearing find to be just and reasonable.

"(17) The directions of the commission as to car service and to the matters referred to in paragraphs (15) and (16) may be made through and by such agents or agencies as the commission shall designate and appoint for that purpose. It shall be the duty of all carriers by railroad subject to this act and of their officers, agents and employes to obey strictly and conform promptly to such orders or directions of the commission and in case of failure or refusal on the part of any carrier, receiver or operating trustee to comply with any such order or direction such carrier, receiver or trustee shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each such offense and $50 for each and every day of continuance of such offense, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall impair or affect the right of a state in the exercise of its police power to require just and reasonable freight and passenger service for intrastate business, except in so far as such requirement is inconsistent with any lawful order of the commission made under the provisions of this act.

"(18) After ninety days after this paragraph takes effect no carrier by railroad subject to this act shall undertake the extension of its line of railroad or the construction of a new line of railroad or shall acquire or operate any line of railroad or extension thereof or shall engage in transportation under this act over or by means of such additional or extended line of railroad, unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require the construction or operation, or construction and operation, of such additional or extended line of railroad, and no carrier by railroad subject to this act shall abandon all or any portion of a line of railroad, or the operation thereof, unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity permit of such abandonment.

"(19) The application for and issuance of any such certificate shall be under such rules and regulations as to hearings and other matters as the commission may from time to time prescribe, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all such proceedings. Upon receipt of any application for such certificate the commission shall cause notice thereof to be given to and a copy filed with the governor of each state in which such additional or extended line of railroad is proposed to be constructed or operated or all or any portion of a line of railroad, or the operation thereof, is proposed to be abandoned with the right to be heard as hereinafter provided with respect to the hearing of complaints or the issuance of securities; and said notice shall also be published for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in each coun-

ty in or through which said line of railroad is constructed or operates.

"(20) The commission shall have power to issue such certificate as prayed for or to refuse to issue it or to issue it for a portion or portions of a line of railroad, or extension thereof, described in the application or for the partial exercise only of such right or privilege and may attach to the issuance of the certificate such terms and conditions as in its judgment the public convenience and necessity may require. From and after issuance of such certificate, and not before, the carrier by railroad may, without securing approval other than such certificate, comply with the terms and conditions contained in or attached to the issuance of such certificate and proceed with the construction, operation or abandonment covered thereby. Any construction, operation or abandonment contrary to the provisions of this paragraph or of paragraph (18) or (19) of this section may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the United States, the commission, any commission or regulating body of the state or states affected, or any party in interest; and any carrier which, or any director, officer, receiver, operating trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by such carrier, who knowingly authorizes, consents to or permits any violation of the provisions of this paragraph or of paragraph (18) of this section, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

"(21) The commission may, after hearing, in a proceeding upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, authorize or require by order any carrier by railroad subject to this act, party to such proceeding, to provide itself with safe and adequate facilities for performing as a common carrier its car service as that term is used in this act and to extend its line or lines: Provided, That no such authorization or order shall be made unless the commission finds, as to such extension, that it is reasonably required in the interest of public convenience and necessity or as to such extension or facilities that the expense involved therein will not impair the ability of the carrier to perform its duty to the public. Any carrier subject to this act which refuses or neglects to comply with any order of the commission made in pursuance of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each day during which such refusal or neglect continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"(22) The authority of the commission conferred by paragraphs (18) to (21), both inclusive, shall not extend to the construction or abandonment of spur, industrial, team, switching or side tracks, located or to be located wholly within one state, or of street, suburban or interurban electric railways, which are not operated as a part or parts of a general steam railroad system of transportation."

Sec. 403. The fifteenth and sixteenth paragraphs of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, added to such section by the act entitled "An act to amend the act to regulate commerce, as amended, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 10, 1917, are hereby amended by inserting "(23)" at the beginning of such fifteenth paragraph and "(24)" at the beginning of such sixteenth paragraph.

Sec. 404. Section 2 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property or the transmission of intelligence, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation or transmission of a like kind of traffic or message under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

Sec. 405. The first paragraph of section 3 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning thereof.

Section 3 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by adding after the first paragraph a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(2) From and after July 1, 1920, no carrier by railroad subject to the provisions of this act shall deliver or relinquish possession at destination of any freight transported by it until all tariff rates and charges thereon have been paid, except under such rules and regulations as the commission may from time to time prescribe to assure prompt payment of all such rates and charges and to prevent unjust discrimination: Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit any carrier from extending credit in connection with rates and charges on freight transported for the United States, for any department, bureau or agency thereof, or for any state or territory or political subdivision thereof, or for the District of Columbia."

The second paragraph of section 3 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) All carriers, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines and for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of passengers or property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates, fares and charges between such connecting lines, or unduly prejudice any such connecting line in the distribution of traffic that is not specifically routed by the shipper.

"(4) If the commission finds it to be in the public interest and to be practicable, without substantially impairing the ability of a carrier owning or entitled to the enjoyment of terminal facilities to handle its own business, it shall have power to require the use of any such terminal facilities, including main line track or tracks for a reasonable distance outside of such terminal, of any carrier, by another carrier or other carriers, on such terms and for such compensation as the carriers affected may agree upon, or in the event of a failure to agree, as the commission may fix as just and reasonable for the use so required, to be ascertained on the principle controlling compensation in condemnation proceedings. Such compensation shall be paid or adequately secured before the enjoyment of the use may be commenced. If under this paragraph the use of such terminal facilities of any carrier is required to be given to another carrier or other carriers and the carrier whose terminal facilities are required to be so used is not satisfied with the terms fixed for such use, or if the amount of compensation so fixed is not duly and promptly paid, the carrier whose terminal facilities have thus been required to be given to another carrier or other carriers shall

be entitled to recover, by suit or action against such other carrier or carriers, proper damages for any injuries sustained by it as the result of compliance with such requirement, or just compensation for such use, or both, as the case may be."

Sec. 406. Section 4 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. (1) That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through rate than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, That upon application to the commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section; but in exercising the authority conferred upon it in this proviso the commission shall not permit the establishment of any charge to or from the more distant point that is not reasonably compensatory for the service performed; and if a circuitous rail line or route is, because of such circuity, granted authority to meet the charges of a more direct line or route to or from competitive points and to maintain higher charges to or from intermediate points on its line, the authority shall not include intermediate points as to which the haul of the petitioning line or route is not longer than that of the direct line or route between the competitive points; and no such authorization shall be granted on account of merely potential water competition not actually in existence: And provided further, That rates, fares or charges existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act by virtue of orders of the commission or as to which application has theretofore been filed with the commission and not yet acted upon, shall not be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section until the further order of or a determination by the commission.

"(2) Wherever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition."

Sec. 407. The first paragraph of section 5 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. (1) That, except upon specific approval by order of the commission as in this section provided, and except as provided in paragraph (16) of section 1 of this act, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to this act to enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense: Provided, That whenever the commission is of opinion, after hearing upon application of any carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property subject to this act or upon its own initiative, that the division of their traffic or earnings, to the extent indicated by the commission, will be in the interest of better service to the public or economy in operation, and will not unduly restrain competition, the commission shall have authority by order to approve and authorize, if assented to by all the carriers involved, such division of traffic or earnings, under such rules and regulations and for such consideration as between such carriers and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be found by the commission to be just and reasonable in the premises.

"(2) Whenever the commission is of opinion, after hearing, upon application of any carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property subject to this act, that the acquisition to the extent indicated by the commission by one of such carriers of the control of any other such carrier or carriers either under a lease or by the purchase of stock or in any other manner not involving the consolidation of such carriers into a single system for ownership and operation, will be in the public interest, the commission shall have authority by order to approve and authorize such acquisition, under such rules and regulations and for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as shall be found by the commission to be just and reasonable in the premises.

"(3) The commission may from time to time for good cause shown make such orders, supplemental to any order made under paragraph (1) or (2), as it may deem necessary or appropriate.

"(4) The commission shall as soon as practicable prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of the railway properties of the continental United States into a limited number of systems. In the division of such railways into such systems under such plan, competition shall be preserved as fully as possible and wherever practicable the existing routes and channels of trade and commerce shall be maintained. Subject to the foregoing requirements, the several systems shall be so arranged that the cost of transportation as between competitive systems and as related to the values of the properties through which the service is rendered shall be the same, so far as practicable, so that these systems can employ uniform rates in the movement of competitive traffic and under efficient management earn substantially the same rate of return upon the value of their respective railway properties.

"(5) When the commission has agreed upon a tentative plan, it shall give the same due publicity and upon reasonable notice, including notice to the governor of each state, shall hear all persons who may file or present objections thereto. The commission is authorized to prescribe a procedure for such hearings and to fix a time for bringing them to a close. After the hearings are at an end the commission shall adopt a plan for such consolidation and publish the same; but it may at any time thereafter, upon its own motion or upon application, reopen the subject for such changes or modifications as in its judgment will promote the public interest. The consolidations herein provided for shall be in harmony with such plan.

"(6) It shall be lawful for two or more carriers by railroad, subject to this act, to consolidate their properties or any part thereof, into one corporation for the ownership, management and operation of the properties theretofore in separate ownership, management and operation, under the following conditions:

"(a) The proposed consolidation must be in harmony with and in furtherance of the complete plan of consolidation mentioned in paragraph (5) and must be approved by the commission;

"(b) The bonds at par of the corporation which is to become the owner of the consolidated properties, together with the outstanding capital stock at par of such corporation, shall not exceed the value of the consolidated properties as determined by the commission. The value of the properties sought to be consolidated shall be ascertained by the commission under section 19a of this act and it shall be the duty of the commission to proceed immediately to the ascertainment of such value for the properties involved in a proposed consolidation upon the filing of the application for such consolidation,

"(c) Whenever two or more carriers propose a consolidation under this section, they shall present their application therefor to the commission, and thereupon the commission shall notify the governor of each state in which any part of the properties sought to be consolidated is situated and the carriers involved in the proposed consolidation, of the time and place for a public hearing. If after such hearing the commission finds that the public interest will be promoted by the consolidation and that the conditions of this section have been or will be fulfilled, it may enter an order approving and authorizing such consolidation, with such modifications and upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, and thereupon such consolidation may be effected, in accordance with such order, if all the carriers involved assent thereto, the law of any state or the decision or order of any state authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

"(7) The power and authority of the commission to approve and authorize the consolidation of two or more carriers shall extend and apply to the consolidation of four express companies into the American Railway Express company, a Delaware corporation, if application for such approval and authority is made to the commission within thirty days after the passage of this amendatory act: and pending the decision of the commission such consolidation shall not be dissolved.

"(8) The carriers affected by any order made under the foregoing provisions of this section and any corporation organized to effect a consolidation approved and authorized in such order shall be and they are hereby relieved from the operation of the 'antitrust laws,' as designated in section 1 of the act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 15, 1914, and of all other restraints or prohibitions by law, state or federal, in so far as may be necessary to enable them to do anything authorized or required by any order made under and pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section."

Sec. 408. The paragraph of section 5 of the interstate commerce act, added to such section by section 11 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved Aug. 24, 1912, is hereby amended by inserting "(9)" at the beginning thereof.

The two paragraphs of section 11 of such act of Aug. 24, 1912, which follow the paragraph added by such section to section 5 of the interstate commerce act, are hereby made a part of section 5 of the interstate commerce act. The first paragraph so made a part of section 5 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(10)" at the beginning thereof and the second such paragraph is hereby amended by inserting "(11)" at the beginning thereof

Sec. 409. Section 6 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph, "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, "(3)" at the beginning of the third paragraph, "(4)" at the beginning of the fourth paragraph, "(5)" at the beginning of the fifth paragraph, "(6)" at the beginning of the sixth paragraph, "(7)" at the beginning of the seventh paragraph, "(8)" at the beginning of the eighth paragraph, "(9)" at the beginning of the ninth paragraph, "(10)" at the beginning of the tenth paragraph, "(11)" at the beginning of the eleventh paragraph, "(12)" at the beginning of the twelfth paragraph, and "(13)" at the beginning of the thirteenth paragraph.

Sec. 410. The third paragraph of section 6 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That the commission is hereby authorized to make suitable rules and regulations for the simplification of schedules of rates, fares, charges and classifications and to permit in such rules and regulations the filing of an amendment of or change in any rate, fare, charge or classification without filing complete schedules covering rates, fares, charges or classifications not changed if, in its judgment, not inconsistent with the public interest."

Sec. 411. The seventh paragraph of section 6 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by striking out the proviso at the end.

Sec. 412. The two paragraphs under (a) of the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended so as to be combined into one paragraph to read as follows:

"(a) To establish physical connection between the lines of the rail carrier and the dock at which interchange of passenger or property is to be made by directing the rail carrier to make suitable connection between its line and a track or tracks which have been constructed from the dock to the limits of the railroad right of way, or by directing either or both the rail and water carrier, individually or in connection with one another, to construct and connect with the lines of the rail carrier a track or tracks to the dock. The commission shall have full authority to determine and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which these connecting tracks shall be operated, and it may, either in the construction or the operation of such tracks, determine what sum shall be paid to or by either carrier: Provided, That construction required by the commission under the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to the same restrictions as to findings of public convenience and necessity and other matters as its construction required under section 1 of this act."

Sec. 413. Paragraph (c) of the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) To establish proportional rates or maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, proportional rates, by rail to and from the ports to which the traffic is brought, or from which it is taken by the water carrier, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply. By proportional rates are meant those which differ from the corresponding local rates to and from the port and which apply only to traffic which has been brought to the port or is carried from the port by a common carrier by water."

Sec. 414. Section 10 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting

"(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph, "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, "(3)" at the beginning of the third paragraph, and "(4)" at the beginning of the fourth paragraph, and by inserting after the words "transportation of passengers or property," in the proviso in the first paragraph thereof, the words "or the transmission of intelligence."

Sec. 415. Section 12 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph, "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, "(3)" at the beginning of the third paragraph, "(4)" at the beginning of the fourth paragraph, "(5)" at the beginning of the fifth paragraph, "(6)" at the beginning of the sixth paragraph, and "(7)" at the beginning of the seventh paragraph.

Sec. 416. Section 13 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph and "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, and by adding at the end thereof two new paragraphs to read as follows:

"(3) Whenever in any investigation under the provisions of this act, or in any investigation instituted upon petition of the carrier concerned, which petition is hereby authorized to be filed, there shall be brought in issue any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice, made or imposed by authority of any state, or initiated by the president during the period of federal control, the commission, before proceeding to hear and dispose of such issue, shall cause the state or states interested to be notified of the proceeding. The commission may confer with the authorities of any state having regulatory jurisdiction over the class of persons and corporations subject to this act with respect to the relationship between rate structures and practices of carriers subject to the jurisdiction of such state bodies and of the commission; and to that end is authorized and empowered under rules to be prescribed by it, and which may be modified from time to time, to hold joint hearings with any such state regulating bodies on any matters wherein the commission is empowered to act and where the rate-making authority of a state is or may be affected by the action taken by the commission. The commission is also authorized to avail itself of the co-operation, services, records and facilities of such state authorities in the enforcement of any provision of this act.

"(4) Whenever in any such investigation the commission after full hearing finds that any such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice causes any undue or unreasonable advantage, preference or prejudice as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce on the one hand and interstate or foreign commerce on the other hand, or any undue, unreasonable or unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce, which is hereby forbidden and declared to be unlawful, it shall prescribe the rate, fare or charge, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, thereafter to be charged and the classification, regulation or practice thereafter to be observed, in such manner as, in its judgment, will remove such advantage, preference, prejudice or discrimination. Such rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations and practices shall be observed while in effect by the carriers parties to such proceeding affected thereby, the law of any state or the decision or order of any state authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

Sec. 417. Section 14 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph, "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, and "(3)" at the beginning of the third paragraph.

Sec. 418. The first four paragraphs of section 15 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. (1) That whenever, after full hearing, upon a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative, either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever, the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rate, fare or charge whatsoever demanded, charged or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classification, regulation or practice whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act, is or will be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate, fare or charge, or rates, fares or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, to be charged (or in the case of a through route where one of the carriers is a water line, the maximum rates, fares and charges applicable thereto), and what individual or joint classification, regulation or practice is or will be just, fair and reasonable to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds that the same does or will exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand or collect any rate, fare or charge for such transportation or transmission other than the rate, fare or charge so prescribed or in excess of the maximum or less than the minimum so prescribed, as the case may be, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed.

"(2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, all orders of the commission other than orders for the payment of money shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force until its further order, or for a specified period of time according as shall be prescribed in the order, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"(3) The commission may and it shall whenever deemed by it to be necessary or desirable in the public interest, after full hearing upon complaint or upon its own initiative without a complaint, establish through routes, joint classifications and joint rates, fares or charges, applicable to the transportation of passengers or property, or the maxima or minima, or maxima and minima, to be charged (or in the case of a through route where one of the carriers is a water line, the maximum rates, fares and charges applicable thereto), and the divisions of such rates, fares or charges as hereinafter provided and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated; and this provision, except as herein otherwise provided, shall apply when one of the carriers is a water line. The commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification or practice, or any rate, fare or charge between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business,

and railroads of a different character; nor shall the commission have the right to establish any route, classification or practice, or any rate, fare or charge when the transportation is wholly by water, and any transportation by water affected by this act shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water.

"(4) In establishing any such through route the commission shall not (except as provided in section 3, and except where one of the carriers is a water line) require any carrier by railroad, without its consent, to embrace in such route substantially less than the entire length of its railroad and of any intermediate railroad operated in conjunction and under a common management or control therewith, which lies between the termini of such proposed through route, unless such inclusion of lines would make the through route unreasonably long as compared with another practicable through route which could otherwise be established: Provided, That in time of shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic or other emergency declared by the commission it may (either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleadings by the interested carrier or carriers, and with or without notice, hearing or the making or filing of a report, according as the commission may determine) establish temporarily such through routes as in its opinion are necessary or desirable in the public interest.

"(5) Transportation wholly by railroad of ordinary live stock in carload lots destined to or received at public stockyards shall include all necessary service of unloading and reloading en route, delivery at public stockyards of inbound shipments into suitable pens, and receipt and loading at such yards of outbound shipments, without extra charge therefor to the shipper, consignee or owner, except in cases where the unloading or reloading en route is at the request of the shipper, consignee or owner, or to try an intermediate market, or to comply with quarantine regulations. The commission may prescribe or approve just and reasonable rules governing each of such excepted services. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the duties and liabilities of the carriers now existing by virtue of law respecting the transportation of other than ordinary live stock, or the duty of performing service as to shipments other than those to or from public stockyards."

"(6) Whenever after full hearing upon complaint or upon its own initiative, the commission is of opinion that the divisions of joint rates, fares or charges applicable to the transportation of passengers or property are or will be unjust, unreasonable, inequitable or unduly preferential or prejudicial as between the carriers parties thereto (whether agreed upon by such carriers, or any of them, or otherwise established), the commission shall by order prescribe the just, reasonable and equitable divisions thereof to be received by the several carriers, and in cases where the joint rate, fare or charge was established pursuant to a finding or order of the commission and the divisions thereof are found by it to have been unjust, unreasonable or inequitable, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, the commission may also by order determine what (for the period subsequent to the filing of the complaint or petition or the making of the order of investigation) would have been the just, reasonable and equitable divisions thereof to be received by the several carriers and require adjustment to be made in accordance therewith. In so prescribing and determining the divisions of joint rates, fares and charges the commission shall give due consideration, among other things, to the efficiency with which the carriers concerned are operated, the amount of revenue required to pay their respective operating expenses, taxes and a fair return on their railway property held for and used in the service of transportation and the importance to the public of the transportation services of such carriers; and also whether any particular participating carrier is an originating, intermediate or delivering line, and any other fact or circumstance which would ordinarily, without regard to the mileage haul, entitle one carrier to a greater or less proportion than another carrier of the joint rate, fare or charge.

"(7) Whenever there shall be filed with the commission any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare or charge, or any new individual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare or charge, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint at once and, if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the commission, upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension, may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice, but not for a longer period than 120 days beyond the time when it would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice goes into effect, the commission may make such order with reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after it had become effective. If any such hearing cannot be concluded within the period of suspension, as above stated, the commission may extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding thirty days, and if the proceeding has not been concluded and an order made at the expiration of such thirty days, the proposed change of rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice shall go into effect at the end of such period, but, in case of a proposed increased rate or charge for or in respect to the transportation of property, the commission may by order require the interested carrier or carriers to keep accurate account in detail of all amounts received by reason of such increase, specifying by whom and in whose behalf such amounts are paid, and upon completion of the hearing and decision may by further order require the interested carrier or carriers to refund, with interest, to the persons in whose behalf such amounts were paid such portion of such increased rates or charges as by its decision shall be found not justified. At any hearing involving a rate, fare or charge increased after Jan. 1, 1910, or of a rate, fare or charge sought to be increased after the passage of this act, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate, fare or charge, or proposed increased rate, fare or charge, is just and reasonable shall be upon the carrier and the commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible."

Sec. 419. The fifth paragraph of section 15 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(8)" at the beginning of such paragraph.

Sec. 420. Section 15 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting after

the fifth paragraph two new paragraphs, to read as follows:

"(9) Whenever property is diverted or delivered by one carrier to another carrier contrary to routing instructions in the bill of lading, unless such diversion or delivery is in compliance with a lawful order, rule or regulation of the commission, such carriers shall, in a suit or action in any court of competent jurisdiction, be jointly and severally liable to the carrier thus deprived of its right to participate in the haul of the property for the total amount of the rate or charge it would have received had it participated in the haul of the property. The carrier to which the property is thus diverted shall not be liable in such suit or action if it can show, the burden of proof being upon it, that before carrying the property it had no notice, by bill of lading, waybill or otherwise, of the routing instructions. In any judgment which may be rendered the plaintiff shall be allowed to recover against the defendant a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed in the case.

"(10) With respect to traffic not routed by the shipper, the commission may, whenever the public interest and a fair distribution of the traffic require, direct the route which such traffic shall take after it arrives at the terminus of one carrier or at a junction point with another carrier, and is to be there delivered to another carrier."

Sec. 421. Section 15 of the interstate commerce act is hereby further amended by inserting "(11)" at the beginning of the sixth paragraph, "(12)" at the beginning of the seventh paragraph, "(13)" at the beginning of the eighth paragraph, and "(14)" at the beginning of the ninth paragraph.

Sec. 422. The interstate commerce act is further amended by inserting after section 15 a new section to be known as section 15a and to read as follows:

"Sec. 15a. (1) When used in this section the term 'rates' means rates, fares and charges, and all classifications, regulations and practices relating thereto: the term 'carrier' means a carrier by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water, within the continental United States, subject to this act, excluding (a) sleeping-car companies and express companies, (b) street or suburban electric railways unless operated as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation, (c) interurban electric railways unless operated as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation or engaged in the general transportation of freight, and (d) any belt line railroad, terminal switching railroad, or other terminal facility owned exclusively and maintained, operated and controlled by any state or political subdivision thereof; and the term 'net railway operating income' means railway operating income, including in the computation thereof debits and credits arising from equipment rents and joint facility rents.

"(2) In the exercise of its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates the commission shall initiate, modify, establish or adjust such rates so that carriers as a whole (or as a whole in each of such rate groups or territories as the commission may from time to time designate) will, under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way, structures and equipment, earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation: Provided, That the commission shall have reasonable latitude to modify or adjust any particular rate which it may find to be unjust or unreasonable, and to prescribe different rates for different sections of the country.

"(3) The commission shall from time to time determine and make public what percentage of such aggregate property value constitutes a fair return thereon, and such percentage shall be uniform for all rate groups or territories which may be designated by the commission. In making such determination it shall give due consideration, among other things, to the transportation needs of the country and the necessity (under honest, efficient and economical management of existing transportation facilities) of enlarging such facilities in order to provide the people of the United States with adequate transportation: Provided, That during the two years beginning March 1, 1920, the commission shall take as such fair return a sum equal to 5½ per centum of such aggregate value, but may, in its discretion, add thereto a sum not exceeding one-half of 1 per centum of such aggregate value to make provision in whole or in part for improvements, betterments or equipment, which, according to the accounting system prescribed by the commission, are chargeable to capital account.

"(4) For the purpose of this section, such aggregate value of the property of the carriers shall be determined by the commission from time to time and as often as may be necessary. The commission may utilize the results of its investigation under section 19a of this act, in so far as deemed by it available, and shall give due consideration to all the elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes, and shall give to the property investment account of the carriers only that consideration which under such law it is entitled to in establishing values for rate-making purposes. Whenever pursuant to section 19a of this act the value of the railway property of any carrier held for and used in the service of transportation has been finally ascertained, the value so ascertained shall be deemed by the commission to be the value thereof for the purpose of determining such aggregate value.

"(5) Inasmuch as it is impossible (without regulation and control in the interest of the commerce of the United States considered as a whole) to establish uniform rates upon competitive traffic which will adequately sustain all the carriers which are engaged in such traffic and which are indispensable to the communities to which they render the service of transportation, without enabling some of such carriers to receive a net railway operating income substantially and unreasonably in excess of a fair return upon the value of their railway property held for and used in the service of transportation, it is hereby declared that any carrier which receives such an income so in excess of a fair return, shall hold such part of the excess, as hereinafter prescribed, as trustee for, and shall pay it to, the United States.

"(6) If, under the provisions of this section, any carrier receives for any year a net railway operating income in excess of 6 per centum of the value of the railway property held for and used by it in the service of transportation, one-half of such excess shall be placed in a reserve fund established and maintained by such carrier and the remaining one-half thereof shall, within the first four months following the close of the period for which such computation is made, be recoverable by and paid to the commission for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a general railroad contingent fund as hereinafter described. For the purposes of this paragraph the value of the railway property and the net railway operating income of a group of carriers, which the commission finds are under

common control and management and are operated as a single system, shall be computed for the system as a whole irrespective of the separate ownership and accounting returns of the various parts of such system. In the case of any carrier which has accepted the provisions of section 209 of this amendatory act the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable to the income for any period prior to Sept. 1, 1920. The value of such railway property shall be determined by the commission in the manner provided in paragraph (4).

"(7) For the purpose of paying dividends or interest on its stocks, bonds or other securities, or rent for leased roads, a carrier may draw from the reserve fund established and maintained by it under the provisions of this section to the extent that its net railway operating income for any year is less than a sum equal to 6 per centum of the value of the railway property held for and used by it in the service of transportation, determined as provided in paragraph (6); but such fund shall not be drawn upon for any other purpose.

"(8) Such reserve fund need not be accumulated and maintained by any carrier beyond a sum equal to 5 per centum of the value of its railway property determined as herein provided, and when such fund is so accumulated and maintained the portion of its excess income which the carrier is permitted to retain under paragraph (6) may be used by it for any lawful purpose.

"(9) The commission shall prescribe rules and regulations for the determination and recovery of the excess income payable to it under this section, and may require such security and prescribe such reasonable terms and conditions in connection therewith as it may find necessary. The commission shall make proper adjustments to provide for the computation of excess income for a portion of a year, and for a year in which a change in the percentage constituting a fair return or in the value of a carrier's railway property becomes effective.

"(10) The general railroad contingent fund so to be recoverable by and paid to the commission and all accretions thereof shall be a revolving fund and shall be administered by the commission. It shall be used by the commission in furtherance of the public interest in railway transportation either by making loans to carriers to meet expenditures for capital account or to refund maturing securities originally issued for capital account, or by purchasing transportation equipment and facilities and leasing the same to carriers, as hereinafter provided. Any moneys in the fund not so employed shall be invested in obligations of the United States or deposited in authorized depositaries of the United States subject to the rules promulgated from time to time by the secretary of the treasury relating to government deposits.

"(11) A carrier may at any time make application to the commission for a loan from the general railroad contingent fund, setting forth the amount of the loan and the term for which it is desired, the purpose of the loan and the uses to which it will be applied, the present and prospective ability of the applicant to repay the loan and meet the requirements of its obligations in that regard, the character and value of the security offered, and the extent to which the public convenience and necessity will be served. The application shall be accompanied by statements showing such facts and details as the commission may require with respect to the physical situation, ownership, capitalization, indebtedness, contract obligations, operations and earning power of the applicant, together with such other facts relating to the propriety and expediency of granting the loan applied for and the ability of the applicant to make good the obligation, as the commission may deem pertinent to the inquiry.

"(12) If the commission, after such hearing and investigation, with or without notice, as it may direct, finds that the making in whole or in part of the proposed loan from the general railroad contingent fund is necessary to enable the applicant properly to meet the transportation needs of the public and that the prospective earning power of the applicant and the character and value of the security offered are such as to furnish reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor, and to meet its other obligations in connection with such loan, the commission may make a loan to the applicant from such railroad contingent fund, in such amount, for such length of time and under such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. The commission shall also prescribe the security to be furnished, which shall be adequate to secure the loan. All such loans shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually to the commission. Such loans when repaid, and all interest paid thereon, shall be placed in the general railroad contingent fund.

"(13) A carrier may at any time make application to the commission for the lease to it of transportation equipment or facilities, purchased from the general railroad contingent fund, setting forth the kind and amount of such equipment or facilities and the term for which it is desired to be leased, the uses to which it is proposed to put such equipment or facilities, the present and prospective ability of the applicant to pay the rental charges thereon and to meet the requirements of its obligations under the lease, and the extent to which the public convenience and necessity will be served. The application shall be accompanied by statements showing such facts and details as the commission may require with respect to the physical situation, ownership, capitalization, indebtedness, contract obligations, operation and earning power of the applicant, together with such other facts relating to the propriety and expediency of leasing such equipment or facilities to the applicant as the commission may deem pertinent to the inquiry.

"(14) If the commission, after such hearing and investigation, with or without notice, as it may direct, finds that the leasing to the applicant of such equipment or facilities, in whole or in part, is necessary to enable the applicant properly to meet the transportation needs of the public and that the prospective earning power of the applicant is such as to furnish reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to pay promptly the rental charges and meet its other obligations under such lease, the commission may lease such equipment or facilities purchased by it from the general railroad contingent fund to the applicant for such length of time and under such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. The rental charges provided in every such lease shall be at least sufficient to pay a return of 6 per centum per annum, plus allowance for depreciation, determined as provided in paragraph (5) of section 20 of this act, upon the value of the equipment or facilities leased thereunder. All rental charges and other payments received by the commission in connection with such equipment and facilities, including amounts received under any sale thereof, shall be placed in the general railroad contingent fund.

"(15) The commission may from time to time purchase, contract for the construction,

repair and replacement of, and sell, equipment and facilities and enter into and carry out contracts and other obligations in connection therewith, to the extent that moneys included in the general railroad contingent fund are available therefor, and in so far as necessary to enable it to secure and supply equipment and facilities to carriers whose applications therefor are approved under the provisions of this section and to maintain and dispose of such equipment and facilities.

"(16) The commission may from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this section respecting the making of loans and the lease of equipment and facilities.

"(17) The provisions of this section shall not be construed as depriving shippers of their right to reparation in case of overcharges, unlawfully excessive or discriminatory rates, or rates excessive in their relation to other rates, but no shipper will be entitled to recover upon the sole ground that any particular rate may reflect a proportion of excess income to be paid by the carrier to the commission in the public interest under the provisions of this section.

"(18) Any carrier, or any corporation organized to construct and operate a railroad, proposing to undertake the construction and operation of a new line of railroad may apply to the commission for permission to retain for a period not to exceed ten years all or any part of its earnings derived from such new construction in excess of the amount heretofore in this section provided, for such disposition as it may lawfully make of the same, and the commission may, in its discretion, grant such permission, conditioned, however, upon the completion of the work of construction within a period to be designated by the commission in its order granting such permission."

Sec. 423. The first paragraph of section 16 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of such paragraph.

Sec. 424. The second paragraph of section 16 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(2)" at the beginning of such paragraph and by striking out the last sentence thereof, and adding:

"(3) All actions at law by carriers subject to this act for recovery of their charges, or any part thereof, shall be begun within three years from the time the cause of action accrues and not after. All complaints for the recovery of damages shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after, unless the carrier, after the expiration of such two years or within ninety days before such expiration, begins an action for recovery of charges in respect of the same service, in which case such period of two years shall be extended to and including ninety days from the time such action by the carrier is begun. In either case the cause of action in respect of a shipment of property shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to accrue upon delivery or tender of delivery thereof by the carrier, and not after. A petition for the enforcement of an order for the payment of money shall be filed in the district court or state court within one year from the date of the order and not after."

Sec. 425. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of section 16 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended by inserting "(4)" at the beginning of the third paragraph, "(5)" at the beginning of the fourth paragraph, "(6)" at the beginning of the fifth paragraph, and "(7)" at the beginning of the sixth paragraph.

Sec. 426. The seventh paragraph of section 16 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(8) Any carrier, any officer, representative or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of sections 3, 13 or 15 of this act shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $5,000 for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense."

Sec. 427. The eighth and ninth paragraphs of section 16 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended by inserting "(9)" at the beginning of the eighth paragraph and "(10)" at the beginning of the ninth paragraph.

Sec. 428. The tenth paragraph of section 16 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(11) The commission may employ such attorneys as it finds necessary for proper legal aid and service of the commission or its members in the conduct of their work, or for proper representation of the public interests in investigations made by it or cases or proceedings pending before it, whether at the commission's own instance or upon complaint, or to appear for or represent the commission in any case in court; and the expenses of such employment shall be paid out of the appropriation for the commission."

Sec. 429. The eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of section 16 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended by inserting "(12)" at the beginning of the eleventh paragraph and "(13)" at the beginning of the twelfth paragraph.

Sec. 430. Section 17 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph.

Sec. 431. The second paragraph of section 17 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) The commission is hereby authorized by its order to divide the members thereof into as many divisions (each to consist of not less than three members) as it may deem necessary, which may be changed from time to time. Such divisions shall be denominated, respectively, division one, division two, and so forth. Any commissioner may be assigned to and may serve upon such division or divisions as the commission may direct, and the senior in service of the commissioners constituting any of said divisions shall act as chairman thereof. In case of vacancy in any division or of absence or inability to serve thereon of any commissioner thereto assigned, the chairman of the commission or any commissioner designated by him for that purpose may temporarily serve on said division until the commission shall otherwise order."

Sec. 432. The third and fourth paragraphs of section 17 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended by inserting "(3)" at the beginning of the third paragraph, and "(4)" at the beginning of the fourth paragraph.

The fifth and sixth paragraphs of such section are hereby repealed.

The seventh paragraph of such section is hereby amended by inserting "(5)" at the beginning of such paragraph.

Sec. 433. Section 18 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph and "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph.

Section 19a of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph, "(b)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, "(c)" at the beginning of the seventh paragraph, "(d)" at the beginning

of the eighth paragraph, "(e)" at the beginning of the ninth paragraph, "(f)" at the beginning of the tenth paragraph, "(g)" at the beginning of the eleventh paragraph, "(h)" at the beginning of the twelfth paragraph, "(i)" at the beginning of the thirteenth paragraph, "(j)" at the beginning of the fourteenth paragraph, "(k)" at the beginning of the fifteenth paragraph, and "(l)" at the beginning of the sixteenth paragraph.

Sec. 434. Section 20 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph, "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, "(3)" at the beginning of the third paragraph and "(4)" at the beginning of the fourth paragraph.

Sec. 435. The fifth paragraph of section 20 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(5) The commission may in its discretion prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records and memoranda to be kept by carriers subject to the provisions of this act, including the accounts, records and memoranda of the movement of traffic, as well as of the receipts and expenditures of moneys. The commission shall, as soon as practicable, prescribe for carriers subject to this act the classes of property for which depreciation charges may properly be included under operating expenses, and the percentages of depreciation which shall be charged with respect to each of such classes of property, classifying the carriers as it may deem proper for this purpose. The commission may, when it deems necessary, modify the classes and percentages so prescribed. The carriers subject to this act shall not charge to operating expenses any depreciation charges on classes of property other than those prescribed by the commission or charge with respect to any class of property a percentage of depreciation other than that prescribed therefor by the commission. No such carrier shall in any case include in any form under its operating or other expenses any depreciation or other charge or expenditure included elsewhere as a depreciation charge or otherwise under its operating or other expenses. The commission shall at all times have access to all accounts, records and memoranda, including all documents, papers and correspondence now or hereafter existing, and kept or required to be kept by carriers subject to this act, and the provisions of this section respecting the preservation and destruction of books, papers and documents shall apply thereto and it shall be unlawful for such carriers to keep any other accounts, records or memoranda than those prescribed or approved by the commission, and it may employ special agents or examiners, who shall have authority under the order of the commission to inspect and examine any and all accounts, records and memoranda, including all documents, papers and correspondence now or hereafter existing, and kept or required to be kept by such carriers. This provision shall apply to receivers of carriers and operating trustees. The provisions of this section shall also apply to all accounts, records and memoranda, including all documents, papers and correspondence now or hereafter existing, kept during the period of federal control and placed by the president in the custody of carriers subject to this act."

Sec. 436. The sixth paragraph of section 20 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(6)" at the beginning of such paragraph.

The seventh paragraph of section 20 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by striking out "Par. 7" at the beginning of such paragraph and inserting "(7)" in lieu thereof.

The eighth to twelfth paragraphs, inclusive, of section 20 of the interstate commerce act are hereby amended by inserting "(8)" at the beginning of the eighth paragraph, "(9)" at the beginning of the ninth paragraph, "(10)" at the beginning of the tenth paragraph, "(11)" at the beginning of the eleventh paragraph and "(12)" at the beginning of the twelfth paragraph.

Sec. 437. The eleventh paragraph of section 20 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended by inserting immediately before the first proviso thereof the following:

"Provided, That if the loss, damage or injury occurs while the property is in the custody of a carrier by water the liability of such carrier shall be determined by and under the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water, and the liability of the initial carrier shall be the same as that of such carrier by water."

Sec. 438. The third proviso of the eleventh paragraph of section 20 of the interstate commerce act (not counting the proviso added by section 437 of this act) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Provided further, That it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to provide by rule, contract, regulation or otherwise a shorter period for giving notice of claims than ninety days, for the filing of claims than four months, and for the institution of suits than two years, such period for institution of suits to be computed from the day when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof specified in the notice."

Sec. 439. The interstate commerce act is further amended by inserting therein a new section between section 20 and section 21, to be designated section 20a, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 20a. (1) That as used in this section the term 'carrier' means a common carrier by railroad (except a street, suburban or interurban electric railway which is not operated as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation) which is subject to this act, or any corporation organized for the purpose of engaging in transportation by railroad subject to this act.

"(2) From and after 120 days after this section takes effect it shall be unlawful for any carrier to issue any share of capital stock or any bond or other evidence of interest in or indebtedness of the carrier (hereinafter in this section collectively termed 'securities'), or to assume any obligation or liability as lessor, lessee, guarantor, indorser, surety or otherwise, in respect of the securities of any other person, natural or artificial, even though permitted by the authority creating the carrier corporation, unless and until and then only to the extent that upon application by the carrier and after investigation by the commission of the purposes and uses of the proposed issue and the proceeds thereof, or of the proposed assumption of obligation or liability in respect of the securities of any other person, natural or artificial, the commission by order authorizes such issue or assumption. The commission shall make such order only if it finds that such issue or assumption: (a) is for some lawful object within its corporate purposes and compatible with the public interest, which is necessary or appropriate for or consistent with the proper performance by the carrier of service to the public as a common carrier and which will not impair its ability to perform that service, and (b) is reasonably necessary and appropriate for such purpose.

"(3) The commission shall have power by its order to grant or deny the application as made, or to grant it in part and deny it in

part, or to grant it with such modifications and upon such terms and conditions as the commission may deem necessary or appropriate in the premises, and may from time to time, for good cause shown, make such supplemental orders in the premises as it may deem necessary or appropriate and may by any such supplemental order modify the provisions of any previous order as to the particular purposes, uses and extent to which, or the conditions under which, any securities so theretofore authorized or the proceeds thereof may be applied, subject always to the requirements of the foregoing paragraph (2).

"(4) Every application for authority shall be made in such form and contain such matters as the commission may prescribe. Every such application, as also every certificate of notification hereinafter provided for, shall be made under oath, signed and filed on behalf of the carrier by its president, a vice-president, auditor, comptroller or other executive officer having knowledge of the matters therein set forth and duly designated for that purpose by the carrier.

"(5) Whenever any securities set forth and described in any application for authority or certificate of notification as pledged or held unincumbered in the treasury of the carrier shall, subsequent to the filing of such application or certificate, be sold, pledged, repledged or otherwise disposed of by the carrier, such carrier shall, within ten days after such sale, pledge, repledge or other disposition, file with the commission a certificate of notification to that effect, setting forth therein all such facts as may be required by the commission.

"(6) Upon receipt of any such application for authority the commission shall cause notice thereof to be given to and a copy filed with the governor of each state in which the applicant carrier operates. The railroad commissions, public service or utilities commissions or other appropriate state authorities of the state shall have the right to make before the commission such representations as they may deem just and proper for preserving and conserving the rights and interests of their people and the states, respectively, involved in such proceedings. The commission may hold hearings, if it sees fit, to enable it to determine its decision upon the application for authority.

"(7) The jurisdiction conferred upon the commission by this section shall be exclusive and plenary and a carrier may issue securities and assume obligations or liabilities in accordance with the provisions of this section without securing approval other than as specified herein.

"(8) Nothing herein shall be construed to imply any guaranty or obligation as to such securities on the part of the United States.

"(9) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to notes to be issued by the carrier maturing not more than two years after the date thereof and aggregating (together with all other then outstanding notes of a maturity of two years or less) not more than 5 per centum of the par value of the securities of the carrier then outstanding. In the case of securities having no par value, the par value for the purposes of this paragraph shall be the fair market value as of the date of issue. Within ten days after the making of such notes the carrier issuing the same shall file with the commission a certificate of notification, in such form as may from time to time be determined and prescribed by the commission, setting forth as nearly as may be the same matters as those required in respect of applications for authority to issue other securities: Provided, That in any subsequent funding of such notes the provisions of this section respecting other securities shall apply.

"(10) The commission shall require periodical or special reports from each carrier hereafter issuing any securities, including such notes, which shall show, in such detail as the commission may require, the disposition made of such securities and the application of the proceeds thereof.

"(11) Any security issued or any obligation or liability assumed by a carrier, for which under the provisions of this section the authorization of the commission is required, shall be void if issued or assumed without such authorization therefor having first been obtained, or if issued or assumed contrary to any term or condition of such order of authorization as modified by any order supplemental thereto entered prior to such issuance or assumption; but no security issued or obligation or liability assumed in accordance with all the terms and conditions of such an order of authorization therefor, as modified by any order supplemental thereto entered prior to such issuance or assumption, shall be rendered void because of failure to comply with any provision of this section relating to procedure and other matters preceding the entry of such order of authorization. If any security so made void or any security in respect to which the assumption of obligation or liability is so made void, is acquired by any person for value and in good faith and without notice that the issue or assumption is void, such person may in a suit or action in any court of competent jurisdiction hold jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the damage sustained by him in respect thereof the carrier which issued the security so made void, or assumed the obligation or liability so made void, and its directors, officers, attorneys and other agents who participated in any way in the authorizing, issuing, hypothecating or selling of the security so made void or in the authorizing of the assumption of the obligation or liability so made void. In case any security so made void was directly acquired from the carrier issuing it the holder may at his option rescind the transaction and upon the surrender of the security recover the consideration given therefor. Any director, officer, attorney or agent of the carrier who knowingly assents to or concurs in any issue of securities or assumptions of obligation or liability forbidden by this section, or any sale or other disposition of securities contrary to the provisions of the commission's order or orders in the premises, or any application not authorized by the commission of the funds derived by the carrier through such sale or other disposition of such securities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"(12) After Dec. 31, 1921, it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier, unless such holding shall have been authorized by order of the commission, upon due showing, in form and manner prescribed by the commission, that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected thereby. After this section takes effect it shall be unlawful for any officer or director of any carrier to receive for his own benefit, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in respect of the negotiation, hypothecation or sale of any securities issued or to be issued by such carrier, or to share in any of the proceeds thereof, or to participate in the making or paying of any dividends of an operating carrier from any funds properly included in

capital account. Any violation of these provisions shall be a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any United States court having jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Sec. 440. Section 24 of the interstate commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 24. That the commission is hereby enlarged so as to consist of eleven members, with terms of seven years, and each shall receive $12,000 compensation annually. The qualifications of the members and the manner of payment of their salaries shall be as already provided by law. Such enlargement of the commission shall be accomplished through appointment by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, of two additional interstate commerce commissioners, one for a term expiring Dec. 31, 1923, and one for a term expiring Dec. 31, 1924. The terms of the present commissioners or of any successor appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any of the present commissioners, shall expire as heretofore provided by law. Their successors and the successors of the additional commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed for the full term of seven years, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. Not more than six commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. Hereafter the salary of the secretary of the commission shall be $7,500 a year."

Sec. 441. The interstate commerce act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof three new sections, to read as follows:

"Sec. 25. (1) That every common carrier by water in foreign commerce, whose vessels are registered under the laws of the United States, shall file with the commission, within thirty days after this section becomes effective and regularly thereafter as changes are made, a schedule or schedules showing for each of its steam vessels intended to load general cargo at ports in the United States for foreign destinations (a) the ports of loading, (b) the dates upon which such vessels will commence to receive freight and dates of sailing, (c) the route and itinerary such vessels will follow and the ports of call for which cargo will be carried.

"(2) Upon application of any shipper a carrier by railroad shall make request for and the carrier by water shall upon receipt of such request name a specific rate applying for such sailing and upon such commodity as shall be embraced in the inquiry, and shall name in connection with such rate, port charges, if any, which accrue in addition to the vessel's rates and are not otherwise published by the railway as in addition to or absorbed in the railway. Vessel rates, if conditional upon quantity of shipment, must be so stated and separate rates may be provided for carload and less than carload shipments. The carrier by water, upon advices from a carrier by railroad, stating that the quoted rate is firmly accepted as applying upon a specifically named quantity of any commodity, shall, subject to such conditions as the commission by regulation may prescribe, make firm reservation from unsold space in such steam vessel as shall be required for its transportation and shall so advise the carrier by railroad, in which advices shall be included the latest available information as to prospective sailing date of such vessel.

"(3) As the matters so required to be stated in such schedule or schedules are changed or modified from time to time, the carrier shall file with the commission such changes or modifications as early as practicable after such modification is ascertained. The commission is authorized to make and publish regulations not inconsistent herewith governing the manner and form in which such carriers are to comply with the foregoing provisions. The commission shall cause to be published in compact form, for the information of shippers of commodities throughout the country, the substance of such schedules, and furnish such publications to all railway carriers subject to this act, in such quantities that railway carriers may supply to each of their agents who receive commodities for shipment in such cities and towns as may be specified by the commission, a copy of said publication; the intent being that each shipping community sufficiently important, from the standpoint of the export trade, to be so specified by the commission shall have opportunity to know the sailings and routes and to ascertain the transportation charges of such vessels engaged in foreign commerce. Each railway carrier to which such publication is furnished by the commission is hereby required to distribute the same as aforesaid and to maintain such publication as it is issued from time to time, in the hands of its agents. The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith respecting the distribution and maintenance of such publications in the several communities so specified as will further the intent of this section.

"(4) When any consignor delivers a shipment of property to any of the places so specified by the commission, to be delivered by a railway carrier to one of the vessels upon which space has been reserved at a specified rate previously ascertained, as provided herein, for the transportation by water from and for a port named in the aforesaid schedule, the railway carrier shall issue a through bill of lading to the point of destination. Such bill of lading shall name separately the charge to be paid for the railway transportation, water transportation, and port charges, if any, not included in the rail or water transportation charge; but the carrier by railroad shall not be liable to the consignor, consignee or other person interested in the shipment after its delivery to the vessel. The commission shall, in such manner as will preserve for the carrier by water the protection of limited liability provided by law, make such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as will prescribe the form of such through bill of lading. In all such cases it shall be the duty of the carrier by railroad to deliver such shipment to the vessel as a part of its undertaking as a common carrier.

"(5) The issuance of a through bill of lading covering shipments provided for herein shall not be held to constitute 'an arrangement for continuous carriage or shipment' within the meaning of this act.

"Sec. 26. That the commission may, after investigation, order any carrier by railroad subject to this act, within a time specified in the order, to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices or other safety devices which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by the commission, upon the whole or any part of its railroad, such order to be issued and published at least two years before the date specified for its fulfillment: Provided, That a carrier shall not be held to be negligent because of its failure to install such devices upon a portion of its railroad not included in the order; and any action arising because of an accident happening upon such portion of its railroad shall be determined

without consideration of the use of such devices upon another portion of its railroad. Any common carrier which refuses or neglects to comply with any order of the commission made under the authority conferred by this section shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each day that such refusal or neglect continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"Sec. 27. That this act may be cited as the interstate commerce act."

TITLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 500. It is hereby declared to be the policy of congress to promote, encourage and develop water transportation, service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of war, with the object of promoting, encouraging and developing inland waterway transportation facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, to investigate the appropriate types of boats suitable for different classes of such waterways; to investigate the subject of water terminals, both for inland waterway traffic and for through traffic by water and rail, including the necessary docks, warehouses, apparatus, equipment and appliances in connection therewith and also railroad spurs and switches connecting with such terminals, with a view to devising the types most appropriate for different locations and for the more expeditious and economical transfer or interchange of passengers or property between carriers by water and carriers by rail; to advise with communities, cities and towns regarding the appropriate location of such terminals and to co-operate with them in the preparation of plans for suitable terminal facilities; to investigate the existing status of water transportation upon the different inland waterways of the country, with a view to determining whether such waterways are being utilized to the extent of their capacity, and to what extent they are meeting the demands of traffic and whether the water carriers utilizing such waterways are interchanging traffic with the railroads; and to investigate any other matter that may tend to promote and encourage inland water transportation. It shall also be the province and duty of the secretary of war to compile, publish and distribute from time to time such useful statistics, data and information concerning transportation on inland waterways as he may deem to be of value to the commercial interests of the country.

The words "inland waterway" as used in this section shall be construed to include the Great Lakes.

Sec. 501. The effective date on and after which the provisions of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, shall become and be effective is hereby deferred and extended to Jan. 1, 1921: Provided, That such extension shall not apply in the case of any corporation organized after Jan. 12, 1918.

Sec. 502. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of the act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment has been rendered. (Approved Feb. 28, 1920.)

MINING ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale or gas, and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forests, but excluding lands acquired under the act known as the Appalachian forest act, approved March 1, 1911, and those in national parks and in lands withdrawn or reserved for military or naval uses or purposes, except as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act to citizens of the United States or to any association of such persons, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any state or territory thereof, and in the case of coal, oil, oil shale or gas to municipalities: Provided, That the United States reserves the right to extract helium from all gas produced from lands permitted, leased or otherwise granted under the provisions of this act, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior: Provided further, That in the extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands it shall be so extracted as to cause no substantial delay in the delivery of gas produced from the well to the purchaser thereof: And provided further, That citizens of another country the laws, customs or regulations of which deny similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations of this country shall not, by stock ownership, stock holding or stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of this act.

Coal.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to, and upon the petition of any qualified applicant shall, divide any of the coal lands or the deposits of coal, classified and unclassified, owned by the United States, outside of the territory of Alaska, into leasing tracts of forty acres each or multiples thereof and in such form as, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, will permit the most economical mining of the coal in such tracts, but in no case exceeding 2,560 acres in any one leasing tract, and thereafter the secretary of the interior shall, in his discretion, upon the request of any qualified applicant or on his own motion, from time to time offer such lands or deposits of coal for leasing and shall award leases thereon by competitive bidding or by such other methods as he may by general regulations adopt, to any qualified applicant: Provided, That the secretary is hereby authorized, in awarding leases for coal lands heretofore improved and occupied or claimed in good faith, to consider and recognize equitable rights of such occupants or claimants: Provided further, That where prospecting or exploratory work is necessary to determine the existence or workability of coal deposits in any unclaimed, undeveloped area, the secretary of the interior may issue to applicants qualified under this act prospecting permits for a term of two years, for not exceeding 2,560 acres; and if within two years thereafter the permittee shows to the secretary that the land contains coal in commercial quantities the permittee shall be entitled to a lease under this act for all or part of the land in his permit: And provided further, That no lease of coal under this act shall be approved or issued until after notice of the proposed lease has been given for thirty days in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the lands or deposits are situated: And provided further, That no company or corporation operating a common carrier railroad shall be given or hold a permit or lease under the provisions of this act for any coal deposits except for its own use for railroad purposes; and such limitations of use shall be expressed in all permits and leases issued to such companies or corporations, and no

such company or corporation shall receive or hold more than one permit or lease for each 200 miles of its railroad line within the state in which the property is situated, exclusive of spurs or switches and exclusive of branch lines built to connect the leased coal with the railroad, and also exclusive of parts of the railroad operated mainly by power produced otherwise than by steam: And provided further, That nothing herein shall preclude such a railroad of less than 200 miles in length from securing and holding one permit or lease hereunder.

Any person, association or corporation holding a lease of coal lands or coal deposits under this act may, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, upon a finding by him that it will be for the advantage of the lessee and the United States, secure modifications of his or its original lease by including additional coal lands or coal deposits contiguous to those embraced in such lease, but in no event shall the total area embraced in such modified lease exceed in the aggregate 2,560 acres.

Upon satisfactory showing by any lessee to the secretary of the interior that all of the workable deposits of coal within a tract covered by his or its lease will be exhausted, worked out or removed within three years thereafter, the secretary of the interior may lease to such lessee an additional tract of land or coal deposits which, including the coal area remaining in the existing lease, shall not exceed 2,560 acres.

If in the judgment of the secretary of the interior the public interest will be subserved thereby, lessees holding under lease areas not exceeding the maximum permitted under this act may consolidate their leases through the surrender of the original leases and the inclusion of such areas in a new lease of not to exceed 2,560 acres of contiguous lands.

Where coal or phosphate lands aggregating 2,560 acres and subject to lease hereunder do not exist as contiguous areas, the secretary of the interior is authorized to embrace in a single lease noncontiguous tracts which can be operated as a single mine or unit.

For the privilege of mining or extracting the coal in the lands covered by the lease the lessee shall pay to the United States such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed in advance of offering the same, and which shall not be less than 5 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, due and payable at the end of each third month succeeding that of the extraction of the coal from the mine, and an annual rental, payable at the date of such lease and annually thereafter, on the lands or coal deposits covered by such lease, at such rate as may be fixed by the secretary of the interior prior to offering the same, which shall not be less than 25 cents per acre for the first year thereafter, not less than 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, and not less than $1 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for indeterminate periods upon condition of diligent development and continued operation of the mine or mines, except when such operation shall be interrupted by strikes, the elements or casualties not attributable to the lessee and upon the further condition that at the end of each twenty year period succeeding the date of the lease such readjustment of terms and conditions may be made as the secretary of the interior may determine, unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods: Provided, That the secretary of the interior may, in lieu of the provision herein contained requiring continuous operation of the mine or mines, provide in the lease for the payment of an annual advance royalty upon a minimum number of tons of coal, which in no case shall aggregate less than the amount of rentals herein provided for: Provided further, That the secretary of the interior may permit suspension of operation under such lease for not to exceed six months at any one time when market conditions are such that the lease cannot be operated except at a loss.

In order to provide for the supply of strictly local domestic needs for fuel, the secretary of the interior may issue limited licenses or permits to individuals or associations of individuals to prospect for mine and take for their use but not for sale, coal from the public lands without payment of royalty for the coal mined or the land occupied, on such conditions not inconsistent with this act as in his opinion will safeguard the public interests: Provided, That this privilege shall not extend to any corporations: Provided further, That in the case of municipal corporations the secretary of the interior may issue such limited license or permit, for not to exceed 320 acres for a municipality of less than 100,000 population, and not to exceed 1,280 acres for a municipality of not less than 100,000 and not more than 150,000 population; and not to exceed 2,560 acres for a municipality of 150,000 population or more, the land to be selected within the state wherein the municipal applicant may be located, upon condition that such municipal corporations will mine the coal therein under proper conditions and dispose of the same without profit to residents of such municipality for household use: And provided further, That the acquisition or holding of a lease under the preceding sections of this act shall be no bar to the holding of such tract or operation of such mine under said limited license.

Phosphates.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to lease to any applicant qualified under this act any lands belonging to the United States containing deposits of phosphates under such restrictions and upon such terms as are herein specified, through advertisement, competitive bidding or such other methods as the secretary of the interior may by general regulation adopt.

Each lease shall be for not to exceed 2,560 acres of land to be described by the legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, if surveyed; if unsurveyed, to be surveyed by the government at the expense of the applicant for lease and the lands leased shall be conformed to and taken in accordance with the legal subdivisions of such survey; deposits made to cover expense of surveys shall be deemed appropriated for that purpose; and any excess deposits shall be repaid to the person, association or corporation making such deposits or their legal representatives: Provided, That the land embraced in any one lease shall be in compact form, the length of which shall not exceed two and one-half times its width.

For the privilege of mining or extracting the phosphates or phosphate rock covered by the lease the lessee shall pay to the United States such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed by the secretary of the interior in advance of offering the same, which shall be not less than 2 per centum of the gross value of the output of phosphates or phosphate rock at the mine, due and payable at the end of each third month succeeding that of the sale or other disposition of the phosphates or phosphate rock, and an annual rental payable at the date of such lease and annually thereafter on the area covered by such lease at such rate as may be fixed by

the secretary of the interior prior to offering the lease, which shall be not less than 25 cents per acre for the first year thereafter, 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, and $1 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for indeterminate periods upon condition of a minimum annual production, except when operation shall be interrupted by strikes, the elements or casualties not attributable to the lessee, and upon the further condition that at the end of each twenty-year period succeeding the date of the lease such readjustment of terms and conditions shall be made as the secretary of the interior shall determine unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods: Provided, That the secretary of the interior may permit suspension of operation under such lease for not exceeding twelve months at any one time when market conditions are such that the lease cannot be operated except at a loss.

Any qualified applicant to whom the secretary of the interior may grant a lease to develop and extract phosphates or phosphate rock under the provisions of this act shall have the right to use so much of the surface of unappropriated and unentered lands, not exceeding forty acres, as may be determined by the secretary of the interior to be necessary for the proper prospecting for or development, extraction, treatment and removal of such mineral deposits.

Oil and Gas.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to grant to any applicant qualified under this act a prospecting permit, which shall give the exclusive right, for a period not exceeding two years, to prospect for oil or gas upon not to exceed 2,560 acres of land wherein such deposits belong to the United States and are not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, upon condition that the permittee shall begin drilling operations within six months from the date of the permit, and shall within one year from and after the date of permit drill one or more wells for oil or gas to a depth of not less than 500 feet each, unless valuable deposits of oil or gas shall be sooner discovered, and shall within two years from date of the permit drill for oil or gas to an aggregate depth of not less than 2,000 feet unless valuable deposits of oil or gas shall be sooner discovered. The secretary of the interior may if he shall find that the permittee has been unable with the exercise of diligence to test the land in the time granted by the permit, extend any such permit for such time, not exceeding two years and upon such conditions as he shall prescribe. Whether the lands sought in any such application and permit are surveyed or unsurveyed the applicant shall, prior to filing his application for permit, locate such lands in a reasonably compact form and according to the legal subdivisions of the public land surveys if the land be surveyed; and in an approximately square or rectangular tract if the land be an unsurveyed tract, the length of which shall not exceed two and one-half times its width, and if he shall cause to be erected upon the land for which a permit is sought a monument not less than four feet high, at some conspicuous place thereon, and shall post a notice in writing on or near said monument, stating that an application for permit will be made within thirty days after date of posting said notice, the name of the applicant, the date of the notice and such general description of the land to be covered by such permit by reference to courses and distances from such monument and such other natural objects and permanent monuments as will reasonably identify the land, stating the amount thereof in acres, he shall during the period of thirty days following such marking and posting, be entitled to a preference right over others to a permit for the land so identified. The applicant shall, within ninety days after receiving a permit, mark each of the corners of the tract described in the permit upon the ground with substantial monuments, so that the boundaries can be readily traced on the ground, and shall post in a conspicuous place upon the lands a notice that such permit has been granted and a description of the lands covered thereby: Provided, That in the territory of Alaska prospecting permits not more than five in number may be granted to any qualified applicant for periods not exceeding four years, actual drilling operations shall begin within two years from date of permit and oil and gas wells shall be drilled to a depth of not less than 500 feet, unless valuable deposits of oil or gas shall be sooner discovered within three years from date of the permit, and to an aggregate depth of not less than 2,000 feet unless valuable deposits of oil or gas shall be sooner discovered, within four years from date of permit: Provided further, That in said territory the applicant shall have a preference right over others to a permit for land identified by temporary monuments and notice posted on or near the same for six months following such marking and posting, and upon receiving a permit he shall mark the corners of the tract described in the permit upon the ground with substantial monuments within one year after receiving such permit.

Upon establishing to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that valuable deposits of oil or gas have been discovered within the limits of the land embraced in any permit, the permittee shall be entitled to a lease for one-fourth of the land embraced in the prospecting permit: Provided, That the permittee shall be granted a lease for as much as 160 acres of the lands, if there be that number of acres within the permit. The area to be selected by the permittee shall be in compact form and if surveyed to be described by the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys; if unsurveyed, to be surveyed by the government at the expense of the applicant; deposits made to cover expense of surveys shall be deemed appropriated for that purpose and any excess deposits may be repaid to the person or persons making such deposit or their legal representatives. Such leases shall be for a term of twenty years upon a royalty of 5 per centum in amount or value of the production and the annual payment in advance of a rental of $1 per acre, the rental paid for any one year to be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year, with the right of renewal as prescribed in a following section. The permittee shall also be entitled to a preference right to a lease for the remainder of the land in his prospecting permit at a royalty of not less than 12½ per centum in amount or value of the production and under such other conditions as are fixed for oil or gas leases in this act, the royalty to be determined by competitive bidding or fixed by such other method as the secretary may by regulations prescribe: Provided, That the secretary shall have the right to reject any or all bids.

Until the permittee shall apply for lease to the one quarter of the permit area heretofore provided for he shall pay to the United States 20 per centum of the gross value of all oil or gas secured by him from the lands embraced within his permit and sold or otherwise disposed of or held by him for sale or other disposition.

All permits and leases of lands containing oil or gas, made or issued under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the condition that no wells shall be drilled within 200 feet of any of the outer boundaries of the lands so permitted or leased, unless the adjoining lands have been patented or the title thereto otherwise vested in private owners and to the further condition that the permittee or lessee will, in conducting his explorations and mining operations, use all reasonable precautions to prevent waste of oil or gas developed in the land or the entrance of water through wells drilled by him to the oil sands or oil-bearing strata, to the destruction or injury of the oil deposits. Violations of the provisions of this section shall constitute grounds for the forfeiture of the permit or lease, to be enforced through appropriate proceedings in courts of competent jurisdiction.

All unappropriated deposits of oil or gas situated within the known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field and the unentered lands containing the same, not subject to preferential lease, may be leased by the secretary of the interior to the highest responsible bidder by competitive bidding under general regulations to qualified applicants in areas not exceeding 640 acres and in tracts which shall not exceed in length two and one-half times their width, such leases to be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such bonus as may be accepted and of such royalty as may be fixed in the lease, which shall not be less than 12½ per centum in amount or value of the production, and the payment in advance of a rental of not less than $1 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the lease, the rental paid for any one year to be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for a period of twenty years, with the preferential right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods of ten years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods. Whenever the average daily production of any oil well shall not exceed ten barrels per day, the secretary of the interior is authorized to reduce the royalty on future production when in his judgment the wells cannot be successfully operated upon the royalty fixed in the lease. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to all oil and gas leases made under this act.

Upon relinquishment to the United States, filed in the general land office within six months after the approval of this act, of all right, title and interest claimed and possessed prior to July 3, 1910, and continuously since by the claimant or his predecessor in interest under the pre-existing placer mining law to any oil or gas bearing land upon which there has been drilled one or more oil or gas wells to discovery embraced in the executive order of withdrawal issued Sept. 27, 1909, and not within any naval petroleum reserve, and upon payment as royalty to the United States of an amount equal to the value at the time of production of one-eighth of all the oil or gas already produced except oil or gas used for production purposes on the claim, or unavoidably lost, from such land, the claimant or his successor, if in possession of such land, undisputed by any other claimant prior to July 1, 1919, shall be entitled to a lease thereon from the United States for a period of twenty years, at a royalty of not less than 12½ per centum of all the oil or gas produced except oil or gas used for production purposes on the claim, or unavoidably lost: Provided, That not more than one-half of the area, but in no case to exceed 3,200 acres, within the geologic oil or gas structure of a producing oil or gas field shall be leased to any one claimant under the provision of this section when the area of such geologic oil structure exceeds 640 acres. Any claimant or his successor, subject to this limitation, shall, however, have the right to select and receive the lease as in this section provided for that portion of his claim or claims equal to, but not in excess of, said one-half of the area of such geologic oil structure, but not more than 3,200 acres.

All such leases shall be made and the amount of royalty to be paid for oil and gas produced, except oil or gas used for production purposes on the claim or unavoidably lost, after the execution of such lease shall be fixed by the secretary of the interior under appropriate rules and regulations: Provided, however, That as to all like claims situate within any naval petroleum reserve the producing wells thereon only shall be leased, together with an area of land sufficient for the operation thereof, upon the terms and payment of royalties for past and future production as herein provided for in the leasing of claims. No wells shall be drilled in the land subject to this provision within 660 feet of any such leased well without the consent of the lessee: Provided, however, That the president may in his discretion lease the remainder or any part of any such claim upon which such wells have been drilled, and in the event of such leasing said claimant or his successor shall have a preference right to such lease: And provided further, That he may permit the drilling of additional wells by the claimant or his successor within the limited area of 660 feet theretofore provided for upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

No claimant for a lease who has been guilty of any fraud or who had knowledge or reasonable grounds to know of any fraud, or who has not acted honestly and in good faith, shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this section.

Upon the delivery and acceptance of the lease, as in this section provided, all suits brought by the government affecting such lands may be settled and adjusted in accordance herewith and all moneys impounded in such suits or under the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to protect the locators in good faith of oil and gas lands who shall have effected an actual discovery of oil or gas on the public lands of the United States or their successors in interest,' approved March 2, 1911," approved Aug. 25, 1914, shall be paid over to the parties entitled thereto. In case of conflicting claimants for leases under this section, the secretary of the interior is authorized to grant leases to one or more of them as shall be deemed just. All leases hereunder shall inure to the benefit of the claimant and all persons claiming through or under him by lease, contract or otherwise, as their interests may appear, subject, however, to the same limitation as to area and acreage as is provided for claimant in this section: Provided, That no claimant acquiring any interest in such lands since Sept. 1, 1919, from a claimant on or since said date claiming or holding more than the maximum allowed claimant under this section shall secure a lease thereon or any interest therein, but the inhibition of this proviso shall not apply to an exchange of any interest in such lands made prior to the 1st day of January, 1920, which did not increase or reduce the area or acreage held or claimed in excess of said maximum by either party to exchange: Provided further, That no lease or leases under this section shall be granted, nor shall any interest therein inure to any person, association or corporation for a greater aggregate area or acreage than the maximum in this section provided for.

Whenever the validity of any gas or petroleum placer claim under pre-existing law to land embraced in the executive order of withdrawal issued Sept. 27, 1909, has been or may hereafter be drawn in question on behalf of the United States in any departmental or judicial proceedings, the president is authorized at any time within twelve months after the approval of this act to direct the compromise and settlement of any such controversy upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, to be carried out by an exchange or division of land or division of the proceeds of operation.

Any person who on Oct. 1, 1919, was a bona fide occupant or claimant of oil or gas lands under a claim initiated while such lands were not withdrawn from oil or gas location and entry, and who had previously performed all acts under then existing laws necessary to valid locations thereof except to make discovery and upon which discovery had not been made prior to the passage of this act, and who has performed work or expended on or for the benefit of such locations an amount equal in the aggregate of $250 for each location, if application therefor shall be made within six months from the passage of this act shall be entitled to prospecting permits thereon upon the same terms and conditions and limitations as to acreage as other permits provided for in this act, or where any such person has heretofore made such discovery he shall be entitled to a lease thereon under such terms as the secretary of the interior may prescribe unless otherwise provided for in the preceding section: Provided, That where such prospecting permit is granted upon land within any known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field, the royalty to be fixed in any lease thereafter granted thereon or any portion thereof shall be not less than 12½ per centum of all the oil or gas produced except oil or gas used for production purposes on the claim, or unavoidably lost: Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands reserved for the use of the navy: Provided, however, That no claimant for a permit or lease who has been guilty of any fraud or who had knowledge or reasonable grounds to know of any fraud, or who has not acted honestly and in good faith, shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this section.

All permits or leases hereunder shall inure to the benefit of the claimant and all persons claiming through or under him by lease, contract or otherwise, as their interests may appear.

In the case of lands bona fide entered as agricultural and not withdrawn or classified as mineral at the time of entry, but not including lands claimed under any railroad grant, the entryman or patentee, or assigns, where assignment was made prior to Jan. 1, 1918, if the entry has been patented with the mineral right reserved, shall be entitled to a preference right to a permit and to a lease, as herein provided, in case of discovery; and within an area not greater than a township such entryman and patentees, or assigns holding restricted patents, may combine their holdings, not to exceed 2,560 acres, for the purpose of making joint application. Leases executed under this section and embracing only lands so entered shall provide for the payment of a royalty of not less than 12½ per centum as to such areas within the permit as may not be included within the discovery lease to which the permittee is entitled under section 14 hereof.

Oil Shale.

The secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to lease to any person or corporation qualified under this act any deposits of oil shale belonging to the United States and the surface of so much of the public lands containing such deposits, or land adjacent thereto, as may be required for the extraction and reduction of the leased minerals, under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as he may prescribe; that no lease hereunder shall exceed 5,120 acres of land, to be described by the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys, or if unsurveyed, to be surveyed by the United States at the expense of the applicant. Leases may be for indeterminate periods, upon such conditions as may be imposed by the secretary of the interior, including covenants relative to methods of mining, prevention of waste and productive development. For the privilege of mining, extracting and disposing of the oil or other minerals covered by a lease under this section the lessee shall pay to the United States such royalties as shall be specified in the lease and an annual rental, payable at the beginning of each year, at the rate of 50 cents per acre per annum, for the lands included in the lease, the rental paid for any one year to be credited against the royalties accruing for that year; such royalties to be subject to readjustment at the end of each twenty year period by the secretary of the interior: Provided, That for the purpose of encouraging the production of petroleum products from shales the secretary may, in his discretion, waive the payment of any royalty and rental during the first five years of any lease: Provided, That any person having a valid claim to such minerals under existing laws on Jan. 1, 1919, shall, upon the relinquishment of such claim, be entitled to a lease under the provisions of this section for such area of the land relinquished as shall not exceed the maximum area authorized by this section to be leased to an individual or corporation: Provided, however, That no claimant for a lease who has been guilty of any fraud or who had knowledge or reasonable grounds to know of any fraud, or who has not acted honestly and in good faith, shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this section: Provided further, That not more than one lease shall be granted under this section to any one person, association or corporation.

Alaska Oil Proviso.

Any bona fide occupant or claimant of oil or gas bearing lands in the territory of Alaska, who or whose predecessors in interest prior to withdrawal had complied otherwise with the requirements of the mining laws, but had made no discovery of oil or gas in wells and who prior to withdrawal had made substantial improvements for the discovery of oil or gas on or for each location or had prior to the passage of this act expended not less than $250 in improvements on or for each location shall be entitled, upon relinquishment or surrender to the United States within one year from the date of this act, or within six months after final denial or withdrawal of application for patent, to a prospecting permit or permits, lease or leases, under this act covering such lands, not exceeding five permits or leases in number and not exceeding an aggregate of 1,280 acres in each: Provided, That leases in Alaska under this act whether as a result of prospecting permits or otherwise shall be upon such rental and royalties as shall be fixed by the secretary of the interior and specified in the lease, and be subject to readjustment at the end of each twenty year period of the lease: Provided further, That for the purpose of encouraging the production of petroleum products in Alaska the secretary may, in his discretion, waive the payment of any rental or royalty not exceeding the first five years of any lease.

No claimant for a lease who has been guilty

of any fraud or who had knowledge or reasonable grounds to know of any fraud, or who has not acted honestly and in good faith, shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this section.

Sodium.

The secretary of the interior is authorized and directed to grant to any qualified applicant a prospecting permit which shall give the exclusive right to prospect for chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, borates, silicates or nitrates of sodium dissolved in and soluble in water and accumulated by concentration in lands belonging to the United States, for a period of not exceeding two years: Provided, That the area to be included in such a permit shall be not exceeding 2,560 acres of land in reasonably compact form: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not supply to lands in San Bernardino county, Cal.

Upon showing to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that valuable deposits of one of the substances enumerated in the preceding section hereof has been discovered by the permittee within the area covered by his permit and that such land is chiefly valuable therefor the permittee shall be entitled to a lease for one-half of the land embraced in the prospecting permit, at a royalty of not less than one-eighth of the amount or value of the production, to be taken and described by legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys, or if the land be not surveyed by survey executed at the cost of the permittee in accordance with the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior. The permittee shall also have the preference right to lease the remainder of the lands embraced within the limits of his permit at a royalty of not less than one-eighth of the amount or value of the production to be fixed by the secretary of the interior. Lands known to contain such valuable deposits as are enumerated in the foregoing section hereof and not covered by permits or leases, shall be held subject to lease, and may be leased by the secretary of the interior through advertisement, competitive bidding or such other methods as he may by general regulations adopt, and in such areas as he shall fix, not exceeding 2,560 acres; all leases to be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty of not less than one-eighth of the amount or value of the production as may be fixed in the lease, and the payment in advance of a rental of 50 cents per acre for the first calendar year or fraction thereof and $1 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the lease, the rental paid for any one year to be credited on the royalty for that year. Leases may be for indeterminate periods, subject to readjustment at the end of each twenty year period, upon such conditions not inconsistent herewith as may be incorporated in each lease or prescribed in general regulation theretofore issued by the secretary of the interior, including covenants relative to mining methods, waste, period of preliminary development and minimum production, and a lessee under this section may be lessee of the remaining lands in his permit.

In addition to areas of such mineral land which may be included in any such prospecting permits or leases, the secretary of the interior, in his discretion, may grant to a permittee or lessee of lands containing sodium deposits, and subject to the payment of an annual rental of not less than 25 cents per acre, the exclusive right to use, during the life of the permit or lease, a tract of unoccupied nonmineral public land, not exceeding forty acres in area, for camp sites, refining works, and other purposes connected with and necessary to the proper development and use of the deposits covered by the permit or lease.

General Provisions Applicable to Coal, Phosphate, Sodium, Oil, Oil Shale and Gas Leases.

The secretary of the interior shall reserve and may exercise the authority to cancel any prospecting permit upon failure by the permittee to exercise due diligence in the prosecution of the prospecting work in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the permit, and shall insert in every such permit issued under the provisions of this act appropriate provisions for its cancellation by him.

No person, association or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold more than one coal, phosphate or sodium lease during the life of such lease in any one state; no person, association or corporation shall take or hold at one time more than three oil or gas leases granted hereunder in any one state, and not more than one lease within the geologic structure of the same producing oil or gas field; no corporation shall hold any interest as a stockholder of another corporation in more than such number of leases; and no person or corporation shall take or hold any interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof which, together with the area embraced in any direct holding of a lease under this act, or which, together with any other interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof, for any kind of mineral leased hereunder, exceeds in the aggregate an amount equivalent to the maximum number of acres of the respective kinds of minerals allowed to any one lessee under this act. Any interests held in violation of this act shall be forfeited to the United States by appropriate proceedings instituted by the attorney-general for that purpose in the United States District court for the district in which the property or some part thereof is located, except that any ownership or interest forbidden in this act which may be acquired by descent, will, judgment or decree may be held for two years and not longer after its acquisition: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any number of lessees under the provisions of this act from combining their several interests so far as may be necessary for the purposes of constructing and carrying on the business of a refinery, or of establishing and constructing as a common carrier a pipe line or lines of railroads to be operated and used by them jointly in the transportation of oil from their several wells, or from the wells of other lessees under this act, or the transportation of coal: Provided further, That any combination for such purpose or purposes shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior on application to him for permission to form the same: And provided further, That if any of the lands or deposits leased under the provisions of this act shall be subleased, trusteed, possessed or controlled by any device permanently, temporarily, directly, indirectly, tacitly or in any manner whatsoever, so that they form part of or are in anywise controlled by any combination in the form of an unlawful trust, with consent of lessee, or form the subject of any contract or conspiracy in restraint of trade in the mining or selling of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas or sodium entered into by the lessee, or any agreement or understanding, written, verbal or otherwise, to which such lessee shall be a party, of which his or its output is to be or become the subject, to control the price or prices thereof or of any holding of such lands by any

individual, partnership, association, corporation or control, in excess of the amounts of lands provided in this act, the lease thereof shall be forfeited by appropriate court proceedings.

Rights of way through the public lands, including the forest reserves, of the United States are hereby granted for pipe-line purposes for the transportation of oil or natural gas to any applicant to the extent of the ground occupied by the said pipe line and twenty-five feet on each side of the same under such regulations as to survey, location, application and use as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior and upon the express condition that such pipe lines shall be constructed, operated and maintained as common carriers: Provided, That the government shall in express terms reserve and shall provide in every lease of oil lands hereunder that the lessee, assignee or beneficiary, if owner or operator or owner of a controlling interest in any pipe line or of any company operating the same which may be operated accessible to the oil derived from lands under such lease, shall at reasonable rates and without discrimination accept and convey the oil of the government or of any citizen or company not the owner of any pipe line, operating a lease or purchasing gas or oil under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no right of way shall hereafter be granted over said lands for the transportation of oil or natural gas except under and subject to the provisions, limitations and conditions of this section. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations prescribed by the secretary of the interior shall be ground for forfeiture of the grant by the United States District court for the district in which the property, or some part thereof, is located, in an appropriate proceeding.

Any permit, lease, occupation or use permitted under this act shall reserve to the secretary of the interior the right to permit upon such terms as he may determine to be just, for joint or several use, such easements or rights of way, including easements in tunnels upon, through, or in the lands leased, occupied or used as may be necessary or appropriate to the working of the same, or of other lands containing the deposits described in this act, and the treatment and shipment of the products thereof by or under authority of the government, its lessees or permittees, and for other public purposes: Provided, That said secretary, in his discretion, in making any lease under this act, may reserve to the United States the right to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the surface of the lands embraced within such lease under existing law or laws hereafter enacted, in so far as said surface is not necessary for use of the lessee in extracting and removing the deposits therein: Provided further, That if such reservation is made it shall be so determined before the offering of such lease: And provided further, That the secretary, during the life of the lease, is authorized to issue such permits for easements herein provided to be reserved.

No lease issued under the authority of this act shall be assigned or sublet, except with the consent of the secretary of the interior. The lessee may, in the discretion of the secretary of the interior, be permitted at any time to make written relinquishment of all rights under such a lease and upon acceptance thereof be thereby relieved of all future obligations under said lease, and may with like consent surrender any legal subdivision of the area included within the lease. Each lease shall contain provisions for the purpose of insuring the exercise of reasonable diligence, skill and care in the operation of said property; a provision that such rules for the safety and welfare of the miners and for the prevention of undue waste as may be prescribed by said secretary shall be observed, including a restriction of the workday to not exceeding eight hours in any one day for underground workers except in cases of emergency; provisions prohibiting the employment of any boy under the age of 16 or the employment of any girl or woman without regard to age in any mine below the surface; provisions securing the workmen complete freedom of purchase; provision requiring the payment of wages at least twice a month in lawful money of the United States, and providing proper rules and regulations to insure the fair and just weighing or measurement of the coal mined by each miner and such other provisions as he may deem necessary to insure the sale of the production of such leased lands to the United States and to the public at reasonable prices, for the protection of the interests of the United States, for the prevention of monopoly and for the safeguarding of the public welfare: Provided, That none of such provisions shall be in conflict with the laws of the state in which the leased property is situated.

Sec. 31. That any lease issued under the provisions of this act may be forfeited and canceled by an appropriate proceeding in the United States District court for the district in which the property or some part thereof is located whenever the lessee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act, of the lease, or of the general regulations promulgated under this act and in force at the date of the lease; and the lease may provide for the resort to appropriate methods for the settlement of disputes or for remedies for breach of specified conditions thereof.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to prescribe necessary and proper rules and regulations and to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this act, also to fix and determine the boundary lines of any structure, or oil or gas field, for the purposes of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed or held to affect the rights of the states or other local authority to exercise any rights which they may have, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon improvements, output of mines, or other rights, property or assets of any lessee of the United States.

All statements, representations or reports required by the secretary of the interior under this act shall be upon oath, unless otherwise specified by him, and in such form and upon such blanks as the secretary of the interior may require.

The provisions of this act shall also apply to all deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale or gas in the lands of the United States, which lands may have been or may be disposed of under laws reserving to the United States such deposits, with the right to prospect for, mine and remove the same, subject to such conditions as are or may hereafter be provided by such laws reserving such deposits.

Ten per centum of all money received from sales, bonuses, royalties and rentals under the provisions of this act, excepting those from Alaska, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States and credited to miscellaneous receipts; for past production 70 per centum and for future production 52½ per centum of the amounts derived from such bonuses, royalties and rentals shall be paid into, reserved and appropriated as a part of the reclamation fund created by the act of congress, and for past production 20 per centum and for future production 37½ per centum of the amounts derived from such bonuses, royalties and rent-

als shall be paid by the secretary of the treasury after the expiration of each fiscal year to the state within the boundaries of which the leased lands or deposits are or were located, said moneys to be used by such state or subdivisions thereof for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions, as the legislature of the state may direct: Provided, That all moneys which may accrue to the United States under the provisions of this act from lands within the naval petroleum reserves shall be deposited in the treasury as "miscellaneous receipts."

All royalty accruing to the United States under any oil or gas lease or permit under this act on demand of the secretary of the interior shall be paid in oil or gas.

Upon granting any oil or gas lease under this act, and from time to time thereafter during the lease, the secretary of the interior shall, except whenever in his judgment it is desirable to retain the same for the use of the United States, offer for sale for such period as he may determine, upon notice and advertisement on sealed bids or at public auction, all royalty, oil and gas accruing or reserved to the United States under such lease. Such advertisement and sale shall reserve to the secretary of the interior the right to reject all bids whenever within his judgment the interest of the United States demands; and in cases where no satisfactory bid is received or where the accepted bidder fails to complete the purchase or where the secretary of the interior shall determine that it is unwise in the public interest to accept the offer of the highest bidder, the secretary of the interior, within his discretion, may readvertise such royalty for sale, or sell at private sale at not less than the market price for such period or accept the value thereof from the lessee: Provided, however, That pending the making of a permanent contract for the sale of any royalty, oil or gas as herein provided, the secretary of the interior may sell the current product at private sale, at not less than the market price: And provided further, That any royalty, oil or gas may be sold at not less than the market price at private sale to any department or agency of the United States.

The deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale and gas herein referred to, in lands valuable for such minerals, including lands and deposits described in the joint resolution entitled "joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the interior to permit the continuation of coal mining operations on certain lands in Wyoming," approved Aug. 1, 1912, shall be subject to disposition only in the form and manner provided in this act, except as to valid claims existent at date of passage of this act and thereafter maintained in compliance with the laws under which initiated, which claims may be perfected under such laws, including discovery.

Until otherwise provided, the secretary of the interior shall be authorized to prescribe fees and commissions to be paid registers and receivers of United States land offices on account of business transacted under the provisions of this act. (Approved Feb. 25, 1920.)

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT MILITARY POSTS.

The act amends the army appropriation act for 1920 by substituting the words "the infantry school, Camp Benning, Georgia," for "the infantry school of arms at Fort Sill, Oklahoma" and the "infantry school of arms, Fort Sill, Oklahoma," wherever they appear. The third paragraph under the heading "Reserve Corps" and subheading "Ordnance Supplies for Military Equipment of Schools and Colleges" is amended so as to read as follows:

"That no part of any of the appropriations made herein nor any of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support and maintenance of the army or the military establishment shall be expended for the purchase of real estate or for the construction of army camps or cantonments, except in such cases at national army or national guard camps or cantonments which were in use prior to Nov. 11, 1918, where it has been or may be found more economical to the government, for the purpose of salvaging such camps or cantonments, to buy real estate than to continue to pay rentals or claims for damages thereon, and except where industrial plants have been constructed or taken over by the government for war purposes and the purchase of land is necessary in order to protect the interest of the government: Provided, That there may be expended for the purposes hereinafter specified, from the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support and maintenance of the army or the military establishment which are available for such purposes, and when any such balances are exhausted, from the appropriations made for such purposes under this act, the several sums as follows:

"Infantry.

"To complete the infantry school at Camp Benning, Georgia: For the purchase of real estate, $515,252; for the construction and completion of buildings and the sixty centimeter engineer railroad, now in process of construction, $320,000; total for infantry school, $835,250: Provided, That no part of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support of the army shall be expended for construction at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and the secretary of war is hereby directed to sell the real estate and buildings of said camp to the best advantage of the government, the proceeds of such sale to be covered into the treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That said sale shall not be made prior to June 30, 1921.

"Motor Transport Corps.

"To complete motor transport schools as follows:

"At Camp Holabird, Maryland: For the purchase of real estate, $140,000.

"At Camp Normoyle, Texas: For the construction and completion of main shops, $30,000; for the purchase of real estate, $2,500; for the construction and erection of steel storage buildings, $161,000; in all, $193,500.

"Coast Artillery.

"For the purchase of real estate at Camp Eustis, Virginia, $42,198.

"Field Artillery.

"To complete field artillery training centers:

"At Camp Knox, Kentucky: For the purchase of real estate $811,338: Provided, That no land shall be purchased west of the Illinois Central railroad tracks and north of the Tip Top-Grayhampton road; for general construction work, $50,000; for completion of the Dixie highway, $100,000; for plumbing, heating and refrigeration, $25,000; total for Camp Knox, $986,338: Provided, That no part of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support of the army shall be expended for construction at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and the secretary of war is hereby directed to sell the real estate and buildings of said camp to the best advantage of the government, whenever conditions are such that Camp Knox is prepared to take over the field artillery school now being conducted at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and in no event later than June 30, 1921, the proceeds

of such sale to be covered into the treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

"At Camp Bragg, North Carolina: For the purchase of real estate, $1,128,000; for construction, as follows: For hospital, painting and carpentry, $5,000; for glazing one hangar, $1,000; for siding on the administration building, $1,500; for gravel roads in reservation, $10,000; for gravel road to Fayetteville, N. C., $25,000; for incidental work and miscellaneous, $2,500; total for Camp Bragg, $1,173,000: Provided, That no part of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support of the army shall be expended for construction at Camp Eustis, Virginia, and the secretary of war is hereby directed to sell the real estate and buildings of said camp to the best advantage of the government, the proceeds of such sale to be covered into the treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That said sale shall not be made prior to June 30, 1921.

"Engineer Corps.

"To complete the engineer training camp at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia: For the purchase of real estate, $20,455.

"Signal Corps.

"To complete the signal corps camp at Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey: For the purchase of real estate, $110,000.

"Regular Army Posts.

"To complete the purchase of real estate:
"For Watervliet arsenal extension, New York, $236,000.
"For Kalena tract, Hawaii, $20,000.
"For Fort Revere, Massachusetts, $975.

"Chemical Warfare Service.

"To complete the purchase of real estate at Salt Well site, Midland, Mich., $3,072.
"Edgewood arsenal, Maryland, for reservoir and pipe lines, $7,500.
"Total for chemical warfare service, $10,572.

"Air Service.

"To complete air service fields, as follows:
"For hangars for storage at aviation general supply depot at Fairfield, O., $5,500.
"For hangars for storage at aviation general supply depot at San Antonio, Tex., $23,000.
"For completion of barracks and quarters at Fords island, Hawaii, $35,000.
"For construction of sewer system at Arcadia balloon school, Los Angeles, Cal., $1,500.
"For general construction at Selfridge field, Mount Clemens, Mich., $35,000.
"For the purchase of real estate as follows:
"For aviation general supply depot, Richmond, Va., $5,100.
"For Ellington field, Houston, Tex., $40,642.
"For Canute field, Rantoul, Ill., $208,000.
"For Park field, Memphis, Tenn., $88,400.
"For Mather field, Sacramento, Cal., $78,673.
"For Chapman field, Miami, Fla., $71,500.
"For March field, Riverside, Cal., $64,000.
"For Brooks field, San Antonio, Tex., $140,446.
"For Kelly field No. 2, San Antonio, Tex., $349,686.
"For purchase of real estate and acquisition of oyster rights at Langley field, Virginia, $12,000.
"For Scott field right of way, Belleville, Ill., $100.
"For aviation general supply depot, Middletown, Pa., $50,000.
"For aviation general supply depot, Little Rock, Ark., $55,000.
"For Arcadia balloon school, Los Angeles, Cal., $55,655.
"Curtiss-Elmwood plant at Buffalo, N. Y.: The secretary of war is hereby authorized to pay to the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of New York a sum not to exceed $1,804,300.49, in full and complete settlement and satisfaction of all charges and claims for depreciation, wear and tear, obsolescence and amortization, provid[illegible] for, growing out of or in any manner arising from or by virtue of bureau of aircraft production contracts numbered 2673, 2673—1, 2673—A, 2673—1—A and 2814—A; and for the purchase and acquisition by the United States, free and clear of all incumbrance, of the plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, known as the Curtiss-Elmwood plant, situated on North Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; said plant consisting of seventy-nine and one-tenth (79.1) acres of land, more or less, together with all structures, buildings, factories, warehouses, machinery, tools, equipment and all improvements, facilities and appurtenances belonging thereto and which make up, constitute and form the said Curtiss-Elmwood plant.

"Nitrate Plants.

"To complete the purchase of or to settle the obligation of the government for real estate contracted for in connection with the erection of the nitrate plant at Ancor, Hamilton county, O., $180.000."

No contract for construction covered by the appropriations contained in this act, or any of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the support of the military establishment, except repair work the cost of which cannot be clearly estimated, shall be let to any contractor under what is known as the "cost plus," "cost plus percentage" or "cost plus a fixed fee for compensation" system or form of contract: Provided, however, That work or construction let under such system or form of contract and now under process of completion may be concluded.

Raritan Arsenal.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized to expend such portion of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made by the second urgent deficiency act, approved Oct. 6, 1917, for terminal storage and shipping buildings as may be necessary for the payment of awards to cover the acquisition of the following described real estate which has been requisitioned under the provisions of section 10 of the act approved Aug. 10, 1917, to wit: 2,089 acres of land, more or less, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated near Metuchen, in townships of Woodbridge and Raritan, county of Middlesex, State of New Jersey, and now occupied as an ordnance depot and known as Raritan arsenal: Provided, That where the title to the above described real estate sought to be acquired by such requisitions, already served, proves to be defective by reason of the fact that all necessary parties in interest were not served with requisitions or for any other reason, the secretary of war is hereby authorized to purchase or to acquire by condemnation or otherwise such outstanding titles as are necessary to completely vest the fee simple title to such real estate in the United States of America.

Walter Reed General Hospital.

No provision contained in the army appropriation act approved July 11, 1919, shall be deemed or construed to prohibit the expenditure of the appropriation of $350.000 made therein for the purchase of land contiguous to the Walter Reed General hospital, twenty-six and nine-tenths acres, more or less, and the acquisition of so much of said acreage for the amount appropriated as the secretary of war, in his discretion, may deem to be in the public interest. (Approved Feb. 28, 1920.)

POSTOFFICE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Section 7 of the postoffice appropriation act, approved April 24, 1920, provides:

(a) That a commission is hereby created to be composed of the chairman and four members of the committee on postoffices and post roads of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate, the chairman and four members of the committee on postoffices and post roads of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house, and a postal expert appointed by the postmaster-general. Such commission shall, by majority vote, appoint seven persons who are experienced in business or commercial transactions, or represent business or commercial organizations which make extensive use of the postal service, to act as an advisory council and to aid such commission in its work. Vacancies occurring in the commission or in such advisory council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. No member of such advisory council shall receive any compensation for his services. The commission may employ and fix the compensation of such engineers, special experts, clerks, and other employes as it may deem necessary: Provided, that each executive department and independent establishment of the government is hereby directed to furnish to the commission such engineers, special experts, clerks and other employes as the commission may require, whenever, in the opinion of the head of such department or independent establishment, the public business thereof will not be materially affected thereby.

(b) The expenses of the commission and of the advisory council, including all necessary traveling expenses incurred by a member of the commission, a member of the advisory council, an engineer, special expert, clerk or employe, under orders of the commission, in making any investigation or upon official business in other places than the place of his residence, shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the commission, which approval shall be conclusive upon the accounting officers of the treasury department.

(c) The commission shall investigate all present and prospective methods and systems of handling, dispatching, transporting, and delivering the mails and the facilities therefor; and especially all methods and systems which relate to the handling, delivery and dispatching of the mails in the large cities of the United States.

On or before March 1, 1921, the commission shall make a report to congress containing a summary of its findings and such recommendations for legislation as it may believe to be proper.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the commission shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and to administer oaths.

(e) The executive departments and independent establishments of the government, when directed by the president, shall furnish the commission, on its request, all records, papers and information in their possession relating to any subject of investigation by the commission.

(f) The sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available immediately and until July 1, 1920; and the unexpended balance on June 30, 1920, of any appropriation for the service of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be available after June 30, 1920, for the purposes of this section.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Be it enacted, etc., That every person who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, or who, having so served less than ninety days, was discharged for a disability incurred in the service and in the line of duty, or is now upon the pension rolls as a civil war veteran, and every person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, during the war with that nation, and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who is now in receipt of, or entitled to receive under existing law, a pension of less than $50 per month, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

Sec. 2. That every person who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, or who, having so served less than ninety days, was discharged for a disability incurred in the service and in the line of duty, or is now upon the pension rolls as a civil war veteran, and every person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, during the war with that nation, and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who is now, or hereafter may become, by reason of age and physical or mental disabilities, helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of $72 per month.

Sec. 3. That from and after the approval of this act all persons whose names are on the pension roll, and who, while in the service of the United States in the army, navy or marine corps during the civil war, and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $60 per month; that all persons who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $65 per month; that all persons who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost an arm at the shoulder joint or a leg at the hip joint, or so near the shoulder or hip joint or where the same is in such condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, shall receive a pension at the rate of $72 per month; and that all persons who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $90 per month.

Sec. 4. That the widow of any person who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the civil war for ninety days or more, and was honorably discharged from such service, or regardless of the length of service was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service and in the line of duty, such widow having been married to such soldier, sailor, or marine prior to the 27th day of June, anno Domini 1905, shall be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of $30 per month. And this section shall apply to a former widow of any person who served for ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the civil

war and was honorably discharged from such service, or who, having so served for less than ninety days, was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service and in the line of duty, such widow having remarried, either once or more than once after the death of the soldier, sailor or marine, if it be shown that such subsequent or successive marriage has been dissolved either by the death of the husband or husbands, or by divorce without fault on the part of the wife; and any such former widow shall be entitled to and be paid a pension at the rate of $30 per month; and any widow as mentioned in this section shall also be paid $6 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16 years: Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise mentally or physically helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of such child, or during the period of such disability, and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute: And provided further, That in case of any widow whose name has been dropped from the pension roll because of her remarriage, if the pension has been granted to an insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless child, or to a child or children under the age of 16 years, she shall not be entitled to renewal of pension under this act until that pension to such child or children terminates, unless such child or children be a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the renewal of pension to such widow, payment of pension to such child or children shall cease: And provided further, That the rate of pension for the widow of any person who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in the war of 1812, or for sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto during the war with that nation, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall be $30 per month.

Sec. 5. That all army nurses of the civil war and all dependent parents of any officer or enlisted man who served in the civil war whose names are now on the pension roll, or who are now entitled to pension under any existing law, shall be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

Sec. 6. That the pension or increase of pension herein provided for, as to all persons whose names are now on the pension roll, or who are now in receipt of a pension under existing law, shall commence at the rates herein provided, from the date of the approval of this act, or under section 2 hereof, when the requisite condition is shown to exist after the approval of this act; and as to persons whose names are not now on the pension roll, or who are not now in receipt of a pension under existing law, but who may be entitled to pension under the provisions of this act, such pensions shall commence from the date of filing application therefor in the bureau of pensions in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior: Provided, That as to any former widow as mentioned in section 4 hereof, who since the death of her soldier, sailor or marine husband has remarried either once or more than once, and such subsequent or successive marriage has been dissolved, either by the death of the husband or husbands, or by divorce without fault on the part of the wife, and who filed her application for pension under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, her pension shall commence from the date when her original application was filed under that act in the bureau of pensions, and shall be at the rate in that act provided, with increase at the rate or rates subsequently provided for the widows of civil war soldiers, sailors and marines and by this act from the date or dates when any such subsequent act or acts took effect or may hereafter take affect, it being the intent and purpose to give to any such widow the same status as other widows of civil war soldiers, sailors and marines who have not remarried, and from the date of said act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Sec. 7. That nothing in this act contained shall be held to affect or diminish the additional pension to those on the roll designated as "the army and navy medal or honor roll," as provided in the act of April 27, 1916, but any increase herein provided for shall be in addition thereto; and no pension heretofore granted under any act, public or private, shall be reduced by anything contained in this act.

Sec. 8. That no claim agent or attorney or other person shall be recognized in the adjustment of claims under this act, except in claims for original pension, and in such cases no more than the sum of $10 shall be allowed for services in preparing, presenting or prosecuting any such claim, which sum shall be payable only on the order of the commissioner of pensions; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension allowed or due to such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every offense, be fined not exceeding $500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Approved May 1, 1920.)

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

CHAPTER I.

That the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, be amended as follows:

That section 1 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"That the army of the United States shall consist of the regular army, the national guard while in the service of the United States, and the organized reserves, including the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps."

Sec. 2. That section 2 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 2. Composition of the regular army.—The regular army of the United States shall consist of the infantry, the calvary, the field artillery, the coast artillery corps, the air service, the corps of engineers, the signal corps, which shall be designated as the combatant arms or the line of the army; the general staff corps; the adjutant-general's department; the inspector-general's department; the judge-advocate general's department; the quartermaster corps; the finance department; the medical department; the ordnance department; the chemical warfare service; the officers of the bureau of insular affairs; the officers and enlisted men under the jurisdiction of the militia bureau; the chaplains; the professors and cadets of the United States military academy; the present military storekeeper; detached officers; detached enlisted men; unassigned re-

cruits; the Indian scouts; the officers and enlisted men of the retired list; and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may hereafter be provided for. Except in time of war or similar emergency when the public safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of the regular army shall not exceed 280,000, including the Philippine scouts.

Sec. 3. That section 3 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 3. Organization of the army.—The organized peace establishment, including the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserves, shall include all of those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by congress. The army shall at all times be organized so far as practicable into brigades, divisions and army corps, and whenever the president may deem it expedient, into armies. For purposes of administration, training and tactical control, the continental area of the United States shall be divided on a basis of military population into corps areas. Each corps area shall contain at least one division of the national guard or organized reserves, and such other troops as the president may direct. The president is authorized to group any or all corps areas into army areas or departments."

"Sec. 3a. The initial organization of the national guard and the organized reserves.—In the reorganization of the national guard and in the initial organization of the organized reserves, the names, numbers and other designations, flags and records of the divisions and subordinate units thereof that served in the world war between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, shall be preserved as such as far as practicable. Subject to revision and approval by the secretary of war, the plans and regulations under which the initial organization and territorial distribution of the national guard and the organized reserves shall be made, shall be prepared by a committee of the branch or division of the war department general staff, hereinafter provided for, which is charged with the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the land forces of the United States. For the purpose of this task said committee shall be composed of members of said branch or division of the general staff and an equal number of reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the national guard. Subject to general regulations approved by the secretary of war, the location and designation of units of the national guard and of the organized reserves entirely comprised within the limits of any state or territory shall be determined by a board, a majority of whom shall be reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the national guard and recommended for this duty by the governor of the state or territory concerned."

Sec. 4. That section 4 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 4. Officers.—Officers commissioned to and holding in the army the office of a general officer shall hereafter be known as general officers of the line. Officers commissioned to and holding in the army an office other than that of general officer, but to which the rank of a general officer is attached, shall be known as general officers of the staff. There shall be one general, as now authorized by law, until a vacancy occurs in that office, after which it shall cease to exist. On and after July 1, 1920, there shall be twenty-one major-generals and forty-six brigadier-generals of the line; 599 colonels; 674 lieutenant-colonels; 2,245 majors; 4,490 captains; 4,266 first lieutenants; 2,694 second lieutenants; and also the number of officers of the medical department and chaplains, hereinafter provided for, professors as now authorized by law, and the present military storekeeper, who shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of major; and the numbers herein prescribed shall not be exceeded: Provided, That major-generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier-general of the line, and brigadier-generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line whose names are borne on an eligible list prepared annually by a board of not less than five general officers of the line, not below the grade of major-general: Provided further, That the first board convened after the passage of this act may place upon such eligible list any officer of the line of not less than twenty-two years' commissioned service.

"Officers of all grades in the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery corps, corps of engineers and medical department; officers above the grade of captain in the signal corps, judge-advocate general's department, quartermaster corps, ordnance department and chemical warfare service, all chaplains and professors, and the military storekeeper shall be permanently commissioned in their respective branches. All officers of the general staff corps, inspector-general's department, bureau of insular affairs and militia bureau shall be obtained by detail from officers of corresponding grades in other branches. Other officers may, either detailed or with their own consent, be permanently commissioned, in the branches to which they are assigned for duty.

"Sec. 4a. Warrant officers.—In addition to those authorized for the army mine planter service, there shall be not more than 1,120 warrant officers, including band leaders, who shall hereafter be warrant officers. Appointments shall be made by the secretary of war from among noncommissioned officers who have had at least ten years' enlisted service; enlisted men who served as officers of the army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose total service in the army, enlisted and commissioned, amounts to five years; persons serving or who have served as army field clerks or field clerks, quartermaster corps; and, in the case of those who are to be assigned to duty as band leaders, from among persons who served as army band leaders at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, or enlisted men possessing suitable qualifications. Hereafter no appointments as army field clerks or field clerks, quartermaster corps, shall be made. Warrant officers other than those of the army mine planter service shall receive base pay of $1,320 a year and the allowances of a second lieutenant, shall be entitled to longevity pay and to retirement under the same conditions as commissioned officers; and shall take rank below second lieutenants and among themselves according to dates of their respective warrants.

"Sec. 4b. Enlisted men.—On and after July 1, 1920, the grades of enlisted men shall be such as the president may from time to time direct, with monthly base pay at the rate of $74 for the first grade, $53 for the second grade, $45 for the third grade, $45 for the fourth grade, $37 for the fifth grade, $35 for the sixth grade, $30 for the seventh grade. Of the total authorized number of enlisted men, those in the first grade shall not exceed 0.6

per centum, those in the second grade 1.8 per centum, those in the third grade 2 per centum, those in the fourth grade 9.5 per centum, those in the fifth grade 9.5 per centum, those in the sixth grade 25 per centum. The temporary increase of pay for enlisted men of the army authorized by section 4 of the act of congress approved May 18, 1920, shall be computed upon the base pay provided for in this section, and shall apply only to enlisted men of the first five grades. The temporary allowance of rations authorized by section 5, and the transportation privileges authorized by section 12, of the said act, shall apply only to enlisted men of the first three grades.

"Existing laws providing for continuous service pay are repealed to take effect July 1, 1920, and thereafter enlisted men shall receive an increase of 10 per centum of their base pay for each five years of service in the army, or service which by existing law is held to be the equivalent of army service, such increase not to exceed 40 per centum.

"Under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades may be rated as specialists, and receive extra pay therefor per month, as follows: First class, $25; second class, $20; third class, $15; fourth class, $12; fifth class, $8; sixth class, $3. Of the total authorized number of enlisted men in the sixth and seventh grades, those rated as specialists of the first class shall not exceed 0.7 per centum; of the second class, 1.4 per centum; of the third class, 1.9 per centum; of the fourth class 4.7 per centum; of the fifth class, 5 per centum, of the sixth class, 15.2 per centum. All laws and parts of laws providing for extra duty pay for enlisted men are repealed, to take effect July 1, 1920: Provided, That nothing in this section shall operate to reduce the pay which any enlisted man is now receiving, during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade, nor to change the present rate of pay of any enlisted men now on the retired list.

"Sec. 4. Assignments.—Officers and enlisted men shall be assigned to the several branches of the army as hereafter directed, a suitable proportion of each grade in each branch, but the president may increase or diminish the number of officers or enlisted men assigned to any branch by not more than a total of 15 per centum: Provided, That the total number authorized in any grade by this act is not exceeded: Provided further, That the number of enlisted men herein authorized for any branch shall include such number of Philippine scouts as may be organized in that branch: Provided further, That no officer shall be transferred from one branch of the service to another under the provisions of this section without his own consent. Except as otherwise herein prescribed, chiefs and assistants to the chiefs of the several branches shall hereafter be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a period of four years, and such appointments shall not create vacancies. Appointment as chief of any branch shall be made from among officers commissioned in grades not below that of colonel, and as assistant from among officers of not less than fifteen years' commissioned service, who have demonstrated by actual and extended service in such branch or on similar duty that they are qualified for such appointment: Provided, That the chiefs of the several branches shall make recommendations to the secretary of war for the appointment of their assistants: Provided further, That in making the first appointment to any such office created by this act, the chief of a branch may be selected from among officers of not less than twenty-two years' commissioned service. Any officer who shall have served four years as chief of a branch, and who may subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the grade held by him as such chief. In time of peace no officer of the line shall be or remain detailed as a member of the general staff corps unless he has served for two of the next preceding six years in actual command of troops of one or more of the combatant arms; and in time of peace every officer serving in a grade below that of brigadier-general shall perform duty with troops of one or more of the combatant arms for at least one year in every period of five consecutive years, except that officers of less than one year's commissioned service in the regular army may be detailed as students at service schools: Provided, That an officer commissioned in a staff corps shall not be or remain detailed as a member of the general staff corps unless he has served for one of the next preceding five years with troops of one or more of the combatant arms. In the administration of this provision, all duty performed between April 6, 1917, and July 1, 1920, inclusive, or as a student at service schools, other than those of the noncombatant branches, at any time, shall be regarded as satisfying the requirements of service with combatant arms. Existing laws in so far as they restrict the detail or assignment of officers are hereby repealed. The secretary of war shall annually report to congress the numbers, grades, and assignments of the officers and enlisted men of the army, and the number, kinds and strength of organizations pertaining to each branch of the service."

Sec. 5. That section 5 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 5. General staff corps.—The general staff corps shall consist of the chief of staff, the war department general staff and the general staff with troops. The war department general staff shall consist of the chief of staff and four assistants to the chief of staff selected by the president from the general officers of the line, and eighty-eight other officers of grades not below that of captain. The general staff with troops shall consist of such number of officers not below the grade of captain as may be necessary to perform the general staff duties of the headquarters of territorial departments, armies, army corps, divisions and brigades, and as military attaches abroad. In time of peace the detail of an officer as a member of the general staff corps shall be for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved, and such details shall be limited to officers whose names are borne on the list of general staff corps eligibles. The initial eligible list shall be prepared by a board consisting of the general of the army, the commandant of the general staff college, the commandant of the general service schools, and two other general officers of the line, selected by the secretary of war, who are not then members of the general staff corps. This board shall select and report the names of all officers of the regular army, national guard, and officers' reserve corps of the following classes who are recommended by them as qualified by education, military experience, and character for general staff duty:

"(a) Those officers graduated from the army staff college or the army war college prior to July 1, 1917, who, upon graduation, were specifically recommended for duty as commander or chief of staff of a division or higher tactical unit, or for detail in the general staff corps;

"(b) Those officers who, since April 6, 1917, have commanded a division or higher tactical unit, or have demonstrated by actual service in the world war that they are qualified for general staff duty.

"After the completion of the initial general staff corps eligible list, the name of no officer shall be added thereto unless upon graduation from the general staff school he is specifically recommended as qualified for general staff duty, and hereafter no officer of the general staff corps except chief of staff shall be assigned as a member of the war department general staff unless he is a graduate of the general staff college or his name is borne on the initial eligible list. The secretary of war shall publish annually the list of officers eligible for general staff duty, and such eligibility shall be noted in the annual army register. If at any time the number of officers available and eligible for detail to the general staff is not sufficient to fill all vacancies therein, majors or captains may be detailed as acting general staff officers under such regulations as the president may prescribe: Provided, That in order to insure intelligent co-operation between the general staff and the several noncombatant branches officers of such branches may be detailed as additional members of the general staff corps under such special regulations as to eligibility and redetail as may be prescribed by the president; but not more than two officers from each such branch shall be detailed as members of the war department general staff.

"The duties of the war department general staff shall be to prepare plans for national defense and the use of the military forces for that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval forces, and for the mobilization of the manhood of the nation and its material resources in an emergency, to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army of the United States, and its state of preparation for military operations; and to render professional aid and assistance to the secretary of war and the chief of staff.

"All policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution and training of the national guard and the organized reserves, and all policies and regulations affecting the appointment, assignment, promotion and discharge of reserve officers, shall be prepared by committees of appropriate branches or divisions of the war department general staff, to which shall be added an equal number of reserve officers, including reserve officers who hold or have held commissions in the national guard, and whose names are borne on lists of officers suitable for such duty, submitted by the governors of the several states and territories. For the purposes specified herein, they shall be regarded as additional members of the general staff while so serving: Provided, That prior to Jan. 1, 1921, national guard officers who do not hold reserve commissions, if recommended by the governors of the several states and territories, may be designated by the president as members of the committees herein provided for, and while so serving such officers shall receive the pay and allowances of their corresponding grades in the regular army.

"The duties of the general staff with troops shall be to render professional aid and assistance to the general officers over them; to act as their agents in harmonizing the plans, duties and operations of the various organizations and services under their jurisdiction, in preparing detailed instructions for the execution of the plans of the commanding generals, and in supervising the execution of such instructions.

"The chief of staff shall preside over the war department general staff and, under the direction of the president, or of the secretary of war under the direction of the president, shall cause to be made, by the war department general staff, the necessary plans for recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, mobilizing, training and demobilizing the army of the United States and for the use of the military forces for national defense. He shall transmit to the secretary of war the plans and recommendations prepared for that purpose by the war department general staff and advise him in regard thereto; upon the approval of such plans or recommendations by the secretary of war, he shall act as the agent of the secretary of war in carrying the same into effect. Whenever any plan or recommendation involving legislation by congress affecting national defense or the reorganization of the army is presented by the secretary of war to congress, or to one of the committees of congress, the same shall be accompanied, when not incompatible with the public interest, by a study prepared in the appropriate division of the war department general staff, including the comments and recommendations of said division for or against such plan, and such pertinent comments for or against the plan as may be made by the secretary of war, the chief of staff, or individual officers of the division of the war department general staff in which the plan was prepared.

"Hereafter, members of the general staff corps shall be confined strictly to the discharge of duties of the general nature of those specified for them in this section and in the act of congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, and they shall not be permitted to assume or engage in work of an administrative nature that pertains to established bureaus or offices of the war department, or that, being assumed or engaged in by members of the general staff corps, would involve impairment of the responsibility or initiative of such bureaus or offices, or would cause injurious or unnecessary duplication of or delay in the work thereof.

"Sec. 5a. Hereafter, in addition to such other duties as may be assigned him by the secretary of war, the assistant secretary of war, under the direction of the secretary of war, shall be charged with supervision of the procurement of all military supplies and other business of the war department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of materiel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs. The assistant secretary of war shall receive a salary of $10,000 per annum. There shall be detailed to the office of the assistant secretary of war from the branches engaged in procurement such number of officers and civilian employes as may be authorized by regulations approved by the secretary of war. The offices of second assistant secretary of war and third assistant secretary of war are hereby abolished.

"Under the direction of the secretary of war chiefs of branches of the army charged with the procurement of supplies for the army shall report direct to the assistant secretary of war regarding all matters of procurement. He shall cause to be manufactured or produced at the government arsenals or government owned factories of the United States all such supplies or articles needed by the war department as said arsenals or government owned factories are capable of manufacturing or producing upon an economical basis. And all appropriations for manufacture of materiel pertaining to approved projects, which are placed with arsenals or government owned factories or other ordnance establishments, shall remain available for such purpose until the close of the next ensuing fiscal year.

"Sec. 5b. The war council.—The secretary

of war, the assistant secretary of war, the general of the army, and the chief of staff shall constitute the war council of the war department, which council shall from time to time meet and consider policies affecting both the military and munitions problems of the war department. Such questions shall be presented to the secretary of war in the war council, and his decision with reference to such questions of policy, after consideration of the recommendations thereon by the several members of the war council, shall constitute the policy of the war department with reference thereto."

Sec. 6. That section 6 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 6. Adjutant-general's department.—The adjutant-general's department shall consist of the adjutant-general with the rank of major-general, one assistant with the rank of brigadier-general, who shall be chief of the personnel bureau, and 115 officers in grades from colonel to captain, inclusive. The personnel bureau shall be charged, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war, with the operating functions of procurement, assignment, promotion, transfer, retirement and discharge of all officers and enlisted men of the army: Provided, That territorial commanders and the chiefs of the several branches of the army shall be charged with such of the above described duties within their respective jurisdictions as may be prescribed by the secretary of war."

Sec. 7. That section 7 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 7. Inspector-general's department.—The inspector-general's department shall consist of one inspector-general with the rank of major-general and sixty-one officers in grades from colonel to captain, inclusive."

Sec. 8. That section 8 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 8. Judge-advocate general's department.—The judge-advocate general's department shall consist of one judge-advocate general with the rank of major-general and 114 officers in grades from colonel to captain, inclusive: Provided, That immediately upon passage of this act the number of colonels of the judge-advocate general's department shall be increased by five, and the vacancies thus created shall be filled by promotion in the manner heretofore provided by law."

Sec. 9. That section 9 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 9. Quartermaster corps.—The quartermaster corps shall consist of one quartermaster-general with the rank of major-general, three assistants with the rank of brigadier-general, 1,050 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 20,000 enlisted men. The quartermaster-general, under the authority of the secretary of war, shall be charged with the purchase and procurement for the army of all supplies of standard manufacture and of all supplies common to two or more branches but not with the purchase or the procurement of special or technical articles to be used or issued exclusively by other supply departments; with the direction of all work pertaining to the construction, maintenance and repair of buildings, structures and utilities other than fortifications connected with the army; with the storage and issue of supplies; with the operation of utilities; with the acquisition of all real estate and the issue of licenses in connection with government reservations; with the transportation of the army by land and water, including the transportation of troops and supplies by mechanical or animal means; with the furnishing of means of transportation of all classes and kinds required by the army; and with such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as the secretary of war may prescribe: Provided, That special and technical articles used or issued exclusively by other branches of the service may be purchased or procured with the approval of the assistant secretary of war by the branches using or issuing such articles, and the chief of each branch may be charged with the storage and issue of property pertaining thereto: Provided further, That utilities pertaining exclusively to any branch of the army may be operated by such branches.

"Sec. 9a. Finance department.—There is hereby created a finance department. The finance department shall consist of one chief of finance with the rank of brigadier-general, 141 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 900 enlisted men.

"The chief of finance, under the authority of the secretary, shall be charged with the disbursement of all funds of the war department, including the pay of the army and the mileage for officers and the accounting therefor; and with such other fiscal and accounting duties as may be required by law, or assigned to him by the secretary of war: Provided, That under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war, officers of the finance department, accountable for public moneys, may intrust moneys to other officers for the purpose of having them make disbursements as their agents and the officer to whom the moneys are intrusted, as well as the officer who intrusts the moneys to him, shall be held pecuniarily responsible therefor to the United States."

Sec. 10. That section 10 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 10. Medical department.—The medical department shall consist of one surgeon-general with the rank of major-general, two assistants with the rank of brigadier-general, the medical corps, the dental corps, the veterinary corps, the medical administrative corps, a number of enlisted men which until June 30, 1921, shall not exceed 5 per centum of the authorized enlisted strength and thereafter 5 per centum of the actual strength, commissioned and enlisted, of the regular army, the army nurse corps as now constituted by law, and such contract surgeons as are now authorized by law. The number of officers of the medical corps shall be six and one-half for every 1,000, and of the medical administrative corps, one for every 2,000, of the total enlisted strength of the regular army, authorized from time to time, and within the peace strength permitted by this act. The number of officers of the dental corps shall be one for every 1,000 of the total strength of the regular army, authorized from time to time, and within the peace strength permitted by this act. The number of officers of the veterinary corps shall be 175.

"Hereafter an officer of the medical or dental corps shall be promoted to the grade of captain after three years' service, to the grade of major after twelve years' service, to the grade of lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and to the grade of colonel after twenty-six years' service. An officer of the veterinary corps shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant after three years' service, to the grade of captain after seven years' service, to the grade of major after fourteen years' serv-

ice, to the grade of lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and to the grade of colonel after twenty-six years' service. An officer of the medical administrative corps shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant after five years' service, and to the grade of captain after ten years' service. For purposes of promotion there shall be credited to officers of the medical department all active commissioned service in the regular army whenever rendered; and also all such service rendered since April 6, 1917, in the army or in the national guard when in active service under a call by the president, except service under a reserve commission while in attendance at a school or camp for the training of candidates for commission. To officers of the dental corps shall be credited their service as contract dental surgeons and acting dental surgeons, and to officers of the veterinary corps, their governmental veterinary service rendered prior to June 3, 1916. The length of service of any officer who shall have lost files by reason of sentence of court-martial or failure in examination for promotion shall be regarded as diminished to the equivalent of the service of the officer of his corps immediately preceding him in relative rank.

"Of the vacancies in the medical department existing on July 1, 1920, such number as the president may direct shall be filled by the appointment on that date in any grade authorized by this section of persons under the age of 58 years, other than officers of the regular army, who served as officers of the army at some time between April 6, 1917, and the date of the passage of this act, the selection to be made by the board of general officers provided for in section 24, and subject to the restrictions as to age therein prescribed. Appointees in the medical administrative corps must also have had at least five years' enlisted service in the medical department, and the number appointed in the grades of captain and first lieutenant under the provisions of this paragraph shall not exceed one-half of the whole number authorized for said corps. For purposes of future promotion, any person so appointed in the medical or dental corps shall be considered as having had, on the date of appointment, service equal to that of the junior officer of his grade and corps now in the regular army; and in the veterinary or medical administrative corps, sufficient service to bring him to his grade under the rules established in this section.

"Hereafter the members of the army nurse corps shall have relative rank as follows: The superintendent shall have the relative rank of major; the assistant superintendents, director and assistant directors, the relative rank of captain; chief nurses, the relative rank of first lieutenant; head nurses and nurses, the relative rank of second lieutenant; and as regards medical and sanitary matters and all other work within the line of professional duties shall have authority in and about military hospitals next after the officers of the medical department. The secretary of war shall make the necessary regulations prescribing the rights and privileges conferred by such relative rank."

Sec. 11. That section 11 of said act be and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 11. Corps of engineers.—The corps of engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers with the rank of major-general, one assistant with the rank of brigadier-general, 600 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 12,000 enlisted men, such part of whom as the president may direct being formed into tactical units organized as he may prescribe."

Sec. 12. That section 12 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 12. Ordnance department.—The ordnance department shall consist of one chief of ordnance with the rank of major-general, two assistants with the rank of brigadier-general, 350 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 4,500 enlisted men.

"Sec. 12a. Chemical warfare service.—There is hereby created a chemical warfare service. The chemical warfare service shall consist of one chief of the chemical warfare service with the rank of brigadier-general, 100 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 1,200 enlisted men. The chief of the chemical warfare service under the authority of the secretary of war shall be charged with the investigation, development, manufacture, or procurement and supply to the army of all smoke and incendiary materials, all toxic gases and all gas defense appliances; the research, design and experimentation connected with chemical warfare and its material; and chemical projectile filling plants and proving grounds; the supervision of the training of the army in chemical warfare, both offensive and defensive, including the necessary schools of instruction; the organization, equipment, training and operation of special gas troops, and such other duties as the president may from time to time prescribe."

Sec. 13. That section 13 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 13. Signal corps.—The signal corps shall consist of one chief signal officer with the rank of major-general, 300 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 5,000 enlisted men, such part of whom as the president may direct being formed into tactical units organized as he may prescribe.

"Sec. 13a. Air service.—There is hereby created an air service. The air service shall consist of one chief of the air service with the rank of major-general, one assistant with the rank of brigadier-general, 1,514 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 16,000 enlisted men, including not to exceed 2,500 flying cadets, such part of whom as the president may direct being formed into tactical units, organized as he may prescribe: Provided, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the officers in each grade below that of brigadier-general who fail to qualify as aircraft pilots or as observers within one year after the date of detail or assignment shall be permitted to remain detailed or assigned to the air service. Flying units shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers. Officers and enlisted men of the army shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay while on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights; and hereafter no person shall receive additional pay for aviation duty except as prescribed in this section: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as amending existing provisions of law relating to flying cadets."

Sec. 14. That section 14 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 14. Bureau of insular affairs.—The officers of the bureau of insular affairs shall be one chief of the bureau with the rank of brigadier-general, and two officers below the grade of brigadier-general: Provided, That during the tenure of office of the present chief of the bureau of insular affairs he shall have the rank of major-general."

Sec. 15. That section 15 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 15. Chaplains.—There shall be one chaplain for every 1,200 officers and enlisted men of the regular army, exclusive of the Philippine scouts and the unassigned recruits, authorized from time to time in accordance with law and within the peace strength permitted by this act. Chaplains shall hereafter have rank, pay and allowances according to length of active commissioned service in the army, or since April 6, 1917, in the national guard while in active service under a call by the president, as follows: Less than five years, first lieutenant; five to fourteen years, captain; fourteen to twenty years, major; over twenty years, lieutenant-colonel. One chaplain, of rank not below that of major, may be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to be chief of chaplains. He shall serve as such for four years and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel while so serving. His duties shall include investigation into the qualifications of candidates for appointment as chaplain and general co-ordination and supervision of the work of chaplains. Of the vacancies existing on July 1, 1920, such number as the president may direct shall be filled by appointment on that date of persons under the age of 58 years, other than chaplains of the regular army who served as chaplains in the army at some time between April 6, 1917, and the date of the passage of this act. Such appointments may be made in grades above the lowest under the same restrictions as to age and rank as are hereinafter prescribed for original appointments in other branches of the service and in accordance with the recommendation of the board of officers provided for in section 24. For purposes of future promotion, persons so appointed shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment sufficient prior service to bring them to their respective grades under the rules of promotion established in this section."

Sec. 16. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 16.

Sec. 17. That section 17 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 17. Infantry.—The infantry shall consist of one chief of infantry with rank of major-general; 4,200 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 110,000 enlisted men, organized into such infantry units as the president may direct. Hereafter all tank units shall form a part of the infantry."

Sec. 18. That section 18 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 18. Cavalry.—The cavalry shall consist of one chief of cavalry with the rank of major-general, 950 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 20,000 enlisted men, organized into cavalry units as the president may direct."

Sec. 19. That section 19 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 19. Field artillery.—The field artillery shall consist of one chief of field artillery with the rank of major-general, 1,900 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and 37,000 enlisted men, organized into field artillery units as the president may direct."

Sec. 20 That section 20 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 20. Coast artillery corps.—The coast artillery corps shall consist of one chief of coast artillery with the rank of major-general, 1,200 officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, the warrant officers of the army mine planter service as now authorized by law, and 30,000 enlisted men, organized into such coast artillery units as the president may direct."

Sec. 21. That section 21 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 21. Porto Rico regiment of infantry.—The Porto Rico regiment of infantry and the officers and enlisted men of such regiment shall become a part of the infantry branch herein provided for, and its officers shall, on July 1, 1920, be recommissioned in the infantry with their present grades and dates of rank, unless promoted on that date in accordance with the provisions of section 24 hereof."

Sec. 22. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after section 22 a new section, to be numbered 22a and to read as follows:

"Sec. 22a. Philippine scouts.—The president is authorized to form the Philippine scouts into such branches and tactical units as he may deem expedient, within the limit of strength prescribed by law, organized similarly to those of the regular army, the officers to be detailed from those authorized in section 4 hereof. On July 1, 1920, all officers of the Philippine scouts on the active list who are citizens of the United States and are found qualified under such regulations as the president may prescribe shall be recommissioned in some one of the branches provided for by this act, and those not so recommissioned shall continue to serve under their commissions as officers of the Philippine scouts. No further appointments shall be made as officers of Philippine scouts except of citizens of the Philippine islands, who may be appointed in the grade of second lieutenant, under such regulations as the president may prescribe. Officers commissioned in the Philippine scouts shall be subject to promotion, classification and elimination, as hereinafter prescribed for officers of the regular army. Those now on the retired list shall hereafter receive the same pay as a retired second lieutenant of equal service. Officers of the Philippine scouts shall hereafter be retired under the same conditions, and those hereafter placed on the retired list shall receive the same retired pay as other officers of like grades and length of service, and shall be equally eligible for advancement on account of active duty performed since retirement. Nothing in this act shall be construed to alter in any respect the present status of enlisted men of the Philippine scouts."

Sec. 23. That section 23 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 23. Provisional appointments.—All laws providing that certain appointments of officers shall be provisional for period of time are hereby repealed."

Sec. 24. That section 24 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 24. Filling of vacancies.—Not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies caused by this act, exclusive of those in the medical department and among chaplains, shall

be filled by the appointment, to date from July 1, 1920, and subject to such examination as the president may prescribe, of persons other than officers of the regular army who served as officers of the United States army at any time between April 6, 1917, and the date of the passage of this act. A suitable number of such officers shall be appointed in each of the grades below that of brigadier-general, according to their qualifications for such grade as may be determined by the board of general officers provided for in this section. No such person above the age of 50 years shall be appointed in a combatant branch, or above the age of 58 in a non-combatant branch. No such person below the age of 48 years shall be appointed in the grade of colonel, or below the age of 45 years in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, or below the age of 36 years in the grade of major. Not less than three such persons shall be appointed to the grade of colonel in the judge-advocate general's department, and not less than eight to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in the judge-advocate general's department, provided a sufficient number of applicants for such appointments are legally eligible and are found by the board provided for in this section to be properly qualified. Any person originally appointed under the provisions of this act at an age greater than 45 years shall when retired receive retired pay at the rate of 4 per centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the United States army, the total to be not more than 75 per centum. Vacancies remaining in grades above the lowest which are not filled by such appointments shall be filled by promotion to date from July 1, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of section 24c hereof. The selection of officers to be appointed under the provisions of this section, under such rules and regulations as may be approved by the secretary of war, shall be made by a board consisting of the general of the army, three bureau chiefs and three general officers of the line, to be appointed by the secretary of war: Provided, That no officer shall be appointed in any branch of service under the provisions of this section except with the approval of the chief of such branch or officer acting as such.

"Sec. 24a. Promotion list.—For the purpose of establishing a more uniform system for the promotion of officers, based on equity, merit, and the interests of the army as a whole, the secretary of war shall cause to be prepared a promotion list, on which shall be carried the names of all officers of the regular army and Philippine scouts below the grade of colonel, except officers of the medical department, chaplains, professors, the military storekeeper and certain second lieutenants of the quartermaster corps hereinafter specified. The names on the list shall be arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service; the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on. In computations for the purpose of determining the position of officers on the promotion list there shall be credited all active commissioned service in the army performed while under appointment from the United States government, whether in the regular, provisional, or temporary forces, except service under a reserve commission while in attendance at a school or camp for the training of candidates for commission; also commissioned service in the national guard while in active service since April 6, 1917, under a call by the president; and also commissioned service in the marine corps when detached for service with the army by order of the president. In determining position on the promotion list, and relative rank, commissioned service in the regular army or the Philippine scouts, if continuous to the present time, shall be counted as having begun on the date of original commission. The original promotion list shall be formed by a board of officers appointed by the secretary of war, consisting of one colonel of each six branches of the service in which officers are permanently commissioned under the terms of this act, and one officer who, as a member of the personnel branch of the general staff, has made a special study of merging the present promotion lists into a single list. The steps in the formation of the original promotion list shall be as follows:

"First, officers below the grade of colonel in the corps of engineers, signal corps, infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery corps, Porto Rico regiment and Philippine scouts, who were originally appointed in the regular army or Philippine scouts prior to April 6, 1917, shall be arranged without changing the present order of officers on the lineal lists of their own branches, but otherwise as nearly as practicable according to length of commissioned service. The following shall be omitted:

"(a) Officers who, as a result of voluntary transfer, occupy positions on the lineal list other than those they would have held if their original commissions had been in their present branches;

"(b) Officers of other branches appointed in the field artillery or the coast artillery corps to fill vacancies created by the act approved Jan. 25, 1907;

"(c) Officers appointed in the regular army since Jan. 1, 1903, while serving as officers of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry or Philippine scouts;

"(d) Former officers of the regular army or Philippine scouts who have been reappointed in these forces and who are now below normally placed officers of less commissioned service than theirs.

"Officers of classes (a), (b) and (c) shall be placed on the list in the positions they would have occupied if they had remained in their original branches of the service. Officers of class (d) shall be placed on the list in the position that would normally be occupied by an officer of continuous service equal to the total active commissioned service of such officers in the army.

"Second, officers of the judge-advocate general's department, quartermaster corps, and ordinance department shall be placed on the list according to length of commissioned service, except those second lieutenants of the quartermaster corps who are found not qualified for promotion as provided in section 24b hereof.

"Third, captains and lieutenants of the regular army and Philippine scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves according to commissioned service rendered prior to Nov. 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list, as prepared to this point.

"Fourth, persons to be appointed as captains or lieutenants under the provisions of section 24 hereof shall be placed according to commissioned service rendered prior to Nov. 11, 1918, among the officers referred to in the next preceding clause; and where such commissioned service is equal, officers now in the regular army shall precede persons to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and the latter shall be arranged according to age.

"Fifth, persons appointed as lieutenant-colonels or majors under the provisions of section 24 hereof shall be placed immediately below all officers of the regular army who, on July 1, 1920, are promoted to those grades respectively under the provisions of section 24 hereof: Provided, That the board charged with

the preparation of the promotion list may at its discretion assign to any such officer a position on the list higher than that to which he would otherwise be entitled, but not such as to place him above any officer of greater age, whose commissioned service commenced prior to April 6, 1917, and who would precede him on the list under the general provisions of this section.

"Any former officer of the regular army and any retired officer who may hereafter be appointed to the active list in the manner provided by law shall be placed on the promotion list in accordance with his total active commissioned service; except that former officers appointed to field grades on July 1, 1920, under the provisions of section 24, may be placed as provided in the next preceding paragraph of this section. A reserve judge advocate appointed in the regular army shall be placed as provided in section 24c.

"Other officers on original appointment shall be placed at the foot of the list. The place of any officer on the promotion list once established shall not thereafter be changed, except as a result of the sentence of a court-martial.

"Sec. 24b. Classification of officers.—Immediately upon the passage of this act, and in September of 1921 and every year thereafter, the president shall convene a board of not less than five general officers, which shall arrange all officers in two classes, namely: Class A, consisting of officers who should be retained in the service, and Class B, of officers who should not be retained in the service. Until otherwise finally classified, all officers shall be regarded as belonging to Class A, and shall be promoted according to the provisions of this act to fill any vacancies which may occur prior to such final classification. No officer shall be finally classified in Class B until he shall have been given an opportunity to appear before a court of inquiry. In such court of inquiry he shall be furnished with a full copy of the official records upon which the proposed classification is based and shall be given an opportunity to present testimony in his own behalf. The record of such court of inquiry shall be forwarded to the final classification board for reconsideration of the case, and after such consideration the finding of said classification board shall be final and not subject to further revision except upon the order of the president. Whenever an officer is placed in Class B, a board of not less than three officers shall be convened to determine whether such classification is due to his neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits. If the finding is affirmative, he shall be discharged from the army; if negative, he shall be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of his active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of commissioned service, or service which under the provisions of this act is counted as its equivalent, unless his total commissioned service or equivalent service shall be less than ten years, in which case he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay. The maximum retired pay of an officer retired under the provisions of this section prior to Jan. 1, 1924, shall be 75 per centum of active pay, and of one retired on or after that date, 60 per centum. If an officer is thus retired before the completion of thirty years' commissioned service, he may be employed on such active duty as the secretary of war considers him capable of performing until he has completed thirty years' commissioned service. The board convened upon the passage of this act shall also report the names of those second lieutenants of the quartermaster corps who were commissioned under the provisions of section 9 of the act of June 3, 1916, who are not qualified for further promotion. The officers so reported shall continue in the grade of second lieutenant for the remainder of their service and the others shall be placed upon the promotion list according to their commissioned service, as hereinbefore provided.

"Sec. 24c. Promotion of officers.—Up to and including June 30, 1920, except as otherwise provided herein, promotions shall continue to be made in accordance with law existing prior to the passage of this act, and on the basis of the number heretofore authorized for each grade and branch. On and after July 1, 1920, vacancies in grades below that of brigadier-general shall be filled by the promotion of officers in the order in which they stand on the promotion list, without regard to the branches in which they are commissioned. Existing laws providing for the examination of officers for promotion are hereby repealed, except those relating to physical examination, which shall continue to be required for promotion to all grades below that of brigadier-general, and except also those governing the examination of officers of the medical, dental and veterinary corps. Officers of said three corps shall be examined in accordance with laws governing examination of officers of the medical corps, second lieutenants of the veterinary corps being subject to the same provisions as first lieutenants.

"Sec. 24d. Transfer of officers.—Upon his own application any officer may be transferred to another branch without loss of rank or change of place on the promotion list.

"Sec. 24e. Appointment of officers.—Except as otherwise herein provided, appointments shall be made in the grade of second lieutenant, first, from graduates of the United States Military Academy; second, from warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular army between the ages of 21 and 30 years, who have had at least two years' service; and, third, from reserve officers, and from officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the national guard, members of the enlisted reserve corps and graduates of technical institutions approved by the secretary of war, all between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Any vacancy in the grade of captain in the judge advocate-general's department, not filled by transfer or detail from another branch, may, in the discretion of the president, be filled by appointment from reserve judge advocates between the ages of 30 and 36 years, and such appointee shall be placed upon the promotion list immediately below the junior captain on said list. Appointments in the medical and dental corps shall be made in the grade of first lieutenant from reserve medical and dental officers, respectively, between the ages of 23 and 32 years; in the veterinary corps in the grade of second lieutenant from reserve veterinary officers between the ages of 21 and 30 years; and in the medical administrative corps in the grade of second lieutenant from enlisted men of the medical department between the ages of 21 and 32 years, who have had at least two years' service. To be eligible for appointment in the dental corps, a candidate must be a graduate of a recognized dental college, and have been engaged in the practice of his profession for at least two years subsequent to graduation. Appointments as chaplains shall be made from among persons duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization, and of good standing therein, between the ages of 23 and 45 years. Former officers of the regular army and retired officers may be reappointed to the active list, if found competent for active duty, and shall be commissioned in the grades determined by the places assigned

to them on the promotion list under the provisions of section 24a hereof."

Sec. 25. That section 25 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 25. Detached officers and enlisted men.—All officers and enlisted men authorized by law and not assigned to duty with any branch or bureau herein provided for shall be carried on the detached officers' list and detached enlisted men's list, respectively."

Sec. 26. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 26.

Sec. 27. That section 27 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all up to and including the third proviso, and also the proviso relating to the utilization of the service of postmasters, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 27. Enlistments.—Hereafter original enlistments in the regular army shall be for a period of one or three years at the option of the soldier, and re-enlistments shall be for a period of three years. Existing laws providing for the payment of three months' pay to certain soldiers upon re-enlistment are hereby repealed, and hereafter an enlistment allowance equal to three times the monthly pay of a soldier of the seventh grade shall be paid to every soldier who enlists or re-enlists for a period of three years, payment of the enlistment allowance for original enlistment to be deferred until honorable discharge."

Sec. 28. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 28, with the exception of the proviso added thereto by Chapter XVII, section 5, of an act of congress approved July 9, 1918, providing pay for qualification as telegraphers.

Sec. 29. That section 29 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 29. Discharge on account of dependent relatives.—When by reason of death or disability a member of the family of an enlisted man, occurring after his enlistment, members of his family become dependent upon him for care or support, he may, in the discretion of the secretary of war, be discharged from the service of the United States."

Sec. 30. That section 30 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 30. The regular army reserve is hereby abolished, and all members thereof shall be discharged from the obligations under which they are now serving."

Sec. 31. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38 and 39.

Sec. 32. That section 37 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 37. Officers' reserve corps.—For the purpose of providing a reserve of officers available for military service when needed, there shall be organized an officers' reserve corps consisting of general officers, of sections corresponding to the various branches of the regular army, and of such additional sections as the president may direct. The grades in each section and the number in each grade shall be as the president may prescribe. Reserve officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the president alone, except general officers, who shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Appointment in every case shall be for a period of five years, but an appointment in force at the outbreak of war, or made in time of war, shall continue in force until six months after its termination. Any reserve officer may be discharged at any time in the discretion of the president. A reserve officer appointed during the existence of a state of war shall be entitled to discharge within six months after its termination if he make application therefor. In time of peace, a reserve officer must, at the time of his appointment, be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine islands, between the ages of 21 and 60 years. Any person who has been an officer of the army at any time between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919, or an officer of the regular army at any time, may be appointed as a reserve officer in the highest grade which he held in the army or any lower grade; any person now serving as an officer of the national guard may be appointed as a reserve officer in his present or any lower grade; no other person shall in time of peace be originally appointed as a reserve officer of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, or air service in a grade above that of second lieutenant. In time of peace appointments in the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery and air service shall be limited to former officers of the army, graduates of the reserve officers' training corps, as provided in section 47b hereof, warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular army, national guard and enlisted reserve corps, and persons who served in the army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. Promotions and transfers shall be made under such rules as may be prescribed by the president, and shall be based so far as practicable upon recommendations made in the established chain of command, but no reserve officer shall be promoted to any grade in time of peace until he has held a commission for at least one year in the next lower grade. So far as practicable, reserve officers shall be assigned to units in the locality of their places of residence. Nothing in this act shall operate to deprive a reserve officer of the reserve commission he now holds. Any reserve officer may hold a commission in the national guard without thereby vacating his reserve commission.

"Sec. 37a. Reserve officers on active duty.—To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the president may order reserve officers to active duty at any time and for any period; but except in time of a national emergency expressly declared by congress no reserve officer shall be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in any calender year without his own consent. A reserve officer shall not be entitled to pay and allowances except when on active duty. When on active duty he shall receive the same pay and allowance as an officer of the regular army of the same grade and length of active service, and mileage from his home to his first station and from his last station to his home, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retired pay."

Sec. 33. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections 40, 41, 42, 43, 45 and 46 and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 40. Reserve officers' training corps.—Organization.—The president is hereby authorized to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a reserve officers' training corps, one or more units in number, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges granting degrees, including state universities and those state institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the act of congress of July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agri-

culture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and at those essentially military schools not conferring academic degrees, specially designated by the secretary of war as qualified, and a junior division organized at all other public and private educational institutions, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms, corps, or services in such number and such strength as the president may prescribe: Provided, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any institution until an officer of the regular army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students, except that in the case of units other than infantry, cavalry or artillery, the minimum number shall be fifty: Provided further, That except at state institutions described in this section, no unit shall be established or maintained in an educational institution until the authorities of the same agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course, when entered upon by any student, shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation unless he is relieved of this obligation by regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war.

"Sec. 40a. Reserve officers' training corps courses.—The secretary of war is hereby authorized to prescribe standard courses of theoretical and practical military training for units of the reserve officers' training corps, and no unit of such corps shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training, except as provided in section 47c of this act.

"Sec. 40b. Personnel for duty with reserve officers' training corps.—The president is hereby authorized to detail such numbers of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the regular army, either active or retired, as may be necessary for duty as professors of military science and tactics, assistant professors of military science and tactics, and military instructors at educational institutions where one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained. In time of peace retired officers, retired warrant officers, or retired enlisted men shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent, and no officer on the active list shall be detailed for recruiting service or for duty at a school or college, not including schools of the service, where officers on the retired list can be secured who are competent for such duty. Hereafter retired officers below the grade of brigadier-general and retired warrant officers and enlisted men shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances."

Sec. 34. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54 and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 47. Supplies for reserve officers' training corps.—The secretary of war, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to issue to institutions at which one or more units of the reserve officers' training corps are maintained such public animals, transportation, arms, ammunition, supplies, tentage, equipment and uniforms belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued, to pay commutation in lieu of uniforms at a rate to be fixed annually by the secretary of war, and to authorize such expenditures from proper army appropriations as he may deem necessary for the efficient maintenance of the reserve officers' training corps. He shall require from each institution to which property of the United States is issued a bond in the value of the property issued for the care and safekeeping thereof, except for uniforms, expendable articles and supplies expended in operation, maintenance and instruction, and for its return when required.

"Sec. 47a. Reserve officers' training corps camps.—The secretary of war is hereby authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the reserve officers' training corps, no such camps to be maintained for a longer period than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit, to subsist them at the expense of the United States while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit, or in lieu of transporting them to and from such camps and subsisting them while en route, to pay them travel allowances at the rate of 5 cents per mile for the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from the places from which they are authorized to proceed to the camp and for the return travel thereto, and to make the payment of travel allowances for the return journey in advance of the actual performance of the same, and to admission to military hospitals at such camps, and to furnish medical attendance and supplies; to use the troops of the regular army, and such government property as he may deem necessary, for the military training of the members of such corps while in attendance at such camps; and to prescribe regulations for the government of such camps.

"Sec. 47b. Appointment of graduates of reserve officers' training corps as reserve officers.—The president alone, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to appoint as a reserve officer of the army of the United States any graduate of the senior division of the reserve officers' training corps who shall have satisfactorily completed the further training provided for in section 47a of this act, or any graduate of the junior division who shall have satisfactorily completed the courses of military training prescribed for the senior division and the further training provided for in section 47a of this act, and shall have participated in such practical instruction subsequent to graduation as the secretary of war shall prescribe, who shall have arrived at the age of 21 years and who shall agree, under oath in writing, to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the army of the United States during a period of at least five years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Provided, That no reserve officer appointed pursuant to this act shall be entitled to retirement, or to retired pay, and shall be eligible for pension only for disability incurred in line of duty in active service or while serving with the army pursuant to provisions of this act.

"Sec. 47c. Pay and commutation of subsistence, reserve officers' training corps.—When any member of the senior division of the reserve officers' training corps has completed two academic years of service in that division, and has been selected for advanced training by the president of the institution and by the professor of military science and tactics, and has agreed in writing to continue in the reserve officers' training corps for the remainder of his course at the institution, devoting five

hours per week to the military training prescribed by the secretary of war, and has agreed in writing to pursue the course in camp training prescribed by the secretary of war, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, commutation of subsistence at such rate not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the army, as may be fixed by the secretary of war, during the remainder of his service in the reserve officers' training corps, not exceeding two years: Provided, That any medical, dental, or veterinary student may be admitted to a medical, dental, or veterinary corps unit of reserve officers' training corps for a course of training at the rate of ninety hou s of instruction per annum for the four collegiate years, and if at the end of two years of such training he has been selected by the professor of military science and tactics and the head of the institution for advanced training, and has agreed in writing to continue in the reserve officers' training corps for the remainder of his course at the institution, and has agreed in writing to pursue the course in camp training prescribed by the secretary of war, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence at such rate not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the army, as may be fixed by the secretary of war, during the remainder of his service in the reserve officers' training corps, not exceeding two years: Provided further, That any reserve officer who is also a medical, dental, or veterinary student may be admitted to such medical, dental, or veterinary corps unit for such training, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe: Provided further, That members of the reserve officers' training corps, or other persons authorized by the secreta y of war to attend advanced course camps, shall be paid for attendance at such camps at the rate prescribed for soldiers of the seventh grade of the regular army.

"Sec. 47d. Training camps.—The secretary of war is hereby authorized to maintain, upon military reservations or elsewhere, schools or camps for the military instruction and training, with a view to their appointment as reserve officers or noncommissioned officers, of such warrant officers, enlisted men and civilians as may be selected upon their own application; to use for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, ammunition, accouterments, equipments, tentage, field equipage and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish at the expense of the United States uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route within such limits as to territory as the secretary of war may prescribe, or in lieu of furnishing such transportation and subsistence to pay them travel allowances at the rate of 5 cents per mile for the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from the places from which they are authorized to proceed to the camp, and for the return travel thereto, and to make the payment of travel allowances for the return journey in advance of the actual performance of the same, and medical attendance and supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat, to authorize such expenditures, from proper army appropriations, as he may deem necessary for water, fuel, light, temporary structures, not including quarters for officers nor barracks for men, screening and damages resulting from field exercises, and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of said camps, and the theoretical winter instruction in connection therewith; and to sell to persons receiving instructions at said camps, for cash and at cost price plus 10 per centum, quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount of such property sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment. All moneys arising from such sales shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the sales are made, for the purpose of that appropriation from which the property sold was authorized to be supplied at the time for the sale. The secretary of war is authorized further to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical instruction to be pursued by persons attending the camps authorized by this section; to fix the periods during which such camps shall be maintained; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government thereof; and to employ thereat officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the regular army in such numbers and upon such duties as he may designate."

Sec. 35. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out sections 55 to 56 and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 55. The enlisted reserve corps.—The enlisted reserve corps shall consist of persons voluntarily enlisted therein. The period of enlistment shall be three years, except in the case of persons who served in the army, navy, or marine corps at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, who may be enlisted for one year periods and who, in time of peace, shall be entitled to discharge within ninety days if they make application therefor. Enlistments shall be limited to persons eligible for enlistment in the regular army who have had such military or technical training as may be prescribed by regulations of the secretary of war. All enlistments in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation whether in the regular army or the enlisted reserve corps, shall continue in force until six months after its termination unless sooner terminated by the president.

"Sec. 55a. Organization of the enlisted reserve corps.—The president may form any or all members of the enlisted reserve corps into tactical organizations similar to those of the regular army, similarly armed, uniformed and equipped, and composed so far as practicable of men residing in the same locality, may officer them by the assignment of reserve officers or officers of the regular army, active or retired, and may detail such personnel of the army as may be necessary for the administration of such organizations and the care of government property issued to them.

"Sec. 55b. Reservists on active duty.—Members of the enlisted reserve corps may be placed on active duty, as individuals or organizations, in the discretion of the president, but except in time of a national emergency expressly declared by congress no reservist shall be ordered to active duty in excess of the number permissible under appropriations made for this specific purpose, nor for a longer period than fifteen days in any one calendar year without his own consent. While on active duty they shall receive the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of like grades and length of service.

"Sec. 55c. Military equipment and instructors at other schools and colleges.—The secretary of war is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to issue such arms, tentage and equipment as he shall deem necessary for proper military training to schools and colleges, other than those provided for in section 40 of this act, having a course of military training prescribed by the secretary of war and having not less than 100 physically fit male students above the age of 14 years; and the secretary of war is hereby authorized to detail such available active or retired offi-

cers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular army as he may deem necessary to said schools and colleges, other than those provided for in section 40 of this act: Provided, That while so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances: Provided further, That in time of peace retired officers, warrant officers, or enlisted men shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent."

Sec. 36. That section 60 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "Until July 1, 1921, companies and corresponding units of the national guard may be recognized at a minimum enlisted strength of fifty: Provided, That the national guard of any state, territory and the District of Columbia may include such detachments or parts of units as may be necessary in order to form complete tactical units when combined with troops of other states."

Sec. 37. That section 69 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 69. Original enlistments in the national guard shall be for a period of three years and subsequent enlistments for periods of one year each: Provided, That persons who have served in the army for not less than six months, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, may, within two years after the passage of this act, enlist in the national guard for a period of one year and re-enlist for like periods."

Sec. 38. That section 70 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 70. Men enlisting in the national guard of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia shall sign an enlistment contract and subscribe to the following oath of enlistment: 'I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ——— day of ———, 19—, as a soldier in the national guard of the United States and of the state of ———, for the period of three (or one) year —, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the state of ———, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the president of the United States and of the governor of the state of ———, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war.'"

Sec. 39. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 71.

Sec. 40. That section 72 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 72. Discharge of enlisted men from the national guard.—An enlisted man discharged from service in the national guard, except when drafted into the military service of the United States under the provisions of section 111 of this act, shall receive a discharge in writing in such form and with such classification as is or shall be prescribed for the regular army, and in time of peace discharges may be given prior to the expiration of terms of enlistment under such regulations as the president may prescribe."

Sec. 41. That section 74 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 74. Qualifications for national guard officers.—Persons hereafter commissioned as officers of the national guard shall not be recognized as such under any of the provisions of this act unless they shall have been selected from the following classes, and shall have taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in the preceding section of this act: officers or enlisted men of the national guard; officers, active or retired, reserve officers, and former officers of the army, navy, or marine corps, enlisted men and former enlisted men of the army, navy, or marine corps who have received an honorable discharge therefrom; graduates of the United States military and naval academies; and graduates of schools, colleges, universities, and officers' training camps, where they have received military instruction under the supervision of an officer of the regular army who certified their fitness for appointment as commissioned officers; and for the technical branches or staff corps and departments, such other civilians as may be specially qualified for duty therein."

Sec. 42. That section 78 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 78. That hereafter, men duly qualified under regulations prescribed by the secretary of war may enlist in the national guard reserve for a period of one or three years, under such regulations as the secretary of war shall prescribe, and on so enlisting they shall subscribe to the following enlistment contract and take the oath therein specified: 'I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ——— day of ———, 19—, as a soldier in the national guard reserve of the United States and of the state of ———, for a period of one (or three) year—, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the state of ———, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever and that I will obey the orders of the president of the United States and the governor of the state of ———, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war': Provided, That members of said reserve, officers and enlisted men, when engaged in field or coast defense training with the active national guard, shall receive the same federal pay and allowances as those occupying like grades on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged: Provided further, That, except as otherwise specifically provided in this act, no commissioned or enlisted reservist shall receive any pay or allowances out of any appropriation made by congress for national guard purposes."

Sec. 43. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 79.

Sec. 44. That section 81 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 81. Militia bureau of the war department.—The militia division of the war department shall hereafter be known as the militia bureau of the war department. After Jan. 1, 1921, the chief of the militia bureau shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, by selection from lists of present and former national guard officers, recommended by the governors of the several states and territories as suitable for such appointment, who hold commissions in the officers' reserve corps, who have had ten or more years' commissioned service in the national guard, at least five of which have been in the line, and who have attained at least the grade of major. He shall hold office for four years, unless sooner removed for cause, and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general of the regular army during his tenure of office, but shall not be entitled

to retirement or retired pay. While serving as chief, his reserve commission shall continue in force, and shall not be terminated except for cause assigned. Until the chief is appointed, as provided in this section, the president may assign an officer of the regular army, not below the grade of colonel, to perform the duties of chief. For duty in the militia bureau and for the instruction of the national guard the president shall assign such number of officers and enlisted men of the regular army as he may deem necessary. The president may also assign, with their consent, and within the limits of the appropriations previously made for this specific purpose, not exceeding five hundred officers of the national guard, who hold reserve commissions, to duty with the regular army, in addition to those attending service schools; and while so assigned they shall receive the same pay and allowances as regular army officers of like grades, to be paid out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the militia."

Sec. 45. That section 89 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 89. Animals for national guard.—Funds allotted by the secretary of war for the support of the national guard shall be available for the purchase, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, of animals conforming to the regular army standards for the training of the national guard, said animals to remain the property of the United States and to be used solely for military purposes.

"The number of animals so issued shall not exceed thirty-two for each battery of field artillery or troop of cavalry, and a proportionate number for other mounted organizations, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe; and the secretary of war is further authorized to issue, in lieu of purchase, for the training of such organizations, condemned army animals which are no longer fit for service, but which may be suitable for the purposes of instruction, such animals to be sold as now provided by law when said purposes shall have been served."

Sec. 46. That section 90 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 90. Funds allotted by the secretary of war for the support of the national guard shall be available for the purchase and issue of forage, bedding, shoeing and veterinary services, and supplies for the government animals issued to any organization, and for the compensation of competent help for the care of the material, animals and equipment thereof, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe: Provided, That the men to be compensated, not to exceed five for each organization, shall be duly enlisted therein and shall be detailed by the organization commander, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, and shall be paid by the United States disbursing officer in each state, territory and the District of Columbia."

Sec. 47. That section 109 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 109. Pay for the national guard officers.—Captains and lieutenants belonging to organizations of the national guard shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the regular army for each regular drill or other period of instruction authorized by the secretary of war, not exceeding five in any one calendar month, at which they shall have been officially present for the entire required period, and at which at least 50 per centum of the commissioned strength and 60 per centum of the enlisted strength attend and participate for not less than one and one-half hours. Captains commanding organizations shall receive $240 a year in addition to the drill pay herein prescribed. Officers above the grade of captain shall receive not more than $500 a year, and officers below the grade of major, not belonging to organizations, shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grades for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe. Pay under the provisions of this section shall not accrue to any officer during the period when he shall be lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade in the regular army: Provided, That section 9 of an act amending the act entitled 'An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, approved Aug. 31, 1918, shall also apply to the purchase of uniforms, accouterments and equipment for cash by officers of the national guard and national guard reserve, whether in state or federal service, on proper identification and under such rules and regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe."

Sec. 48. That section 110 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the first paragraph and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 110. Pay for national guard enlisted men.—Each enlisted man belonging to an organization of the national guard shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the initial monthly pay of his grade in the regular army for each drill ordered for his organization where he is officially present and in which he participates for not less than one and one-half hours, not exceeding eight in any one calendar month and not exceeding sixty drills in one year: Provided, That no enlisted man shall receive any pay under the provisions of this section for any month in which he shall have attended less than 60 per centum of the drills or other exercises prescribed for his organization: Provided further, That the proviso contained in section 92 of this act shall not operate to prevent the payment of enlisted men actually present at any duly ordered drill or other exercise: And provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which members of the national guard may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the regular army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the secretary of war."

Sec. 49. That section 111 of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 111. National guard when drafted into federal service.—When congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army, the president may, under such regulations, including such physical examination as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the national guard and of the national guard reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the army of

the United States as may be applicable to members of the army, whose permanent retention in the military service is not contemplated by law, and shall be organized into units corresponding as far as practicable to those of the regular army or shall be otherwise assigned as the president may direct. The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof; officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the president alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Officers and enlisted men while in the service of the United States under the terms of this section shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the regular army of the same grades and the same prior service. On the termination of the emergency all persons so drafted shall be discharged from the army, shall resume their membership in the militia and, if the state so provide, shall continue to serve in the national guard until the dates upon which their enlistments entered into prior to their draft would have expired if uninterrupted."

Sec. 50. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section 114.

Sec. 51. That said act be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after section 127 a new section, to be numbered 127a, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 127a. Miscellaneous provisions.—Hereafter no detail, rating, or assignment of an officer shall carry advanced rank, except as otherwise specifically provided herein: Provided, That in lieu of the 50 per centum increase of pay provided for in this act any officer or enlisted man upon whom the rating of junior military aviator, or military aviator, has heretofore been conferred for having specially distinguished himself in time of war in active operations against the enemy, shall, while on duty which requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, continue to have the rank, pay and allowances and additional pay now provided by the act of June 3, 1916, and the act of July 24, 1917.

"Officers now carried as additional numbers shall be included in the numbers provided for by this act, and, after June 30, 1920, shall no longer be additional, and any officer hereafter appointed, under the provisions of law, to a grade in which no vacancy exists, shall be an additional number in that grade until absorbed, and no longer.

"In time of war retired officers may be employed on active duty in the discretion of the president, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades.

"The president is authorized to detail not more than five officers of the medical department for duty with the military relief division of the American National Red Cross.

"Authority is hereby giver to the secretary of war to grant permission, by revocable license, to the American National Red Cross to erect and maintain, on any military reservations within the jurisdiction of the United States, buildings suitable for the storage of supplies, or to occupy for that purpose buildings erected by the United States, under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, such supplies to be available for the aid of the civilian population in case of serious national disaster.

"In determining relative rank and increase of pay for length of service, and, in the case of officers of the regular army, in determining rights of retirement, active duty performed while under appointment from the United States government, whether in the regular, provisional, or temporary forces, shall be credited to the same extent as service under a regular army commission.

"In time of war any officer of the regular army may be appointed to higher temporary rank without vacating his permanent commission, such appointments in grades below that of brigadier-general being made by the president alone, but all other appointments of officers in time of war shall be in the officers' reserve corps.

"Unless special assignment is made by the president under the provisions of the 119th article of war, all officers in the active service of the United States in any grade shall take rank according to date, which, in the case of an officer of the regular army, is that stated in his commission or letter of appointment, and, in the case of a reserve officer or an officer of the national guard called into the service of the United States, shall precede that on which he is placed on active duty by a period equal to the total length of active service which he may have performed in the grade in which called or any higher grade. When dates of rank are the same, precedence shall be determined by length of active commissioned service in the army. When length of such service is the same, officers of the regular army shall take rank among themselves according to their places on the promotion list, preceding reserve and national guard officers of the same date of rank and length of service, who shall take rank among themselves according to age.

"Hereafter any retired officer who has been or shall be detailed on active duty shall receive the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed to active duty since his retirement.

"Retired enlisted men who have served honorably as commissioned officers of the United States army at some time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, including those who have been placed on the retired list during the world war, and who have been or may hereafter be discharged from their temporary commissions, shall receive the retired pay and allowances of warrant officers on the retired list, as provided in this act.

"Cadets graduated from the United States military academy during the present calendar year shall be commissioned as second lieutenants to date not earlier than July 2, 1920.

"The president is authorized to retain temporarily in service, under their present commissions, such emergency officers as he may deem necessary, but the total number so remaining in service, other than those undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction, shall not at any time exceed the total number of vacancies then existing in the regular army. Any such officer may be discharged when his services are no longer required, and all such officers shall be discharged not later than Dec. 31, 1920. All officers of the regular army holding commissions granted for the period of the existing emergency, in whatever grade, shall be discharged therefrom not later than June 30, 1920. The president is authorized and directed to retain in service disabled emergency officers until their treatment for physical reconstruction has reached a point where they will not be further benefited by retention in a military hospital or in the military service.

"The secretary of war is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to detail not to exceed 2 per centum of the commissioned officers of the regular army in any fiscal year as students at such technical, professional and other educational institutions, or as students, observers

or investigators at such industrial plants, hospitals and other places, as shall be best suited to enable such officers to acquire a knowledge of or experience in the specialties in which it is deemed necessary that such officers shall perfect themselves. The number of officers so detailed shall, as far as practicable, be distributed proportionally among the various branches: Provided, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States in addition to the pay and allowances of the officers so detailed, except for the cost of tuition at such technical, professional, and other educational institutions.

"Whenever, prior to December 31, 1920, any person shall be nominated to the senate for appointment to fill any office in the regular army provided for by this act, the president alone is authorized to appoint such person temporarily in the United States army in the grade pertaining to such regular army office, to have rank and pay from the same dates as if such appointment were in the regular army. Such temporary appointment shall terminate upon acceptance, after confirmation, of the corresponding office in the regular army, or on March 4, 1921, if then still unconfirmed. If any officer of the regular army is retired while holding a temporary appointment made under the provisions of this paragraph, he shall have the rank of such temporary grade, and his retired pay shall be computed upon the pay of that grade."

Sec. 52. That all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER II.

The articles included in this section shall be known as the articles of war and shall at all times and in all places govern the armies of the United States.

I. Preliminary Provisions.

Article 1. Definitions.—The following words when used in these articles shall be construed in the sense indicated in this article, unless the context shows that a different sense is intended, namely:

(a) The word "officer" shall be construed to refer to a commissioned officer;

(b) The word "soldier" shall be construed as including a noncommissioned officer, a private or any other enlisted man;

(c) The word "company" shall be understood as including a troop or battery; and

(d) The word "battalion" shall be understood as including a squadron.

Art. 2. Persons subject to military law.—The following persons are subject to these articles and shall be understood as included in the term "any person subject to military law," or "persons subject to military law," whenever used in these articles: Provided, That nothing contained in this act, except as specifically provided in article 2, subparagraph (c), shall be construed to apply to any person under the United States naval jurisdiction unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

(a) All officers, members of the army nurse corps, warrant officers, army field clerks, field clerks quartermaster corps, and soldiers belonging to the regular army of the United States; all volunteers, from the dates of their muster or acceptance into the military service of the United States; and all other persons lawfully called, drafted, or ordered into, or to duty or for training in, the said service, from the dates they are required by the terms of the call, draft or order to obey the same;

(b) Cadets;

(c) Officers and soldiers of the marine corps when detached for service with the armies of the United States by order of the president: Provided, That an officer or soldier of the marine corps when so detached may be tried by military court-martial for an offense committed against the laws for the government of the naval service prior to his detachment, and for an offense committed against these articles he may be tried by a naval court-martial after such detachment ceases;

(d) All retainers to the camp, and all persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and in time of war all such retainers and persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States in the field, both within and without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, though not otherwise subject to these articles;

(e) All persons under sentence adjudged by courts-martial;

(f) All persons admitted into the regular army soldiers' home at Washington, D. C.

II. Courts-Martial.

Art. 3. Courts-martial classified.—Courts-martial shall be of three kinds, namely:

First, general courts-martial;
Second, special courts-martial; and
Third, summary courts-martial.

A. Composition.

Art. 4. Who may serve on courts-martial.—All officers in the military service of the United States, and officers of the marine corps when detached for service with the army by order of the president, shall be competent to serve on courts-martial for the trial of any persons who may lawfully be brought before such courts for trial. When appointing courts-martial the appointing authority shall detail as members thereof those officers of the command who, in his opinion, are best qualified for the duty by reason of age, training, experience, and judicial temperament; and officers having less than two years' service shall not, if it can be avoided without manifest injury to the service, be appointed as members of courts-martial in excess of the minority membership thereof.

Art. 5. General courts-martial.—General courts-martial may consist of any number of officers not less than five.

Art. 6. Special courts-martial.—Special courts-martial may consist of any number of officers not less than three.

Art. 7. Summary courts-martial.—A summary court-martial shall consist of one officer.

B. By Whom Appointed.

Art. 8. General courts-martial.—The president of the United States, the commanding officer of a territorial division or department, the superintendent of the military academy, the commanding officer of an army, an army corps, a division, or a separate brigade, and, when empowered by the president, the commanding officer of any district or of any force or body of troops may appoint general courts-martial; but when any such commander is the accuser or the prosecutor of the person or persons to be tried, the court shall be appointed by superior competent authority, and no officer shall be eligible to sit as a member of such court when he is the accuser or a witness for the prosecution.

The authority appointing a general court-martial shall detail as one of the members thereof a law member, who shall be an officer of the judge-advocate general's department, except that when an officer of that department is not available for the purpose the appointing authority shall detail instead an officer of some other branch of the service selected by the appointing authority as specially qualified to perform the duties of law member. The law member, in addition to his duties as a member, shall perform such other duties as the president may by regulations prescribe.

Art. 9. Special courts-martial.—The commanding officer of a district, garrison, fort, camp, or other place where troops are on duty and the commanding officer of a brigade, regiment, detached battalion, or other detached command may appoint special courts-martial; but when any such commanding officer is the accuser or the prosecutor of the person or persons to be tried, the court shall be appointed by superior authority, and may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable; and no officer shall be eligible to sit as a member of such court when he is the accuser or a witness for the prosecution.

Art. 10. Summary courts-martial.—The commanding officer of a garrison, fort, camp, or other place where troops are on duty, and the commanding officer of a regiment, detached battalion, detached company, or other detachment may appoint summary courts-martial; but such summary courts-martial may in any case be appointed by superior authority when by the latter deemed desirable: Provided, That when but one officer is present with a command he shall be the summary court-martial of that command and shall hear and determine cases brought before him.

Art. 11. Appointment of trial judge advocates and counsel.—For each general or special court-martial the authority appointing the court shall appoint a trial judge advocate and a defense counsel and for each general court-martial one or more assistant trial judge advocates and one or more assistant defense counsel when necessary: Provided, however, That no officer who has acted as member, trial judge advocate, assistant trial judge advocate, defense counsel, or assistant defense counsel in any case shall subsequently act as staff judge advocate to the reviewing or confirming authority upon the same case.

C. Jurisdiction.

Art. 12. General courts-martial. — General courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense made punishable by these articles, and any other person who by the law of war is subject to trial by military tribunals: Provided, That no officer shall be brought to trial before a general court-martial appointed by the superintendent of the military academy: Provided further, That the officer competent to appoint a general court-martial for the trial of any particular case may, when in his judgment the interest of the service shall so require, cause any case to be tried by a special court-martial notwithstanding the limitations upon the jurisdiction of the special court-martial as to offenses set out in article 13; but the limitations upon jurisdiction as to persons and upon punishing power set out in said article shall be observed.

Art. 13. Special courts-martial. — Special courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense, not capital, made punishable by these articles: Provided, That the president may, by regulations, except from the jurisdiction of special courts-martial any class or classes of persons subject to military law.

Special courts-martial shall not have power to adjudge confinement in excess of six months, nor to adjudge forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay per month for a period of not exceeding six months.

Art. 14. Summary courts-martial.—Summary courts-martial shall have power to try any person subject to military law, except an officer, a member of the army nurse corps, a warrant officer, an army field clerk, a field clerk quartermaster corps, a cadet, or a soldier holding the privileges of a certificate of eligibility to promotion, for any crime or offense, not capital, made punishable by these articles: Provided, That noncommissioned officers shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before a summary court-martial without the authority of the officer competent to bring them to trial before a general court-martial: Provided further, That the president may, by regulations, except from the jurisdiction of summary courts-martial any class or classes of persons subject to military law.

Summary courts-martial shall not have power to adjudge confinement in excess of one month, restriction to limits for more than three months, or forfeiture or detention of more than two-thirds of one month's pay.

Art. 15. Jurisdiction not exclusive.—The provisions of these articles conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial shall not be construed as depriving military commissions, provost courts, or other military tribunals of concurrent jurisdiction in respect of offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be triable by such military commissions, provost courts, or other military tribunals.

Art. 16. Officers, how triable.—Officers shall be triable only by general and special courts-martial, and in no case shall an officer, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers inferior to him in rank.

D. Procedure.

Art. 17. Trial judge advocate to prosecute; counsel to defend.—The trial judge advocate of a general or special court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the United States, and shall, under the direction of the court, prepare the record of its proceedings. The accused shall have the right to be represented in his defense before the court by counsel of his own selection, civil counsel if he so provides, or military if such counsel be reasonably available, otherwise by the defense counsel duly appointed for the court pursuant to article 11. Should the accused have counsel of his own selection, the defense counsel and assistant defense counsel, if any, of the court, shall, if the accused so desires, act as his associate counsel.

Art. 18. Challenges.—Members of a general or special court-martial may be challenged by the accused or the trial judge advocate for cause stated to the court. The court shall determine the relevancy and validity thereof, and shall not receive a challenge to more than one member at a time. Challenges by the trial judge advocate shall ordinarily be presented and decided before those by the accused are offered. Each side shall be entitled to one peremptory challenge; but the law member of the court shall not be challenged except for cause.

Art. 19. Oaths.—The trial judge advocate of a general or special court-martial shall administer to the members of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath or affirmation: "You, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try and determine, according to the evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the person to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, without partiality, favor, or affection, according to the provisions of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said articles, then according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear (or affirm) that you will not divulge the findings or sentence of the court until they shall be published by the proper authority or duly announced by the

court, except to the trial judge advocate and assistant trial judge advocate; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial upon a challenge or upon the findings or sentence, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law. So help you God."

When the oath or affirmation has been administered to the members of a general or special court-martial, the president of the court shall administer to the trial judge advocate and to each assistant trial judge advocate, if any, an oath or affirmation in the following form: "You, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of a trial judge advocate, and will not divulge the findings or sentence of the court to any but the proper authority until they shall be duly disclosed. So help you God."

All persons who give evidence before a court-martial shall be examined on oath or affirmation in the following form: "You swear (or affirm) that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Every reporter of the proceedings of a court-martial shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath or affirmation in the following form: "You swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully perform the duties of reporter to this court. So help you God."

Every interpreter in the trial of any case before a court-martial shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath or affirmation in the following form: You swear (or affirm) that you will truly interpret in the case now in hearing. So help you God."

In case of affirmation the closing sentence of adjuration will be omitted.

Art. 20. Continuances.—A court-martial may, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as may appear to be just.

Art. 21. Refusal or failure to plead.—When an accused arraigned before a court-martial fails or refuses to plead, or answers foreign to the purpose, or after a plea of guilty makes a statement inconsistent with the plea, or when it appears to the court that he entered a plea of guilty improvidently or through lack of understanding of its meaning and effect, the court shall proceed to trial and judgment as if he had pleaded not guilty.

Art. 22. Process to obtain witnesses.—Every trial judge advocate of a general or special court-martial and every summary court-martial shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which courts of the United States, having criminal jurisdiction, may lawfully issue; but such process shall run to any part of the United States, its territories and possessions.

Art. 23. Refusal to appear or testify.—Every person not subject to military law who, being duly subpœnaed to appear as a witness before any military court, commission, court of inquiry, or board, or before any officer, military or civil, designated to take a deposition to be read in evidence before such court, commission, court of inquiry, or board, willfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness, or to testify, or produce documentary evidence which such person may have been legally subpœnaed to produce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, for which such person shall be punished on information in the district court of the United States or in a court of original criminal jurisdiction in any of the territorial possessions of the United States, jurisdiction being hereby conferred upon such courts for such purpose; and it shall be the duty of the United States district attorney or the officer prosecuting for the government in any such court of original criminal jurisdiction on the certification of the facts to him by the military court, commission, court of inquiry, or board, to file an information against and prosecute the person so offending, and the punishment of such person, on conviction, shall be a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That the fees of such witness and his mileage, at the rates allowed to witnesses attending the courts of the United States, shall be duly paid or tendered said witness, such amounts to be paid out of the appropriation for the compensation of witnesses: Provided further, That every person not subject to military law, who before any court-martial, military tribunal, or military board, or in connection with, or in relation to any proceedings or investigation before it or had under any of the provisions of this act, is guilty of any of the acts made punishable as offenses against public justice by any provision of chapter 6 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States" (volume 35, United States statutes at large, page 1088) or any amendment thereof, shall be punished as therein provided.

Art. 24. Compulsory self-incrimination prohibited.—No witness before a military court, commission, court of inquiry, or board, or before any officer conducting an investigation, or before any officer, military or civil, designated to take a deposition to be read in evidence before a military court, commission, court of inquiry, or board, or before an officer conducting an investigation, shall be compelled to incriminate himself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate him, or to answer any question not material to the issue when such answer might tend to degrade him.

Art. 25. Depositions — When admissible.—A duly authenticated deposition taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party may be read in evidence before any military court or commission in any case not capital, or in any proceeding before a court of inquiry or a military board, if such deposition be taken when the witness resides, is found, or is about to go beyond the state, territory or district in which the court, commission or board is ordered to sit, or beyond the distance of 100 miles from the place of trial or hearing, or when it appears to the satisfaction of the court, commission, board or appointing authority that the witness, by reason of age, sickness, bodily infirmity, imprisonment or other reasonable cause, is unable to appear and testify in person at the place of trial or hearing: Provided, That testimony by deposition may be adduced for the defense in capital cases.

Art. 26. Depositions—Before whom taken.—Depositions to be read in evidence before military courts, commissions, courts of inquiry, or military boards, or for other use in military administration, may be taken before and authenticated by any officer, military or civil, authorized by the laws of the United States or by the laws of the place where the deposition is taken to administer oaths.

Art. 27. Courts of inquiry—Records of, when admissible.—The record of the proceedings of a court of inquiry may, with the consent of the accused, be read in evidence before any court-martial or military commission in any case not capital nor extending to the dismissal of an officer, and may also be read in evidence in any proceeding before a court of inquiry

or a military board: Provided, That such evidence may be adduced by the defense in capital cases or cases extending to the dismissal of an officer.

Art. 28. Certain acts to constitute desertion.—Any officer who, having tendered his resignation and prior to due notice of the acceptance of the same, quits his post or proper duties without leave and with intent to absent himself permanently therefrom shall be deemed a deserter.

Any soldier who, without having first received a regular discharge, again enlists in the army, or in the militia when in the service of the United States, or in the navy or marine corps of the United States, or in any foreign army, shall be deemed to have deserted the service of the United States; and, where the enlistment is in one of the forces of the United States mentioned above, to have fraudulently enlisted therein.

Any person subject to military law who quits his organization or place of duty with the intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important service shall be deemed a deserter.

Art. 29. Court to announce action.—Whenever the court has acquitted the accused upon all specifications and charges, the court shall at once announce such result in open court. Under such regulations as the president may prescribe the findings and sentence in other cases may be similarly announced.

Art. 30. Closed sessions.—Whenever a general or special court-martial shall sit in closed session, the trial judge advocate and the assistant trial judge advocate, if any, shall withdraw; and when their assistance in referring to the recorded evidence is required, it shall be obtained in open court, and in the presence of the accused and of his counsel, if there be any.

Art. 31. Method of voting.—Voting by members of a general or special court-martial upon question of challenge, on the findings, and on the sentence shall be by secret written ballot. The junior member of the court shall in each case count the votes, which count shall be checked by the president, who will forthwith announce the result of the ballot to the members of the court. The law member of the court, if any, or if there be no law member of the court, then the president, may rule in open court upon interlocutory questions, other than challenges, arising during the proceedings: Provided, That unless such ruling be made by the law member of the court if any member object thereto the court shall be cleared and closed and the question decided by a majority vote, viva voce, beginning with the junior in rank: And provided further, That if any such ruling be made by the law member of the court upon any interlocutory question other than an objection to the admissibility of evidence offered during the trial, and any member object to the ruling, the court shall likewise be cleared and closed and the question decided by a majority vote, viva voce, beginning with the junior in rank: Provided further, however, That the phrase, "objection to the admissibility of evidence offered during the trial," as used in the next preceding proviso hereof, shall not be construed to include questions as to the order of the introduction of witnesses or other evidence, nor of the recall of witnesses for further examination, nor as to whether expert witnesses shall be admitted or called upon any question, nor as to whether the court shall view the premises where an offense is alleged to have been committed, nor as to the competency of witnesses, as, for instance, of children, witnesses alleged to be mentally incompetent, and the like, nor as to the insanity of accused, or whether the existence of mental disease or mental derangement on the part of the accused has become an issue in the trial, or accused required to submit to physical examination, nor whether any argument or statement of counsel for the accused or of the trial judge advocate is improper, nor any ruling in a case involving military strategy or tactics or correct military action; but, upon all these questions arising on the trial, if any member object to any ruling of the law member, the court shall be cleared and closed and the question decided by majority vote of the members in the manner aforesaid.

Art. 32. Contempts.—A military tribunal may punish as for contempt any person who uses any menacing words, signs, or gestures in its presence, or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder: Provided, That such punishment shall in no case exceed one month's confinement, or a fine of $100, or both.

Art. 33. Records—General courts-martial.—Each general court-martial shall keep a separate record of its proceedings in the trial of each case brought before it, and such record shall be authenticated by the signature of the president and the trial judge advocate; but in case the record cannot be authenticated by the president and trial judge advocate, by reason of the death, disability, or absence of either or both of them, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the president and by an assistant trial judge advocate, if there be one, in lieu of the trial judge advocate; otherwise by another member of the court.

Art. 34. Records — Special and summary courts-martial.—Each special court-martial and each summary court-martial shall keep a record of its proceedings, separate for each case, which record shall contain such matter and be authenticated in such manner as may be required by regulations which the president may from time to time prescribe.

Art. 35. Disposition of records—General courts-martial.—The trial judge advocate of each general court-martial shall, with such expedition as circumstances may permit, forward to the appointing authority or to his successor in command the original record of the proceedings of such court in the trial of each case. All records of such proceedings shall, after having been acted upon, be transmitted to the judge-advocate general of the army.

Art. 36. Disposition of records—Special and summary courts-martial.—After having been acted upon by the officer appointing the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being, the record of each trial by special court-martial and a report of each trial by summary court-martial shall be transmitted to such general headquarters as the president may designate in regulations, there to be filed in the office of the judge advocate. When no longer of use, records of summary courts-martial may be destroyed.

Art. 37. Irregularities—Effect of.—The proceedings of a court-martial shall not be held invalid, nor the findings or sentence disapproved, in any case on the ground of improper admission or rejection of evidence or for any error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless in the opinion of the reviewing or confirming authority, after an examination of the entire proceedings, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the substantial rights of an accused: Provided, That the act or omission upon which the accused has been tried constitutes an offense denounced and made punishable by one or more of these articles: Provided further, That the omission of the words "hard labor" in any sentence of a court-martial adjudging imprisonment or confinement shall not be construed as depriving the authorities executing such sentence of imprisonment or confinement

of the power to require hard labor as a part of the punishment in any case where it is authorized by the executive order prescribing maximum punishments.

Art. 38. President may prescribe rules.—The president may, by regulations, which he may modify from time to time, prescribe the procedure, including modes of proof, in cases before courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions and other military tribunals, which regulations shall, in so far as he shall deem practicable, apply the rules of evidence generally recognized in the trial of criminal cases in the district courts of the United States: Provided, That nothing contrary to or inconsistent with these articles shall be so prescribed: Provided further, That all rules made in pursuance of this article shall be laid before the Congress annually.

E. Limitations Upon Prosecutions.

Art. 39. As to time.—Except for desertion committed in time of war, or for mutiny or murder, no person subject to military law shall be liable to be tried or punished by a court-martial for any crime or offense committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person: Provided, That for desertion in time of peace or for any crime or offense punishable under articles 93 and 94 of this code the period of limitations upon trial and punishment by court-martial shall be three years: Provided further, That the period of any absence of the accused from the jurisdiction of the United States, and also any period during which by reason of some manifest impediment the accused shall not have been amenable to military justice, shall be excluded in computing the aforesaid periods of limitation: And provided further, That this article shall not have the effect to authorize the trial or punishment for any crime or offense barred by the provisions of existing law.

Art. 40. As to number.—No person shall, without his consent, be tried a second time for the same offense; but no proceeding in which an accused has been found guilty by a court-martial upon any charge or specification shall be held to be a trial in the sense of this article until the reviewing and, if there be one, the confirming authority shall have taken final action upon the case.

No authority shall return a record of trial to any court-martial for reconsideration of—

(a) An acquittal; or

(b) A finding of not guilty of any specification; or

(c) A finding of not guilty of any charge unless the record shows a finding of guilty under a specification laid under that charge, which sufficiently alleges a violation of some article of war; or

(d) The sentence originally imposed, with a view to increasing its severity, unless such sentence is less than the mandatory sentence fixed by law for the offense or offenses upon which a conviction has been had.

And no court-martial, in any proceedings on revision, shall reconsider its finding or sentence in any particular in which a return of the record of trial for such reconsideration is hereinbefore prohibited.

F. Punishments.

Art. 41. Cruel and unusual punishments prohibited.—Cruel and unusual punishments of every kind, including flogging, branding, marking, or tattooing on the body, are prohibited.

Art. 42. Places of confinement—When lawful.—Except for desertion in time of war, repeated desertion in time of peace, and mutiny, no person shall under the sentence of a court-martial be punished by confinement in a penitentiary unless an act or omission of which he is convicted is recognized as an offense of a civil nature and so punishable by penitentiary confinement for more than one year by some statute of the United States, of general application within the continental United States, excepting section 289, Penal Code of the United States, 1910, or by the law of the District of Columbia, or by way of commutation of a death sentence, and unless, also, the period of confinement authorized and adjudged by such court-martial is more than one year: Provided, That when a sentence of confinement is adjudged by a court-martial upon conviction of two or more acts or omissions any one of which is punishable under these articles by confinement in a penitentiary, the entire sentence of confinement may be executed in a penitentiary: Provided further, That penitentiary confinement hereby authorized may be served in any penitentiary directly or indirectly under the jurisdiction of the United States: Provided further, That persons sentenced to dishonorable discharge and to confinement not in a penitentiary shall be confined in the United States disciplinary barracks or elsewhere as the secretary of war or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary.

Art. 43. Death sentence—When lawful.—No person shall, by general court-martial, be convicted of an offense for which the death penalty is made mandatory by law, nor sentenced to suffer death, except by the concurrence of all the members of said court-martial present at the time the vote is taken, and for an offense in these articles expressly made punishable by death; nor sentenced to life imprisonment, nor to confinement for more than ten years, except by the concurrence of three-fourths of all of the members present at the time the vote is taken. All other convictions and sentences, whether by general or special court-martial, may be determined by a two-thirds vote of those members present at the time he vote is taken. All other questions shall be determined by a majority vote.

Art. 44. Cowardice; fraud—Accessory penalty.—When an officer is dismissed from the service for cowardice or fraud, the crime, punishment, name, and place of abode of the delinquent shall be published in the newspapers in and about the camp and in the state from which the offender came or where he usually resides; and after such publication it shall be scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

Art. 45. Maximum limits.—Whenever the punishment for a crime or offense made punishable by these articles is left to the discretion of the court-martial, the punishment shall not exceed such limit or limits as the president may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That in time of peace the period of confinement in a penitentiary shall in no case exceed the maximum period prescribed by the law which, under article 42 of these articles, permits confinement in a penitentiary, unless in addition to the offense so punishable under such law the accused shall have been convicted at the same time of one or more other offenses.

G. Action by Appointing or Superior Authority.

Art. 46. Action by convening authority.—Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the president every record of trial by general court-martial or military commission received by a reviewing or confirming authority shall be referred by him, before he acts thereon, to his staff judge advocate or to the judge-advocate general. No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by

the officer appointing the court or by the officer commanding for the time being.

Art. 47. Powers incident to power to approve.—The power to approve the sentence of a court-martial shall be held to include:

(a) The power to approve or disapprove a finding and to approve only so much of a finding of guilty of a particular offense as involves a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense when, in the opinion of the authority having power to approve, the evidence of record requires a finding of only the lesser degree of guilt; and

(b) The power to approve or disapprove the whole or any part of the sentence.

(c) The power to remand a case for rehearing, under the provisions of article 50½.

Art. 48. Confirmation—When required.—In addition to the approval required by article 46, confirmation by the president is required in the following cases before the sentence of a court-martial is carried into execution, namely:

(a) Any sentence respecting a general officer;

(b) Any sentence extending to the dismissal of an officer, except that in time of war a sentence extending to the dismissal of an officer below the grade of brigadier-general may be carried into execution upon confirmation by the commanding general of the army in the field or by the commanding general of the territorial department or division;

(c) Any sentence extending to the suspension or dismissal of a cadet; and

(d) Any sentence of death, except in the cases of persons convicted in time of war of murder, rape, mutiny, desertion or as spies; and in such excepted cases a sentence of death may be carried into execution, subject to the provisions of article 50½, upon confirmation by the commanding general of the army in the field or by the commanding general of the territorial department or division.

When the authority competent to confirm the sentence has already acted as the approving authority no additional confirmation by him is necessary.

Art. 49. Powers incident to power to confirm.—The power to confirm the sentence of a court-martial shall be held to include:

(a) The power to confirm or disapprove a finding, and to confirm so much only of a finding of guilty of a particular offense as involves a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense when, in the opinion of the authority having power to confirm, the evidence of record requires a finding of only the lesser degree of guilt; and

(b) The power to confirm or disapprove the whole or any part of the sentence.

(c) The power to remand a case for rehearing, under the provisions of article 50½.

Art. 50. Mitigation or remission of sentences.—The power to order the execution of the sentence adjudged by a court-martial shall be held to include, inter alia, the power to mitigate or remit the whole or any part of the sentence.

Any unexecuted portion of a sentence adjudged by a court-martial may be mitigated or remitted by the military authority competent to appoint, for the command, exclusive of penitentiaries and the United States disciplinary barracks, in which the person under sentence is held, a court of the kind that imposed the sentence, and the same power may be exercised by superior military authority; but no sentence approved or confirmed by the president shall be remitted or mitigated by any other authority, and no approved sentence of loss of files by an officer shall be remitted or mitigated by any authority inferior to the president, except as provided in the fifty-second article.

When empowered by the president so to do, the commanding general of the army in the field or the commanding general of the territorial department or division may approve or confirm and commute (but not approve or confirm without commuting), mitigate or remit and then order executed as commuted, mitigated, or remitted any sentence which under these articles requires the confirmation of the president before the same may be executed.

The power of remission or mitigation shall extend to all uncollected forfeitures adjudged by sentence of court-martial.

Art. 50½. Review; rehearing.—The judge-advocate general shall constitute, in his office, a board of review consisting of not less than three officers of the judge-advocate general's department.

Before any record of trial in which there has been adjudged a sentence requiring approval or confirmation by the president under the provisions of article 46, article 48, or article 51 is submitted to the president, such record shall be examined by the board of review. The board shall submit its opinion, in writing, to the judge-advocate general, who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, transmit the record and the board's opinion, with his recommendations, directly to the secretary of war for the action of the president.

Except as herein provided, no authority shall order the execution of any other sentence of a general court-martial involving the penalty of death, dismissal not suspended, dishonorable discharge not suspended, or confinement in a penitentiary, unless and until the board of review shall, with the approval of the judge-advocate general, have held the record of trial upon which such sentence is based legally sufficient to support the sentence; except that the proper reviewing or confirming authority may upon his approval of a sentence involving dishonorable discharge or confinement in a penitentiary order its execution if it is based solely upon findings of guilty of a charge or charges and a specification or specifications to which the accused has pleaded guilty. When the board of review, with the approval of the judge-advocate general, holds the record in a case in which the order of execution has been withheld under the provisions of this paragraph legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence, the judge-advocate general shall so advise the reviewing or confirming authority from whom the record was received, who may thereupon order the execution of the sentence. When in a case in which the order of execution has been withheld under the provisions of this paragraph the board of review holds the record of trial legally insufficient to support the findings or sentence, either in whole or in part, or that errors of law have been committed injuriously affecting the substantial rights of the accused, and the judge-advocate general concurs in such holding of the board of review, such findings and sentence shall be vacated in whole or in part in accord with such holding and the recommendations of the judge-advocate general thereon and the record shall be transmitted through the proper channels to the convening authority for a rehearing or such other action as may be proper. In the event that the judge-advocate general shall not concur in the holding of the board of review, the judge-advocate general shall forward all the papers in the case, including the opinion of the board of review and his own dissent therefrom, directly to the secretary of war for the action of the president, who may confirm the action of the reviewing authority or confirming authority below, in whole or in part, with or without remission, mitigation or commutation, or may disapprove, in whole or in part, any finding of guilty, and may dis-

approve or vacate the sentence, in whole or in part.

When the president or any reviewing or confirming authority disapproves or vacates a sentence the execution of which has not theretofore been duly ordered, he may authorize or direct a rehearing. Such rehearing shall take place before a court composed of officers not members of the court which first heard the case. Upon such rehearing the accused shall not be tried for any offense of which he was found not guilty by the first court, and no sentence in excess of or more severe than the original sentence shall be enforced unless the sentence be based upon a finding of guilty of an offense not considered upon the merits in the original proceeding: Provided, That such rehearing shall be had in all cases where a finding and sentence have been vacated by reason of the action of the board of review approved by the judge-advocate general holding the record of trial legally insufficient to support the findings or sentence or that errors of law have been committed injuriously affecting the substantial rights of the accused, unless, in accord with such action, and the recommendations of the judge-advocate general thereon, the findings or sentence are approved in part only, or the record is returned for revision, or unless the case is dismissed by order of the reviewing or confirming authority. After any such rehearing had on the order of the president, the record of trial shall, after examination by the board of review, be transmitted by the judge-advocate general, with the board's opinion and his recommendations, directly to the secretary of war for the action of the president.

Every record of trial by general court-martial, examination of which by the board of review is not hereinbefore in this article provided for, shall nevertheless be examined in the judge-advocate general's office; and if found legally insufficient to support the findings and sentence, in whole or in part, shall be examined by the board of review, and the board, if it also finds that such record is legally insufficient to support the findings and sentence, in whole or in part, shall, in writing, submit its opinion to the judge-advocate general, who shall transmit the record and the board's opinion, with his recommendations, directly to the secretary of war for the action of the president. In any such case the president may approve, disapprove, or vacate, in whole or in part, any findings of guilty, or confirm, mitigate, commute, remit or vacate any sentence in whole or in part, and direct the execution of the sentence as confirmed or modified, and he may restore the accused to all rights affected by the findings and sentence, or part thereof, held to be invalid; and the president's necessary orders to this end shall be binding upon all departments and officers of the government.

Whenever necessary, the judge-advocate general may constitute two or more boards of review in his office, with equal powers and duties.

Whenever the president deems such action necessary, he may direct the judge-advocate general to establish a branch of his office, under an assistant judge-advocate general, with any distant command, and to establish in such branch office a board of review, or more than one. Such assistant judge-advocate general and such board or boards of review shall be empowered to perform for that command, under the general supervision of the judge-advocate general, the duties which the judge-advocate general and the board or boards of review in his office would otherwise be required to perform in respect of all cases involving sentences not requiring approval or confirmation by the president.

Art. 51. Suspension of sentences of dismissal or death.—The authority competent to order the execution of a sentence of dismissal of an officer or a sentence of death may suspend such sentence until the pleasure of the president be known, and in case of such suspension a copy of the order of suspension, together with a copy of the record of trial, shall immediately be transmitted to the president.

Art. 52. Suspension of sentences.—The authority competent to order the execution of the sentence of a court-martial may, at the time of the approval of such sentence, suspend the execution, in whole or in part, of any such sentence as does not extend to death, and may restore the person under sentence to duty during such suspension; and the secretary of war or the commanding officer holding general court-martial jurisdiction over any such offender may at any time thereafter, while the sentence is being served, suspend the execution, in whole or in part, of the balance of such sentence, and restore the person under sentence to duty during such suspension. A sentence, or any part thereof, which has been so suspended may be remitted, in whole or in part, except in cases of persons confined in the United States disciplinary barracks or its branches, by the officer who suspended the same, by his successor in office, or by any officer exercising appropriate court-martial jurisdiction over the command in which the person under sentence may be serving at the time, and, subject to the foregoing exceptions, the same authority may vacate the order of suspension at any time and order the execution of the sentence or the suspended part thereof in so far as the same shall not have been previously remitted, subject to like power of suspension. The death or honorable discharge of a person under a suspended sentence shall operate as a complete remission of any unexecuted or unremitted part of such sentence.

Art. 53. Execution or remission—Confinement in disciplinary barracks.—When a sentence of dishonorable discharge has been suspended until the soldier's release from confinement, the execution or remission of any part of his sentence shall, if the soldier be confined in the United States disciplinary barracks, or any branch thereof, be directed by the secretary of war.

III. Punitive Articles. A. Enlistments; Muster; Returns.

Art. 54. Fraudulent enlistment.—Any person who shall procure himself to be enlisted in the military service of the United States by means of willful misrepresentation or concealment as to his qualifications for enlistment, and shall receive pay or allowances under such enlistment, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 55. Officer making unlawful enlistment.—Any officer who knowingly enlists or musters into the military service any person whose enlistment or muster in is prohibited by law, regulations or orders shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 56. False muster.—Any officer who knowingly makes a false muster of man or animal, or who signs or directs or allows the signing of any muster roll knowing the same to contain a false muster or false statement as to the absence or pay of an officer or soldier, or who wrongfully takes money or other consideration on mustering in a regiment, company, or other organization, or on signing muster rolls, or who knowingly musters as an officer or soldier a person who is not such officer or soldier, shall be dismissed from the service and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 57. False returns—Omission to render returns.—Every officer whose duty it is to render to the war department or other superior authority a return of the state of the troops under his command, or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, funds or other property thereunto belonging, who knowingly makes a false return thereof shall be dismissed from the service and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. And any officer who, through neglect or design, omits to render such return shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

B. Desertion; Absence Without Leave.

Art. 58. Desertion.—Any person subject to military law who deserts or attempts to desert the service of the United States shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct, and if the offense be committed at any other time, any punishment, excepting death, that a court-martial may direct.

Art. 59. Advising or aiding another to desert.—Any person subject to military law who advises or persuades or knowingly assists another to desert the service of the United States shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct, and if the offense be committed at any other time, any punishment, excepting death, that a court-martial may direct.

Art. 60. Entertaining a deserter.—Any officer who, after having discovered that a soldier in his command is a deserter from the military or naval service or from the marine corps, retains such deserter in his command without informing superior authority or the commander of the organization to which the deserter belongs, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 61. Absence without leave.—Any person subject to military law who fails to repair at the fixed time to the properly appointed place of duty, or goes from the same without proper leave, or absents himself from his command, guard, quarters, station or camp without proper leave, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

C. Disrespect; Insubordination; Mutiny.

Art. 62. Disrespect toward the president, vice-president, congress, secretary of war, governors, legislatures.—Any officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against the president, vice-president, the congress of the United States, the secretary of war or the governor or legislature of any state, territory or other possession of the United States in which he is quartered shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. Any other person subject to military law who so offends shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 63. Disrespect toward superior officer.—Any person subject to military law who behaves himself with disrespect toward his superior officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 64. Assaulting or wilfully disobeying superior officer.—Any person subject to military law who, on any pretense whatsoever, strikes his superior officer or draws or lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or willfully disobeys any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 65. Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.—Any soldier who strikes or assaults, or who attempts or threatens to strike or assult, or willfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant officer or a noncommissioned officer while in the execution of his office, or uses threatening or insulting language, or behaves in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner toward a warrant officer or a noncommissioned officer while in the execution of his office, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 66. Mutiny or sedition.—Any person subject to military law who attempts to create or who begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition in any company, party, post, camp, detachment, guard or other command shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 67. Failure to suppress mutiny or sedition.—Any officer or soldier who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or knowing or having reason to believe that a mutiny or sedition is to take place, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 68. Quarrels; frays; disorders.—All officers, members of the army nurse corps, warrant officers, army field clerks, field clerks, quartermaster corps, and noncommissioned officers have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders among persons subject to military law and to order officers who take part in the same into arrest, and other persons subject to military law who take part in the same into arrest or confinement, as circumstances may require, until their proper superior officer is acquainted therewith. And whosoever, being so ordered, refuses to obey such officer, nurse, band leader, warrant officer, field clerk or noncommissioned officer, or draws a weapon upon or otherwise threatens or does violence to him, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

D. Arrest; Confinement.

Art. 69. Arrest or confinement.—Any person subject to military law charged with crime or with a serious offense under these articles shall be placed in confinement or in arrest as circumstances may require; but when charged with a minor offense only such person shall not ordinarily be placed in confinement. Any person placed in arrest under the provisions of this article shall thereby be restricted to his barracks, quarters or tent, unless such limits shall be enlarged by proper authority. Any officer or cadet who breaks his arrest or who escapes from confinement, whether before or after trial or sentence and before he is set at liberty by proper authority, shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and any other person subject to military law who escapes from confinement or who breaks his arrest, whether before or after trial or sentence and before he is set at liberty by proper authority, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 70. Charges; action upon.—Charges and specifications must be signed by a person subject to military law, and under oath either that he has personal knowledge of or has investigated the matters set forth therein, and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

No charge will be referred for trial until after a thorough and impartial investigation thereof shall have been made. This investigation will include inquiries as to the truth of the matter set forth in said charges, form of charges and what disposition of the case should be made in the interest of justice and discipline. At such investigation full opportunity shall be given to the accused to cross-examine witnesses against him if they are

available and to present anything he may desire in his own behalf either in defense or mitigation, and the investigating officer shall examine available witnesses requested by the accused. If the charges are forwarded after such investigation, they shall be accompanied by a statement of the substance of the testimony taken on both sides.

Before directing the trial of any charge by general court-martial the appointing authority will refer it to his staff judge advocate for consideration and advice.

When any person subject to military law is placed in arrest or confinement immediate steps will be taken to try the person accused or to dismiss the charge and release him. Any officer who is responsible for unnecessary delay in investigating or carrying the case to a final conclusion shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. When a person is held for trial by general court-martial the commanding officer will, within eight days after the accused is arrested or confined, if practicable, forward the charges to the officers exercising general court-martial jurisdiction and furnish the accused a copy of such charges. If the same be not practicable, he will report to superior authority the reasons for delay. The trial judge advocate will cause to be served upon the accused a copy of the charges upon which trial is to be had, and a failure so to serve such charges will be ground for a continuance unless the trial be had on the charges furnished the accused as hereinbefore provided. In time of peace no person shall, against his objection, be brought to trial before a general court-martial within a period of five days subsequent to the service of charges upon him.

Art. 71. Refusal to receive and keep prisoners.—No provost marshal or commander of a guard shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States, provided the officer committing shall, at the time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime or offense charged against the prisoner. Any officer or soldier so refusing shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 72. Report of prisoners received.—Every commander of a guard to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within twenty-four hours after such confinement, or as soon as he is relieved from his guard, report in writing to the commanding officer the name of such prisoner, the offense charged against him and the name of the officer committing him; and if he fails to make such report he shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 73. Releasing prisoner without proper authority.—Any person subject to military law who, without proper authority, releases any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or who through neglect or design suffers any prisoner so committed to escape, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 74. Delivery of offenders to civil authorities.—When any person subject to military law, except one who is held by the military authorities to answer, or who is awaiting trial or result of trial, or who is undergoing sentence for a crime or offense punishable under these articles, is accused of a crime or offense committed within the geographical limits of the states of the union and the District of Columbia, and punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer is required, except in time of war, upon application duly made, to use his utmost endeavor to deliver over such accused person to the civil authorities, or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him, in order that he may be brought to trial. Any commanding officer who upon such application refuses or willfully neglects, except in time of war, to deliver over such accused person to the civil authorities or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him, shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

When, under the provisions of this article, delivery is made to the civil authorities of an offender undergoing sentence of a court-martial, such delivery, if followed by conviction, shall be held to interrupt the execution of the sentence of the court-martial, and the offender shall be returned to military custody, after having answered to the civil authorities for his offense, for the completion of the said court-martial sentence.

E. War Offenses.

Art. 75. Misbehavior before the enemy.—Any officer or soldier who, before the enemy, misbehaves himself, runs away, or shamefully abandons or delivers up or by any misconduct, disobedience, or neglect endangers the safety of any fort, post, camp, guard, or other command which it is his duty to defend, or speaks words inducing others to do the like, or casts away his arms or ammunition, or quits his post or colors to plunder or pillage, or by any means whatsoever occasions false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 76. Subordinates compelling commander to surrender.—Any person subject to military law who compels or attempts to compel any commander of any garrison, fort, post, camp, guard or other command to give it up to the enemy or to abandon it shall be punishable with death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 77. Improper use of countersign.—Any person subject to military law who makes known the parole or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or gives a parole or countersign different from that which he received, shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 78. Forcing a safeguard.—Any person subject to military law who, in time of war, forces a safeguard shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 79. Captured property to be secured for public service.—All public property taken from the enemy is the property of the United States and shall be secured for the service of the United States, and any person subject to military law who neglects to secure such property or is guilty of wrongful appropriation thereof shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 80. Dealing in captured or abandoned property.—Any person subject to military law who buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby he shall receive or expect any profit, benefit, or advantage to himself or to any other person directly or indirectly connected with himself, or who fails whenever such property comes into possession or custody or within his control to give notice thereof to the proper authority and to turn over such property to the proper authority without delay, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court-martial, military commission or other military tribunal may adjudge, or by any or all of said penalties.

Art. 81. Relieving, corresponding with, or aiding the enemy.—Whosoever relieves or attempts to relieve the enemy with arms, ammunition, supplies, money or other thing, or knowingly harbors or protects or holds

correspondence with or gives intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial or military commission may direct.

Art. 82. Spies.—Any person who in time of war shall be found lurking or acting as a spy in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court-martial or by a military commission, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

F. Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses.

Art. 83. Military property—Willful or negligent loss, damage or wrongful disposition.—Any person subject to military law who willfully, or through neglect, suffers to be lost, spoiled, damaged or wrongfully disposed of any military property belonging to the United States shall make good the loss or damage and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 84. Waste or unlawful disposition of military property issued to soldiers.—Any soldier who sells or wrongfully disposes of or willfully or through neglect injures or loses any horse, arms, ammunition, accouterments, equipment, clothing or other property issued for use in military service, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 85. Drunk on duty.—Any officer who is found drunk on duty shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, be dismissed from the service and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and if the offense be committed in time of peace, he shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. Any person subject to military law, except an officer, who is found drunk on duty shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 86. Misbehavior of sentinel.—Any sentinel who is found drunk or sleeping upon his post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and if the offense be committed in time of peace, he shall suffer any punishment, except death, that a court-martial may direct.

Art. 87. Personal interest in sale of provisions.—Any officer commanding in any garrison, fort, barracks, camp or other place where troops of the United States may be serving who, for his private advantage, lays any duty or imposition upon or is interested in the sale of any victuals or other necessaries of life brought into such garrison, fort, barracks, camp or other place for the use of the troops, shall be dismissed from the service and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 88. Intimidation of persons bringing provisions.—Any person subject to military law who abuses, intimidates, does violence to or wrongfully interferes with any person bringing provisions, supplies or other necessaries to the camp, garrison or quarters of the forces of the United States shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 89. Good order to be maintained and wrongs redressed.—All persons subject to military law are to behave themselves orderly in quarters, garrison, camp and on the march; and any person subject to military law who commits any waste or spoil, or willfully destroys any property whatsoever (unless by order of his commanding officer), or commits any kind of depredation or riot, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. Any commanding officer who, upon complaint made to him, refuses or omits to see reparation made to the party injured, in so far as the offender's pay shall go toward such reparation, as provided for in article 105, shall be dismissed from the service or otherwise punished, as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 90. Provoking speeches or gestures.—No person subject to military law shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another; and any person subject to military law who offends against the provisions of this article shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 91. Dueling.—Any person subject to military law who fights or promotes or is concerned in or connives at fighting a duel, or who, having knowledge of a challenge sent or about to be sent, fails to report the fact promptly to the proper authority, shall, if an officer, be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct; and if any other person subject to military law, shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 92. Murder—Rape.—Any person subject to military law who commits murder or rape shall suffer death or imprisonment for life, as a court-martial may direct; but no person shall be tried by court-martial for murder or rape committed within the geographical limits of the states of the union and the District of Columbia in time of peace.

Art. 93. Various crimes.—Any person subject to military law who commits manslaughter, mayhem, arson, burglary, housebreaking, robbery, larceny, embezzlement, perjury, forgery, sodomy, assault with intent to commit any felony, assault with intent to do bodily harm with a dangerous weapon, instrument or other thing, or assault with intent to do bodily harm, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Art. 94. Frauds against the government.—Any person subject to military law who makes or causes to be made any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false or fraudulent; or

Who presents or causes to be presented to any person in the civil or military service thereof, for approval or payment, any claim against the United States, or any officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false or fraudulent; or

Who enters into any agreement or conspiracy to defraud the United States by obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the allowance or payment of any false or fraudulent claim; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States or against any officer thereof, makes or uses, or procures, or advises the making or use of, any writing or other paper knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statements; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, makes or procures, or advises the making of, any oath to any fact or to any writing or other paper knowing such oath to be false; or

Who, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding others to obtain, the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States or any officer thereof, forges or counterfeits, or procures, or advises the forging or counterfeiting of any signature upon any writing or other paper, or uses, or procures, or advises the use of any such signature, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited; or

Who, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other property of the United States, furnished or intended for the military service thereof, knowingly delivers, or causes to be delivered, to any person having authority to receive the same, any amount

thereof less than that for which he receives a certificate or receipt; or

Who, being authorized to make or deliver any paper certifying the receipt of any property of the United States furnished or intended for the military service thereof, makes or delivers to any person such writing, without having full knowledge of the truth of the statement therein contained and with intent to defraud the United States; or

Who steals, embezzles, knowingly and willfully misappropriates, applies to his own use or benefit, or wrongfully or knowingly sells or disposes of any ordnance, arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the United States furnished or intended for the military service thereof; or

Who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, or other person who is a part of or employed in said forces or service, any ordnance, arms, equipment, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, or other property of the United States, such soldier, officer, or other person not having lawful right to sell or pledge the same;

Shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge, or by any or all of said penalties. And if any person, being guilty of any of the offenses aforesaid while in the military service of the United States, receives his discharge or is dismissed from the service, he shall continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not received such discharge nor been dismissed. And if any officer, being guilty, while in the military service of the United States, of embezzlement of ration savings, post exchange, company, or other like funds, or of embezzlement of money or other property intrusted to his charge by an enlisted man or men, receives his discharge, or is dismissed, or is dropped from the rolls, he shall continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not been so discharged, dismissed, or dropped from the rolls.

Art. 95. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.—Any officer or cadet who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service.

Art. 96. General article.—Though not mentioned in these articles, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service, and all crimes or offenses not capital, of which persons subject to military law may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general or special or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of such court.

IV. Courts of Inquiry.

Art 97. When and by whom ordered.—A court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction of or accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier may be ordered by the president or by any commanding officer; but a court of inquiry shall not be ordered by any commanding officer except upon the request of the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired into.

Art. 98. Composition.—A court of inquiry shall consist of three or more officers. For each court of inquiry the authority appointing the court shall appoint a recorder.

Art. 99. Challenges.—Members of a court of inquiry may be challenged by the party whose conduct is to be inquired into, but only for cause stated to the court. The court shall determine the relevancy and validity of any challenge, and shall not receive a challenge to more than one member at a time. The party whose conduct is being inquired into shall have the right to be represented before the court by counsel of his own selection, if such counsel be reasonably available.

Art. 100. Oath of members and recorders.—The recorder of a court of inquiry shall administer to the members the following oath: "You, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly examine and inquire, according to the evidence, into the matter now before you without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God." After which the president of the court shall administer to the recorder the following oath: "You, A. B., do swear (or affirm) that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God."

In case of affirmation the closing sentence of adjuration will be omitted.

Art. 101. Powers; Procedure.—A court of inquiry and the recorder thereof shall have the same power to summon and examine witnesses as is given to courts-martial and the trial judge advocate thereof. Such witnesses shall take the same oath or affirmation that is taken by witnesses before courts-martial. A reporter or an interpreter for a court of inquiry shall, before entering upon his duties, take the oath or affirmation required of a reporter or an interpreter for a court-martial. The party whose conduct is being inquired into or his counsel, if any, shall be permitted to examine and cross-examine witnesses so as fully to investigate the circumstances in question.

Art. 102. Opinion on merits of case.—A court of inquiry shall not give an opinion on the merits of the case inquired into unless specially ordered to do so.

Art. 103. Record of proceedings—How authenticated.—Each court of inquiry shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be authenticated by the signature of the president and the recorder thereof, and be forwarded to the convening authority. In case the record cannot be authenticated by the recorder, by reason of his death, disability, or absence, it shall be signed by the president and by one other member of the court.

V. Miscellaneous Provisions.

Art. 104. Disciplinary powers of commanding officers.—Under such regulations as the president may prescribe, the commanding officer of any detachment, company, or higher command may, for minor offenses, impose disciplinary punishments upon persons of his command without the intervention of a court-martial, unless the accused demands trial by court-martial.

The disciplinary punishments authorized by this article may include admonition, reprimand, withholding of privileges for not exceeding one week, extra fatigue for not exceeding one week, restriction to certain specified limits for not exceeding one week, and hard labor without confinement for not exceeding one week, but shall not include forfeiture of pay or confinement under guard; except that in time of war or grave public emergency a commanding officer of the grade of brigadier-general or of higher grade may, under the provisions of this article, also impose upon an officer of his command below the grade of major a forfeiture of not more than one-half of such officer's monthly pay for one month. A person punished under authority of this article, who deems his punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense, may, through the proper

channel, appeal to the next superior authority, but may in the meantime be required to undergo the punishment adjudged. The commanding officer who imposes the punishment, his successor in command, and superior authority shall have the power to mitigate or remit any unexecuted portion of the punishment. The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under authority of this article for any act or omission shall not be a bar to trial by court-martial for a crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission; but the fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial, and when so shown shall be considered in determining the measure of punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding of guilty.

Art. 105. Injuries to property—Redress of.—Whenever complaint is made to any commanding officer that damage has been done to the property of any person or that his property has been wrongfully taken by persons subject to military law, such complaint shall be investigated by a board consisting of any number of officers from one to three, which board shall be convened by the commanding officer and shall have, for the purpose of such investigation, power to summon witnesses and examine them upon oath or affirmation, to receive depositions or other documentary evidence and to assess the damages sustained against the responsible parties. The assessment of damages made by such board shall be subject to the approval of the commanding officer, and in the amount approved by him shall be stopped against the pay of the offenders. And the order of such commanding officer directing stoppages herein authorized shall be conclusive on any disbursing officer for the payment by him to the injured parties of the stoppages so ordered.

Where the offenders cannot be ascertained, but the organization or detachment to which they belong is known, stoppages to the amount of damages inflicted may be made and assessed in such proportion as may be deemed just upon the individual members thereof who are shown to have been present with such organization or detachment at the time the damages complained of were inflicted as determined by the approved findings of the board.

Art. 106. Arrest of deserters by civil officials.—It shall be lawful for any civil officer having authority under the laws of the United States, or of any state, territory, district, or possession of the United States, to arrest offenders, summarily to arrest a deserter from the military service of the United States and deliver him into the custody of the military authorities of the United States.

Art. 107. Soldiers to make good time lost.—Every soldier who in an existing or subsequent enlistment deserts the service of the United States or without proper authority absents himself from his organization, station, or duty for more than one day, or who is confined for more than one day under sentence, or while awaiting trial and disposition of his case, if the trial results in conviction, or through the intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquor, or through disease or injury the result of his own misconduct, renders himself unable for more than one day to perform duty, shall be liable to serve, after his return to a full-duty status, for such period as shall, with the time he may have served prior to such desertion, unauthorized absence, confinement, or inability to perform duty, amount to the full term of that part of his enlistment period which he is required to serve with his organization before being furloughed to the army reserve

Art. 108. Soldiers—Separation from the service.—No enlisted man, lawfully inducted into the military service of the United States, shall be discharged from said service without a certificate of discharge, signed by a field officer of the regiment or other organization to which the enlisted man belongs or by the commanding officer when no such field officer is present; and no enlisted man shall be discharged from said service before his term of service has expired except by order of the president, the secretary of war, the commanding officer of a department, or by sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 109. Oath of enlistment.—At the time of his enlistment every soldier shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the president of the United States and the orders of the officer appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war." This oath or affirmation may be taken before any officer.

Art. 110. Certain articles to be read and explained.—Articles 1, 2 and 29, 54 to 96, inclusive, and 104 to 109, inclusive, shall be read and explained to every soldier at the time of his enlistment or muster in, or within six days thereafter, and shall be read and explained once every six months to the soldiers of every garrison, regiment, or company in the service of the United States.

Art. 111. Copy of record of trial.—Every person tried by a general court-martial shall, on demand therefor, made by himself or by any person in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the record of the trial.

Art. 112. Effects of deceased persons—Disposition of.—In case of the death of any person subject to military law the commanding officers of the place of command will permit the legal representative or widow of the deceased, if present, to take possession of all his effects then in camp or quarters; and if no legal representative or widow be present, the commanding officer shall direct a summary court to secure all such effects, and said summary court shall have authority to collect and receive any debts due to decedent's estate by local debtors and to pay the undisputed local creditors of decedent in so far as any money belonging to the deceased which may come into said summary court's possession under this article will permit, taking receipts therefor for file with said court's final report upon its transactions to the war department; and as soon as practicable after the collection of such effects said summary court shall transmit such effects and any money collected, through the quartermaster department, at government expense, to the widow or legal representative of the deceased, if such be found by said court, or to the son, daughter, father, provided the father has not abandoned the support of his family, mother, brother, sister, or the next of kin in the order named, if such be found by said court, or the beneficiary named in the will of the deceased, if such be found by said court, and said court shall thereupon make to the war department a full report of its transactions; but if there be none of the persons hereinabove named, or such persons or their addresses are not known to or readily ascertainable by said court, and the said court shall so find, said summary court shall have authority to convert into cash, by public or private sale, not earlier than thirty days after the death of the deceased, all effects of deceased except sabers, insignia, decorations, medals, watches, trinkets, manuscripts, and other articles valuable chiefly as keepsakes;

and as soon as practicable after converting such effects into cash said summary court shall deposit with the proper officer, to be designated in regulations, any cash belonging to decedent's estate, and shall transmit a receipt for such deposits, any will or other papers of value belonging to the deceased, any sabers, insignia, decorations, medals, watches, trinkets, manuscripts and other articles valuable chiefly as keepsakes, together with an inventory of the effects secured by said summary court, and a full account of its transactions, to the war department for transmission to the auditor for the war department for action as authorized by law in the settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the army.

The provisions of this article shall be applicable to inmates of the United States Soldiers' home who die in any United States military hospital outside of the District of Columbia where sent from the home for treatment.

Art. 113. Inquests.—When at any post, fort, camp, or other place garrisoned by the military forces of the United States and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, any person shall have been found dead under circumstances which appear to require investigation, the commanding officer will designate and direct a summary court-martial to investigate the circumstances attending the death; and, for this purpose, such summary court-martial shall have power to summon witnesses and examine them upon oath or affirmation. He shall promptly transmit to the post or other commander a report of his investigation and of his findings as to the cause of the death.

Art. 114. Authority to administer oaths.—Any judge advocate or acting judge advocate, the president of a general or special court-martial, any summary court-martial, the trial judge advocate or any assistant trial judge advocate of a general or special court-martial, the president or the recorder of a court of inquiry or of a military board, any officer designated to take a deposition, any officer detailed to conduct an investigation and the adjutant of any command shall have power to administer oaths for the purposes of the administration of military justice and for other purposes of military administration; and in foreign places where the army may be serving shall have the general powers of a notary public or of a consul of the United States in the administration of oaths, the execution and acknowledgment of legal instruments, the attestation of documents and all other forms of notarial acts to be executed by persons subject to military law.

Art. 115. Appointment of reporters and interpreters.—Under such regulations as the secretary of war may from time to time prescribe, the president of a court-martial or military commission or a court of inquiry shall have power to appoint a reporter, who shall record the proceedings of and testimony taken before such court or commission and may set down the same, in the first instance, in shorthand. Under like regulations the president of a court-martial or military commission, or court of inquiry, or a summary court, may appoint an interpreter, who shall interpret for the court or commission.

Art. 116. Powers of assistant trial judge advocate and of assistant defense counsel.—An assistant trial judge advocate of a general court-martial shall be competent to perform any duty devolved by law, regulation or the custom of the service upon the trial judge advocate of the court. An assistant defense counsel shall be competent likewise to perform any duty devolved by law, regulation or the custom of the service upon counsel for the accused.

Art. 117. Removal of civil suits.—When any civil or criminal prosecution is commenced in any court of a state against any officer, soldier, or other person in the military service of the United States on account of any act done under color of his office or status, or in respect to which he claims any right, title, or authority under any law of the United States respecting the military forces thereof, or under the law of war, such suit or prosecution may at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof be removed for trial into the district court of the United States in the district where the same is pending in the manner prescribed in section 33 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, and the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said district court and shall proceed therein as if the cause had been originally commenced in said district court and the same proceedings had been taken in such suit or prosecution in said district court as shall have been had therein in said state court prior to its removal, and said district court shall have full power to hear and determine said cause.

Art. 118. Officers, separation from service.—No officer shall be discharged or dismissed from the service except by order of the president or by sentence of a general court-martial; and in time of peace no officer shall be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a general court-martial or in mitigation thereof; but the president may at any time drop from the rolls of the army any officer who has been absent from duty three months without leave or who has been absent in confinement in a prison or penitentiary for three months after final conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Art. 119. Rank and precedence among regulars, militia, and volunteers.—That in time of war or public danger, when two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the president may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade.

Art. 120. Command when different corps or commands happen to join.—When different corps or commands of the military forces of the United States happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the regular army, marine corps, forces drafted or called into the service of the United States, or volunteers, there on duty, shall, subject to the provisions of the last preceding article, command the whole and give orders for what is needful in the service, unless otherwise directed by the president.

Art. 121. Complaints of wrongs.—Any officer or soldier who believes himself wronged by his commanding officer, and, upon due application to such commander, is refused redress, may complain to the general commanding in the locality where the officer against whom the complaint is made is stationed. The general shall examine into said complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of; and he shall, as soon as possible, transmit to the department of war a true statement of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of chapter II. of this act shall take effect and be in force eight months after the approval of this act: Provided, That articles 2, 23, and 45 shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 3. That all offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect of chapter II.

of this act, under any law embraced in or modified, changed or repealed by chapter II, of this act, may be prosecuted, punished and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 4. That section 1342 of the revised statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act is hereby repealed. (Approved June 4, 1920.)

MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1920.

("Jones Act.")

Be it enacted, etc., That it is necessary for the national defense and for the proper growth of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine, and, in so far as may not be inconsistent with the express provisions of this act, the United States shipping board shall, in the disposition of vessels and shipping property as hereinafter provided, in the making of rules and regulations and in the administration of the shipping laws, keep always in view this purpose and object as the primary end to be attained.

Sec. 2. (a) That the following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed, subject to the limitations and exceptions hereinafter, in this act, provided:

(1) The emergency shipping fund provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend the emergency shipping fund provisions of the urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved June 15 1917, so as to empower the president and his designated agents to take over certain transportation systems for the transportation of shipyard and plant employes, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1918, and as further amended by the act entitled "An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses and for other purposes," approved Nov. 4, 1918;

(2) Section 3 of act of April 22, 1918;

(3) The paragraphs numbered 2 and 3 under the heading "Emergency shipping fund" in such act of Nov. 4, 1918; and

(4) The act entitled "An act to confer on the president power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1918.

(5) Sections 5, 7 and 8, shipping act, 1916.

(b) The repeal of such acts or parts of acts is subject to the following limitations:

(1) All contracts or agreements lawfully entered into before the passage of this act under any such act or part of act shall be assumed and carried out by the United States shipping board, hereinafter called "the board."

(2) All rights, interests or remedies accruing or to accrue as a result of any such contract or agreement, of any action taken in pursuance of any such act or parts of acts, shall be in all respects as valid, and may be exercised and enforced in like manner, subject to the provisions of subdivision (c) of this section, as if this act had not been passed.

(3) The repeal shall not have the effect of extinguishing any penalty incurred under such acts or parts of acts, but such acts or parts of acts shall remain in force for the purpose of sustaining a prosecution for enforcement of the penalty therein provided for the violation thereof.

(4) The board shall have full power and authority to complete or conclude any construction work begun in accordance with the provisions of such acts or parts of acts if, in the opinion of the board, the completion or conclusion thereof is for the best interests of the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the board shall adjust, settle and liquidate all matters arising out of or incident to the exercise by or through the president of any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed upon the president by any such act or parts of acts; and for this purpose the board, instead of the president, shall have and exercise any of such powers and duties relating to the determination and payment of just compensation: Provided, That any person dissatisfied with any decision of the board shall have the same right to sue the United States as he would have had if the decision had been made by the president of the United States under the acts hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. (a) That section 3 of the "shipping act, 1916," is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That a board is hereby created to be known as the United States shipping board and hereinafter referred to as the board. The board shall be composed of seven commissioners, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and the president shall designate the member to act as chairman of the board, and the board may elect one of its members as vice-chairman. Such commissioners shall be appointed as soon as practicable after the enactment of this act and shall continue in office two for a term of one year, and the remaining five for terms of two, three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, the term of each to be designated by the president, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of six years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he succeeds.

"The commissioners shall be appointed with due regard to their fitness for the efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them by this act, and two shall be appointed from the states touching the Pacific ocean, two from the states touching the Atlantic ocean, one from the states touching the Gulf of Mexico, one from the states touching the great lakes and one from the interior, but not more than one shall be appointed from the same state. Not more than four of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. A vacancy in the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. No commissioner shall take any part in the consideration or decision of any claim or particular controversy in which he has a pecuniary interest.

"Each commissioner shall devote his time to the duties of his office, and shall not be in the employ of or hold any official relation to any common carrier or other person subject to this act, nor while holding such office acquire any stock or bonds thereof or become pecuniarily interested in any such carrier.

"The duties of the board may be so divided

that under its supervision the directorship of various activities may be assigned to one or more commissioners. Any commissioner may be removed by the president for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. A vacancy in the board shall not impair the right of the remaining members of the board to exercise all its powers. The board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

"The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business. The board may employ within the limits of appropriations made therefor by congress such attorneys as it finds necessary for proper legal service to the board in the conduct of its work, or for proper representation of the public interest in investigations made by it or proceedings pending before it, whether at the board's own instance or upon complaint, or to appear for or represent the board in any case in court or other tribunal. The board shall have such other rights and perform such other duties not inconsistent with the merchant marine act, 1920, as are conferred by existing law upon the board in existence at the time this section as amended takes effect.

"The commissioners in office at the time this section as amended takes effect shall hold office until all the commissioners provided for in this section as amended are appointed and qualify."

(b) The first sentence of section 4 of the "shipping act, 1916," is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That each member of the board shall receive a salary of $12,000 per annum."

Sec. 4. That all vessels and other property or interests of whatsoever kind, including vessels or property in course of construction or contracted for, acquired by the president through any agencies whatsoever in pursuance of authority conferred by the acts or parts of acts repealed by section 2 of this act, or in pursuance of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the president to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction, which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1917, with the exception of vessels and property the use of which is in the opinion of the president required by any other branch of the government service of the United States, are hereby transferred to the board: Provided, That all vessels in the military and naval service of the United States, including the vessels assigned to river and harbor work, inland waterways, or vessels for such needs in the course of construction or under contract by the war department, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That in order to accomplish the declared purposes of this act, and to carry out the policy declared in section 1 hereof, the board is authorized and directed to sell, as soon as practicable, consistent with good business methods and the objects and purposes to be attained by this act, at public or private competitive sale after appraisement and due advertisement, to persons who are citizens of the United States except as provided in section 6 of this act, all of the vessels referred to in section 4 of this act or otherwise acquired by the board. Such sale shall be made at such prices and on such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, but the completion of the payment of the purchase price and interest shall not be deferred more than fifteen years after the making of the contract of sale. The board in fixing or accepting the sale price of such vessels shall take into consideration the prevaling domestic and foreign market price of, the available supply of, and the demand for vessels, existing freight rates and prospects of their maintenance, the cost of constructing vessels of similar types under prevailing conditions, as well as the cost of the construction or purchase price of vessels to be sold, and any other facts or conditions that would influence a prudent solvent business man in the sale of similar vessels or property which he is not forced to sell. All sales made under the authority of this act shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions of section 9 of the "shipping act, 1916," as amended.

Sec. 6. That the board is authorized and empowered to sell to aliens, at such prices and on such terms and conditions as it may determine, not inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 (except that completion of the payment of the purchase price and interest shall not be deferred more than ten years after the making of the contract of sale), such vessels as it shall, after careful investigation, deem unnecessary to the promotion and maintenance of an efficient American merchant marine; but no such sale shall be made unless the board, after diligent effort, has been unable to sell, in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 5, such vessels to persons, citizens of the United States, and has, upon an affirmative vote of not less than five of its members, spread upon the minutes of the board, determined to make such sale; and it shall make as a part of its records a full statement of its reasons for making such sale. Deferred payments of purchase price of vessels under this section shall bear interest at the rate of not less than 5½ per centum per annum, payable semiannually.

Sec. 7. That the board is authorized and directed to investigate and determine as promptly as possible after the enactment of this act and from time to time thereafter what steamship lines should be established and put in operation from ports in the United States or any territory, district or possession thereof, to such world and domestic markets as in its judgment are desirable for the promotion, development, expansion and maintenance of the foreign and coastwise trade of the United States and an adequate postal service, and to determine the type, size, speed and other requirements of the vessels to be employed upon such lines and the frequency and regularity of their sailings, with a view to furnishing adequate, regular, certain, and permanent service. The board is authorized to sell, and if a satisfactory sale cannot be made, to charter such of the vessels referred to in section 4 of this act or otherwise acquired by the board, as will meet these requirements to responsible persons who are citizens of the United States who agree to establish and maintain such lines upon such terms of payment and other conditions as the board may deem just and necessary to secure and maintain the service desired; and if any such steamship line is deemed desirable and necessary, and if no such citizen can be secured to supply such service by the purchase or charter of vessels on terms satisfactory to the board, the board shall operate vessels on such line until the business is developed so that such vessels may be sold on satisfactory terms and the service maintained, or unless it shall appear within a reasonable time that such line cannot be made self-sustaining. The postmaster-general is authorized, notwithstanding the act entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to pro-

mote commerce," approved March 3, 1891; to contract for the carrying of the mails over such lines at such price as may be agreed upon by the board and the postmaster-general: Provided, That preference in the sale or assignment of vessels for operation on such steamship lines shall be given to persons who are citizens of the United States who have the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such lines if the board is satisfied of the ability of such persons to maintain the service desired and proposed to be maintained, or to persons who are citizens of the United States who may then be maintaining a service from the port of the United States to or in the general direction of the world market port to which the board has determined that such service should be established: Provided further, That where steamship lines and regular service have been established and are being maintained by ships of the board at the time of the enactment of this act, such lines and service shall be maintained by the board until, in the opinion of the board, the maintenance thereof is unbusinesslike and against the public interests: And provided further, That whenever the board shall determine, as provided in this act, that trade conditions warrant the establishment of a service or additional service under government administration where a service is already being given by persons, citizens of the United States, the rates and charges for such government service shall not be less than the cost thereof, including a proper interest and depreciation charge on the value of government vessels and equipment employed therein.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the board, in co-operation with the secretary of war, with the object of promoting, encouraging, and developing ports and transportation facilities in connection with water commerce over which it has jurisdiction, to investigate territorial regions and zones tributary to such ports, taking into consideration the economies of transportation by rail, water and highway and the natural direction of the flow of commerce; to investigate the causes of the congestion of commerce at ports and the remedies applicable thereto; to investigate the subject of water terminals, including the necessary docks, warehouses, apparatus, equipment, and appliances in connection therewith, with a view to devising and suggesting the types most appropriate for different locations and for the most expeditious and economical transfer or interchange of passengers or property between carriers by water and carriers by rail; to advise with communities regarding the appropriate location and plan of construction of wharves, piers, and water terminals; to investigate the practicability and advantages of harbor, river and port improvements in connection with foreign and coastwise trade; and to investigate any other matter that may tend to promote and encourage the use by vessels of ports adequate to care for the freight which would naturally pass through such ports: Provided, That if after such investigation the board shall be of the opinion that rates, charges, rules, or regulations of common carriers by rail subject to the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission are detrimental to the declared object of this section, or that new rates, charges, rules, or regulations, new or additional port terminal facilities, or affirmative action on the part of such common carriers by rail is necessary to promote the objects of this section, the board may submit its findings to the interstate commerce commission for such action as such commission may consider proper under existing law.

Sec. 9. That if the terms and conditions of any sale of a vessel made under the provisions of this act include deferred payments of the purchase price, the board shall require, as part of such terms and conditions, that the purchaser of the vessel shall keep the same insured (a) against loss or damage by fire, and against marine risks and disasters, and war and other risks if the board so specifies, with such insurance companies, associations or underwriters, and under such forms of policies, and to such an amount, as the board may prescribe or approve; and (b) by protection and indemnity insurance with such insurance companies, associations, or underwriters, and under such forms of policies, and to such an amount as the board may prescribe or approve. The insurance required to be carried under this section shall be made payable to the board and (or) to the parties as interest may appear. The board is authorized to enter into any agreement that it deems wise in respect to the payment and (or) the guarantee of premiums of insurance.

Sec. 10. That the board may create out of net revenue from operations and sales, and maintain and administer a separate insurance fund, which it may use to insure in whole or in part, against all hazards commonly covered by insurance policies in such cases, any interest of the United States (1) in any vessel, either constructed or in process of construction, and (2) in any plants or materials heretofore or hereafter acquired by the board or hereby transferred to the board.

Sec. 11. That during a period of five years from the enactment of this act the board may annually set aside out of the revenues from sales and operations a sum not exceeding $25,000,000, to be known as its construction loan fund, to be used in aid of the construction of vessels of the best and most efficient type for the establishment and maintenance of service on steamship lines deemed desirable and necessary by the board, and such vessels shall be equipped with the most modern, the most efficient and the most economical machinery and commercial appliances. The board shall use such fund to the extent required upon such terms as the board may prescribe to aid persons, citizens of the United States, in the construction by them in private shipyards in the United States of the foregoing class of vessels. No aid shall be for a greater sum than two-thirds of the cost of the vessel or vessels to be constructed, and the board shall require such security, including a first lien upon the entire interest in the vessel or vessels so constructed, as it shall deem necessary to insure the repayment of such sum with interest thereon and the maintenance of the service for which such vessel or vessels are built.

Sec. 12. That all vessels may be reconditioned and kept in suitable repair and until sold shall be managed and operated by the board or chartered or leased by it on such terms and conditions as the board shall deem wise for the promotion and maintenance of an efficient merchant marine, pursuant to the policy and purposes declared in sections 1 and 5 of this act; and the United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation shall continue in existence and have authority to operate vessels, unless otherwise directed by law, until all vessels are sold in accordance with the provisions of this act, the provision in section 11 of the "shipping act, 1916," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 13. That the board is further authorized to sell all property other than vessels transferred to it under section 4 upon such terms

and conditions as the board may determine and prescribe.

Sec. 14. That the net proceeds derived by the board prior to July 1, 1921, from any activities authorized by this act, or by the "shipping act, 1916," or by the acts specified in section 2 of this act, except such an amount as the board shall deem necessary to withhold as operating capital, for the purposes of section 12 hereof, and for the insurance fund authorized in section 10 hereof, and for the construction loan fund authorized in section 11 hereof, shall be covered into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the board and may be expended by it, within the limits of the amounts heretofore or hereafter authorized, for the construction, requistioning, or purchasing of vessels. After July 1, 1921, such net proceeds, less such an amount as may be authorized annually by congress to be withheld as operating capital, and less such sums as may be needed for such insurance and construction loan funds, shall be covered into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. The board shall, as rapidly as it deems advisable, withdraw investment of government funds made during the emergency under the authority conferred by the acts or parts of acts repealed by section 2 of this act and cover the net proceeds thereof into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 15. That the board shall not require payment from the war department for the charter hire of vessels owned by the United States government furnished by the board from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, inclusive, for the use of such department.

Sec. 16. That all authorization to purchase, build, requisition, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire houses, buildings or land under the act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation to purchase, lease, requisition, or otherwise acquire, and to sell or otherwise dispose of improved or unimproved lands, houses, buildings, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1918, is hereby terminated: Provided, however, That expenditures may be made under said act for the repair of houses and buildings already constructed, and the completion of such houses or buildings as have heretofore been contracted for or are under construction, if considered advisable, and the board is authorized and directed to dispose of all such properties or the interest of the United States in all such properties at as early a date as practicable, consistent with good business and the best interests of the United States.

Sec. 17. That the board is authorized and directed to take over on Jan. 1, 1921, the possession and control of, and to maintain and develop, all docks, piers, warehouses, wharves and terminal equipment and facilities, including all leasehold easements, rights of way, riparian rights and other rights, estates and interests therein or appurtenant thereto, acquired by the president by or under the act entitled "an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918.

The possession and control of such other docks, piers, warehouses, wharves and terminal equipment and facilities or parts thereof, including all leasehold easements, rights of way, riparian rights and other rights, estates or interests therein or appurtenant thereto which were acquired by the war department or the navy department for military or naval purposes during the war emergency may be transferred by the president to the board whenever the president deems such transfer to be for the best interests of the United States.

The president may at any time he deems it necessary, by order setting out the need therefor and fixing the period of such need, permit or transfer the possession and control of any part of the property taken over by or transferred to the board under this section to the war department or the navy department for their needs, and when in the opinion of the president such need therefor ceases the possession and control of such property shall revert to the board. None of such property shall be sold except as may be hereafter provided by law.

Sec. 18. That section 9 of the "shipping act, 1916," is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That any vessel purchased, chartered, or leased from the board, by persons who are citizens of the United States, may be registered or enrolled and licensed, or both registered and enrolled and licensed as a vessel of the United States and entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining thereto: Provided, That foreign built vessels admitted to American registry or enrollment and license under this act, and vessels owned by any corporation in which the United States is a stockholder, and vessels sold, leased, or chartered by the board to any person, a citizen of the United States, as provided in this act, may engage in the coastwise trade of the United States while owned, leased, or chartered by such a person.

"Every vessel purchased, chartered, or leased from the board shall, unless otherwise authorized by the board, be operated only under such registry or enrollment and license. Such vessels while employed solely as merchant vessels shall be subject to all laws, regulations and liabilities governing merchant vessels, whether the United States be interested therein as owner, in whole or in part, or hold any mortgage, lien, or other interest therein.

"It shall be unlawful to sell, transfer or mortgage, or, except under regulations prescribed by the board, to charter, any vessel purchased from the board or documented under the laws of the United States to any person not a citizen of the United States, or to put the same under a foreign registry or flag, without first obtaining the board's approval.

"Any vessel chartered, sold, transferred or mortgaged to a person not a citizen of the United States or placed under a foreign registry or flag, or operated in violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited to the United States, and whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than $5,000, or to imprisonment for not more than five years, or both."

Sec. 19. (1) The board is authorized and directed in aid of the accomplishment of the purposes of this act

(a) To make all necessary rules and regulations, to carry out the provisions of this act; (b) to make rules and regulations affecting shipping in the foreign trade not in conflict with law in order to adjust or meet general or special conditions unfavorable to shipping in the foreign trade, whether in any particular trade or upon any particular route or in commerce generally and which arise out of or result from foreign laws, rules or regulations or from competitive methods or practices employed by owners, operators, agents, or masters of vessels of a foreign country; and

(c) To request the head of any department, board, bureau, or agency of the government to suspend, modify, or annul rules or regulations which have been established by such department, board, bureau, or agency, or to make new rules or regulations affecting shipping in the foreign trade other than such rules or

regulations relating to the public health service, the consular service, and the steamboat inspection service.

(2) No rule or regulation shall hereafter be established by any department board, bureau, or agency of the government which affects shipping in the foreign trade, except rules or regulations affecting the public health service, the consular service, and the steamboat inspection service, until such rule or regulation has been submitted to the board for its approval and final action has been taken thereon by the board or the president.

(3) Whenever the head of any department, board, bureau, or agency of the government refuses to suspend, modify, or annul any rule or regulation, or make a new rule or regulation upon request of the board, as provided in subdivision (c) of paragraph (1) of this section, or objects to the decision of the board in respect to the approval of any rule or regulation, as provided in paragraph (2) of this section, either the board or the head of the department, board, bureau, or agency which has established or is attempting to establish the rule or regulation in question may submit the facts to the president, who is hereby authorized to establish or suspend, modify, or annul such rule or regulation.

(4) No rule or regulation shall be established which in any manner gives vessels owned by the United States any preference or favor over those vessels documented under the laws of the United States and owned by persons who are citizens of the United States.

Sec. 20. (1) That section 14 of the shipping act, 1916, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 14. That no common carrier by water shall, directly or indirectly, in respect to the transportation by water of passengers or property between a port of a state, territory, district, or possession of the United States and any other such port or a port of a foreign country—

"First. Pay, or allow, or enter into any combination, agreement, or understanding, express or implied, to pay or allow, a deferred rebate to any shipper. The term 'deferred rebate' in this act means a return of any portion of the freight money by a carrier to any shipper as a consideration for the giving of all or any portion of his shipments to the same or any other carrier, or for any other purpose, the payment of which is deferred beyond the completion of the service for which it is paid, and is made only if, during both the period for which computed and the period of deferment, the shipper has complied with the terms of the rebate agreement or arrangement.

"Second. Use a fighting ship either separately or in conjunction with any other carrier, through agreement or otherwise. The term 'fighting ship' in this act means a vessel used in a particular trade by a carrier or group of carriers for the purpose of excluding, preventing or reducing competition by driving another carrier out of said trade.

"Third. Retaliate against any shipper by refusing, or threatening to refuse, space accommodations when such are available, or resort to other discriminating or unfair methods, because such shipper has patronized any other carrier or has filed a complaint charging unfair treatment, or for any other reason.

"Fourth. Make any unfair or unjustly discriminatory contract with any shipper based on the volume of freight offered, or unfairly treat or unjustly discriminate against any shipper in the matter of (a) cargo space accommodations or other facilities, due regard being had for the proper loading of the vessel and the available tonnage; (b) the loading and landing of freight in proper condition; or (c) the adjustment and settlement of claims.

"Any carrier who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $25,000 for each offense."

(2) The shipping act, 1916, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 14 a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 14a. The board upon its own initiative may, or upon complaint shall, after due notice to all parties in interest and hearing, determine whether any person, not a citizen of the United States and engaged in transportation by water of passengers or property—

"(1) Has violated any provision of section 14, or

"(2) Is a party to any combination, agreement, or understanding, express or implied, that involves in respect to transportation of passengers or property between foreign ports, deferred rebates or any other unfair practice designated in section 14, and that excludes from admission upon equal terms with all other parties thereto, a common carrier by water which is a citizen of the United States and which has applied for such admission.

"If the board determines that any such person has violated any such provision or is a party to any such combination, agreement, or understanding, the board shall thereupon certify such fact to the secretary of commerce. The secretary shall thereafter refuse such person the right of entry for any ship owned or operated by him or by any carrier directly or indirectly controlled by him, into any port of the United States, or any territory, district, or possession thereof, until the board certifies that the violation has ceased or such combination, agreement or understanding has been terminated."

Sec. 21. That from and after Feb. 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such ye: to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: Provided, That if adequate shipping service is not established by Feb. 1, 1922, the president shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor: Provided further, That until congress shall have authorized the registry as vessels of the United States of vessels owned in the Philippine islands, the government of the Philippine islands is hereby authorized to adopt, from time to time, and enforce regulations governing the transportation of merchandise and passengers between ports or places in the Philippine archipelago: And provided further, That the foregoing provisions of this section shall not take effect with reference to the Philippine islands until the president of the United States after a full investigation of the local needs and conditions shall, by proclamation, declare that an adequate shipping service has been established as herein provided and fix a date for the going into effect of the same.

Sec. 22. That the act entitled "An act giving the United States shipping board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for

a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska," approved Oct. 6, 1917, is hereby repealed: Provided, That all foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry, owned on Feb. 1, 1920, by persons citizens of the United States, and all foreign-built vessels owned by the United States at the time of enactment of this act, when sold and owned by persons citizens of the United States, may engage in the coastwise trade so long as they continue in such ownership, subject to the rules and regulations of such trade: Provided, That the board is authorized to issue permits for the carrying of passengers in foreign ships if it deems it necessary so to do, operating between the territory of Hawaii and the Pacific coast up to Feb. 1, 1922.

Sec. 23. That the owner of a vessel documented under the laws of the United States and operated in foreign trade shall, for each of the ten taxable years while so operated beginning with the first taxable year ending after the enactment of this act, be allowed as a deduction for the purpose of ascertaining his net income subject to the war profits and excess profits taxes imposed by Title III of the revenue act of 1918 an amount equivalent to the net earnings of such vessel during such taxable year, determined in accordance with rules and regulations to be made by the board: Provided, That such owner shall not be entitled to such deduction unless during such taxable year he invested, or set aside under rules and regulations to be made by the board in a trust fund for investment, in the building in shipyards in the United States of new vessels of a type and kind approved by the board, an amount, to be determined by the secretary of the treasury and certified by him to the board, equivalent to the war profits and excess profits taxes that would have been payable by such owner on account of the net earnings of such vessels but for the deduction allowed under the provisions of this sections: Provided further, That at least two-thirds of the cost of any vessel constructed under this paragraph shall be paid for out of the ordinary funds or capital of the person having such vessel constructed.

That during the period of ten years from the enactment of this act any person a citizen of the United States who may sell a vessel documented under the laws of the United States and built prior to Jan. 1, 1914, shall be exempt from all income taxes that would be payable upon any of the proceeds of such sale under Title I., Title II. and Title III. of the revenue act of 1918 if the entire proceeds thereof shall be invested in the building of new ships in American shipyards, such ships to be documented under the laws of the United States and to be of a type approved by the board.

Sec. 24. That all mails of the United States shipped or carried on vessels shall, if practicable, be shipped or carried on American built vessels documented under the laws of the United States. No contract hereafter made with the postmaster-general for carrying mails on vessels so built and documented shall be assigned or sublet, and no mails covered by such contract shall be carried on any vessel not so built and documented. No money shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States on or in relation to any such contract for carrying mails on vessels so built and documented when such contract has been assigned or sublet or when mails covered by such contract are in violation of the terms thereof carried on any vessel not so built and documented. The board and the postmaster-general in aid of the development of a merchant marine adequate to provide for the maintenance and expansion of the foreign or coastwise trade of the United States and of a satisfactory postal service in connection therewith, shall from time to time determine the just and reasonable rate of compensation to be paid for such service, and the postmaster-general is hereby authorized to enter into contracts within the limits of appropriations made therefor by congress to pay for the carrying of such mails in such vessels at such rate. Nothing herein shall be affected by the act entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," approved March 3, 1891.

Sec. 25. That for the classification of vessels owned by the United States, and for such other purposes in connection therewith as are the proper functions of a classification bureau, all departments, boards, bureaus and commissions of the government are hereby directed to recognize the American bureau of shipping as their agency so long as the American bureau of shipping continues to be maintained as an organization which has no capital stock and pays no dividends: Provided, That the secretary of commerce and the chairman of the board shall each appoint one representative who shall represent the government upon the executive committee of the American bureau of shipping, and the bureau shall agree that these representatives shall be accepted by them as active members of such committee. Such representatives of the government shall serve without any compensation, except necessary traveling expenses: Provi'ed further, That the official list of merchant vessels published by the government shall hereafter contain a notation clearly indicating all vessels classed by the American bureau of shipping.

Sec. 26. That cargo vessels documented under the laws of the United States may carry not to exceed sixteen persons in addition to the crew between any ports or places in the United States or its districts, territories or possessions, or between any such port or place and any foreign port, or from any foreign port to another foreign port, and such vessels shall not be held to be "passenger vessels" or "vessels carrying passengers" within the meaning of the inseptcion laws and the rules and regulations thereunder: Provided, That nothing herein shall be taken to exempt such vessels from the laws, rules and regulations respecting life-saving equipment: Provided further, That when any such vessel carries persons other than the crew as herein provided for, the owner, agent or master of the vessel shall first notify such persons of the presence on board of any dangerous articles, as defined by law, or of any other condition or circumstance which would constitute a risk of safety for passenger or crew.

The privilege bestowed by this section on vessels of the United States shall be extended in so far as the foreign trade is concerned to the cargo vessels of any nation which allows the like privilege to cargo vessels of the United States in trades not restricted to vessels under its own flag.

Failure on the part of the owner, agent, or master of the vessel to give such notice shall subject the vessel to a penalty of $500, which may be mitigated or remitted by the secretary of commerce upon proper representation of the facts.

Sec. 27. That no merchandise shall be transported by water, or by land and water, on penalty of forfeiture thereof, between points in the United States, including districts, territories and possessions thereof embraced within the coastwise laws, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, in any other vessel than a vessel built in and documented under the laws of the United

States and owned by persons who are citizens of the United States, or vessels to which the privilege of engaging in the coastwise trade is extended by sections 18 or 22 of this act: Provided, That this section shall not apply to merchandise transported between points within the continental United States, excluding Alaska, over through routes heretofore or hereafter recognized by the interstate commerce commission for which routes rate tariffs have been or shall hereafter be filed with said commission when such routes are in part over Canadian rail lines and their own or other connecting water facilities: Provided further: That this section shall not become effective upon the Yukon river until the Alaska railroad shall be completed and the shipping board shall find that proper facilities will be furnished for transportation by persons citizens of the United States for properly handling the traffic.

Sec. 28. That no common carrier shall charge, collect or receive, for transportation subject to the interstate commerce act of persons or property, under any joint rate, fare, or charge, or under any export, import, or other proportional rate, fare, or charge, which is based in whole or in part on the fact that the persons or property affected thereby is to be transported to, or has been transported from, any port in a possession or dependency of the United States, or in a foreign country, by a carrier by water in foreign commerce, any lower rate, fare or charge than that charged, collected or received by it for the transportation of persons, or of a like kind of property, for the same distance, in the same direction, and over the same route, in connection with commerce wholly within the United States, unless the vessel so transporting such persons or property is or unless it was at the time of such transportation by water, documented under the laws of the United States. Whenever the board is of the opinion, however, that adequate shipping facilities to or from any port in a possession or dependency of the United States or a foreign country are not afforded by vessels so documented, it shall certify this fact to the interstate commerce commission, and the commission may, by order, suspend the operation of the provisions of this section with respect to the rates, fares and charges for the transportation by rail of persons and property transported from, or to be transported to, such ports, for such length of time and under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe in such order, or in any order supplemental thereto. Such suspension of operation of the provisions of this section may be terminated by order of the commission whenever the board is of the opinion that adequate shipping facilities by such vessels to such ports are afforded and shall so certify to the commission.

Sec. 29. (a) That whenever used in this section—

(1) The term "association" means any association, exchange, pool, combination or other arrangement for concerted action; and

(2) The term "marine insurance companies" means any persons, companies or associations, authorized to write marine insurance or reinsurance under the laws of the United States or of a state, territory, district, or possession thereof.

(b) Nothing contained in the "antitrust laws" as designated in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, shall be construed as declaring illegal an association entered into by marine insurance companies for the following purposes: To transact a marine insurance and reinsurance business in the United States and in foreign countries and to reinsure or otherwise apportion among its membership the risks undertaken by such association or any of the component members.

Sec. 30. Subsection A. That this section may be cited as the "ship mortgage act, 1920."

Definitions.

Subsection B. When used in this section—

(1) The term "document" includes registry and enrollment and license;

(2) The term "documented" means registered or enrolled or licensed under the laws of the United States, whether permanently or temporarily;

(3) The term "port of documentation" means the port at which the vessel is documented, in accordance with law;

(4) The term "vessel of the United States" means any vessel documented under the laws of the United States and such vessel shall be held to continue to be so documented until its documents are surrendered with the approval of the board; and

(5) The term "mortgagee," in the case of a mortgage involving a trust deed and a bond issue thereunder, means the trustee designated in such deed.

Recording of Sales, Conveyances and Mortgages of Vessels of the United States.

Subsection C. (a) No sale, conveyance or mortgage which, at the time such sale, conveyance or mortgage is made, includes a vessel of the United States or any portion thereof, as the whole or any part of the property sold, conveyed or mortgaged shall be valid, in respect to such vessel, against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heir or devisee, and a person having actual notice thereof, until such bill of sale, conveyance or mortgage is recorded in the office of the collector of customs of the port of documentation of such vessel, as provided in subdivision (b) of this subsection.

(b) Such collector of customs shall record bills of sale, conveyances and mortgages delivered to him, in the order of their reception, in books to be kept for that purpose and indexed to show—

(1) The name of the vessel;

(2) The names of the parties to the sale, conveyance, or mortgage;

(3) The time and date of reception of the instrument;

(4) The interest in the vessel so sold, conveyed or mortgaged; and

(5) The amount and date of maturity of the mortgage.

Subsection D. (a) A valid mortgage which at any time it is made includes the whole of any vessel of the United States of 200 gross tons and upwards shall in addition have, in respect to such vessel and as of the date of the compliance with all the provisions of this subdivision, the preferred status given by the provisions of subsection M, if—

(1) The mortgage is indorsed upon the vessel's documents in accordance with the provisions of this section;

(2) The mortgage is recorded as provided in subsection C, together with the time and date when the mortgage is so indorsed;

(3) An affidavit is filed with the record of such mortgage to the effect that the mortgage is made in good faith and without any design to hinder, delay, or defraud any existing or future creditor of the mortgagor or any lienor of the mortgaged vessel;

(4) The mortgage does not stipulate that the mortgagee waives the preferred status thereof; and

(5) The mortgagee is a citizen of the United States.

(b) Any mortgage which complies in respect

to any vessel with the conditions enumerated in this subsection is hereafter in this section called a "preferred mortgage" as to such vessel.

(c) There shall be indorsed upon the documents of a vessel covered by a preferred mortgage—

(1) The names of the mortgagor and mortgagee;

(2) The time and date the indorsement is made;

(3) The amount and date of maturity of the mortgage; and

(4) Any amount required to be indorsed by the provisions of subdivision (e) or (f) of this subsection.

(d) Such indorsement shall be made (1) by the collector of customs of the port of documentation of the mortgaged vessel, or (2) by the collector of customs of any port in which the vessel is found, if such collector is directed to make the indorsement by the collector of customs of the port of documentation; and no clearance shall be issued to the vessel until such indorsement is made. The collector of customs of the port of documentation shall give such direction by wire or letter at the request of the mortgagee and upon the tender of the cost of communication of such direction. Whenever any new document is issued for the vessel, such indorsement shall be transferred to and indorsed upon the new document by the collector of customs.

(e) A mortgage which includes property other than a vessel shall not be held a preferred mortgage unless the mortgage provides for the separate discharge of such property by the payment of a specified portion of the mortgage indebtedness. If a preferred mortgage so provides for the separate discharge the amount of the portion of such payment shall be indorsed upon the documents of the vessel.

(f) If a preferred mortgage includes more than one vessel and provides for the separate discharge of each vessel by the payment of a portion of the mortgage indebtedness, the amount of such portion of such payment shall be indorsed upon the documents of the vessel. In case such mortgage does not provide for the separate discharge of a vessel and the vessel is to be sold upon the order of a district court of the United States in a suit in rem in admiralty, the court shall determine the portion of the mortgage indebtedness increased by 20 per centum (1) which, in the opinion of the court, the approximate value of the vessel bears to the approximate value of all the vessels covered by the mortgage, and (2) upon the payment of which the vessel shall be discharged from the mortgage.

Subsection E. The collector of customs upon the recording of a preferred mortgage shall deliver two certified copies thereof to the mortgagor, who shall place, and use due diligence to retain, one copy on board the mortgaged vessel and cause such copy and the documents of the vessel to be exhibited by the master to any person having business with the vessel, which may give rise to a maritime lien upon the vessel or to the sale, conveyance, or mortgage thereof. The master of the vessel shall, upon the request of any such person, exhibit to him the documents of the vessel and the copy of any preferred mortgage of the vessel placed on board thereof.

Subsection F. The mortgagor (1) shall, upon request of the mortgagee, disclose in writing to him prior to the execution of any preferred mortgage, the existence of any maritime lien, prior mortgage, or other obligation or liabilty upon the vessel to be mortgaged, that is known to the mortgagor, and (2), without the consent of the mortgagee, shall not incur, after the execution of such mortgage and before the mortgagee has had a reasonable time in which to record the mortgage and have indorsements in respect thereto made upon the documents of the vessel, any contractual obligation creating a lien upon the vessel other than a lien for wages of stevedores when employed directly by the owner, operator, master, ship's husband, or agent of the vessel, for wages of the crew of the vessel, for general average, or for salvage, including contract salvage, in respect to the vessel.

Subsection G. (a) The collector of customs of the port of documentation shall, upon the request of any person, record notice of his claim of a lien upon a vessel covered by a preferred mortgage, together with the nature, date of creation and amount of the lien, and the name and address of the person. Any person who has caused notice of his claim of lien to be so recorded shall, upon a discharge in whole or in part of the indebtedness, forthwith file with the collector of customs a certificate of such discharge. The collector of customs shall thereupon record the certificate.

(b) The mortgagor, upon a discharge in whole or in part of the mortgage indebtedness, shall forthwith file with the collector of customs for the port of documentation of the vessel, a certificate of such discharge. Such collector of customs shall thereupon record the certificate. In case of a vessel covered by a preferred mortgage, the collector of customs at the port of documentation shall (1) indorse upon the documents of the vessel, or direct the collector of customs at any port in which the vessel is found, to so indorse, the fact of such discharge, and (2) shall deny clearance to the vessel until such indorsement is made.

Subsection H. (a) No bill of sale, conveyance or mortgage shall be recorded unless it states the interest of the grantor or mortgagor in the vessel, and the interest so sold, conveyed or mortgaged.

(b) No bill of sale, conveyance, mortgage, notice of claim of lien, or certificate of discharge thereof, shall be recorded unless previously acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized by a law of the United States, or of a state, territory, district or possession thereof to take acknowledgment of deeds.

(c) In case of a change in the port of documentation of a vessel of the United States, no bill of sale, conveyance or mortgage shall be recorded at the new port of documentation unless there is furnished to the collector of customs of such port, together with the copy of the bill of sale, conveyance or mortgage to be recorded, a certified copy of the record of the vessel at the former port of documentation furnished by the collector of such port. The collector of customs at the new port of documentation is authorized and directed to record such certified copy.

(d) A preferred mortgage may bear such rate of interest as is agreed by the parties thereto.

Subsection I. Each collector of customs shall permit records made under the provisions of this section to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as the collector may establish. Upon the request of any person the collector of customs shall furnish him from the records of the collector's offices (1) a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel, the interest held by each owner and the material facts as to any bill of sale or conveyance of any mortgage covering, or any lien or other incum-

brance upon, a specified vessel, (2) a certified copy of any bill of sale, conveyance, mortgage, notice of claim of lien or certificate of discharge in respect to such vessel, or (3) a certified copy as required by subdivision (c) of subsection H. The collector of customs shall collect a fee for any bill of sale, conveyance or mortgage recorded, or any certificate or certified copy furnished by him, in the amount of 20 cents a folio with a minimum charge of $1.00. All such fees shall be covered into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Penalties.

Subsection J. (a) If the master of the vessel willfully fails to exhibit the documents of the vessel or the copy of my preferred mortgage thereof, as required by subsection E the board of local inspectors of vessels having jurisdiction of the license of the master may suspend or cancel such license, subject to the provisions of "An act to provide for appeals from decision of boards of local inspectors of vessels and for other purposes," approved June 10 1918.

(b) A mortgagor who, with intent to defraud, violates any provision of subsection F, and if the mortgagor is a corporation or association, the president or other principal executive officer of the corporation or association shall upon conviction thereof be held guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. The mortgaged indebtedness shall thereupon become immediately due and payable at the election of the mortgagee.

(c) If any person enters into any contract secured by or upon the credit of a vessel of the United States covered by a preferred mortgage and suffers pecuniary loss by reason of the failure of the collector of customs or any officer, employe or agent thereof, properly to perform any duty required of the collector under the provisions of this section, the collector of customs shall be liable to such person for damages in the amount of such loss. If any such person is caused any such loss by reason of the failure of the mortgagor or master of the mortgaged vessel, or any officer, employe or agent thereof, to comply with any provision of subsection E or F or to file an affidavit as required by subdivision (a) of subsection D, correct in each particular thereof, the mortgagor shall be liable to such person for damages in the amount of such loss. The district courts of the United States are given jurisdiction (but not to the exclusion of the courts of the several states, territories, districts or possessions) of suits for the recovery of such damages, irrespective of the amount involved in the suit or the citizenship of the parties thereto. Such suit shall be begun by personal service upon the defendant within the limits of the district. Upon judgment for the plaintiff in any such suit, the court shall include in the judgment an additional amount for costs of the action and a reasonable counsel's fee, to be fixed by the court.

Foreclosure of Preferred Mortgages.

Subsection K. A preferred mortgage shall constitute a lien upon the mortgaged vessel in the amount of the outstanding mortgage indebtedness secured by such vessel. Upon the default of any term or condition of the mortgage, such lien may be enforced by the mortgagee by suit in rem in admiralty. Original jurisdiction of all such suits is granted to the district courts of the United States exclusively. In addition to any notice by publication, actual notice of the commencement of any such suit shall be given by the libellant, in such manner as the court shall direct, to (1) the master, other ranking officer or caretaker of the vessel, and (2) any person who has recorded a notice of claim of an undischarged lien upon the vessel as provided in subsection G, unless after search by the libellant satisfactory to the court such mortgagor, master, other ranking officer, caretaker or claimant is not found within the United States. Failure to give notice to any such person, as required by this subsection, shall not constitute a jurisdictional defect; but the libellant shall be liable to such person for damages in the amount of his interest in the vessel terminated by the suit. Suit in personam for the recovery of such damages may be brought in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) of subsection J.

Subsection L. In any suit in rem in admiralty for the enforcement of the preferred mortgage lien, the court may appoint a receiver and, in its discretion, authorize the receiver to operate the mortgaged vessel. The marshal may be authorized and directed by the court to take possession of the mortgaged vessel notwithstanding the fact that the vessel is in the possession or under the control of any person claiming a possessory common-law lien.

Subsection M. (a) When used hereinafter in this section, the term "preferred maritime lien" means (1) a lien arising prior in time to the recording and indorsement of a preferred mortgage in accordance with the provisions of this section; or (2) a lien for damages arising out of tort, for wages of a stevedore when employed directly by the owner, operator, master, ship's husband or agent of the vessel for wages of the crew of the vessel, for general average and for salvage, including contract salvage.

(b) Upon the sale of any mortgaged vessel by order of a district court of the United States in any suit in rem in admiralty for the enforcement of a preferred mortgage lien thereon, all pre-existing claims in the vessel, including any possessory common-law lien of which a lienor is deprived under the provisions of subsection L, shall be held terminated and shall thereafter attach, in like amount and in accordance with their respective priorities, to the proceeds of the sale; except that the preferred mortgage lien shall have priority over all claims against the vessel, except (1) preferred maritime liens, and (2) expenses and fees allowed and costs taxed, by the court.

Subsection N. (a) Upon the default of any term or condition of a preferred mortgage upon a vessel, the mortgagee may, in addition to all other remedies granted by this section, bring suit in personam in admiralty in a district court of the United States, against the mortgagor for the amount of the outstanding mortgage indebtedness secured by such vessel or any deficiency in the full payment thereof.

(b) This section shall not be construed in the case of a mortgage covering, in addition to vessels, realty or personalty other than vessels, or both, to authorize the enforcement by suit in rem in admiralty of the rights of the mortgagee in respect to such realty or personalty other than vessels.

Transfers of Mortgaged Vessels and Assignment of Vessel Mortgages.

Subsection O. (a) The documents of a vessel of the United States covered by a preferred mortgage may not be surrendered (except in the case of the forfeiture of the vessel or its sale by the order of any court of the United States or any foreign country) without the approval of the board. The board

shall refuse such approval unless the mortgagee consents to such surrender.

(b) The interest of the mortgagee in a vessel of the United States covered by a mortgage shall not be terminated by the forfeiture of the vessel for a violation of any law of the United States, unless the mortgagee authorized, consented or conspired to effect the illegal act, failure or omission which constituted such violation.

(c) Upon the sale of any vessel of the United States covered by a preferred mortgage, by order of a district court of the United States in any suit in rem in admiralty for the enforcement of a maritime lien other than a preferred maritime lien, the vessel shall be sold free from all pre-existing claims thereon; but the court shall, upon the request of the mortgagee, the libellant or any intervenor, require the purchaser at such sale to give and the mortgagor to accept a new mortgage of the vessel for the balance of the term of the original mortgage. The conditions of such new mortgage shall be the same, so far as practicable, as those of the original mortgage and shall be subject to the approval of the court. If such new mortgage is given, the mortgagee shall not be paid from the proceeds of the sale and the amount payable as the purchase price shall be held diminished in the amount of the new mortgage indebtedness.

(d) No rights under a mortgage of a vessel of the United States shall be assigned to any person not a citizen of the United States without the approval of the board. Any assignment in violation of any provision of this section shall be void.

(e) No vessel of the United States shall be sold by order of a district court of the United States in any suit in rem in admiralty to any person not a citizen of the United States.

Maritime Liens for Necessaries.

Subsection P. Any person furnishing repairs, supplies, towage, use of dry dock or marine railway, or other necessaries, to any vessel, whether foreign or domestic, upon the order of the owner of such vessel, or of a person authorized by the owner, shall have a maritime lien on the vessel, which may be enforced by suit in rem, and it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that credit was given to the vessel.

Subsection Q. The following persons shall be presumed to have authority from the owner to procure repairs, supplies, towage, use of dry dock or marine railway, and other necessaries for the vessel: The managing owner, ship's husband, master, or any person to whom the management of the vessel at the port of supply is intrusted. No person tortiously or unlawfully in possession or charge of a vessel shall have authority to bind the vessel.

Subsection R. The officers and agents of a vessel specified in subsection Q shall be taken to include such officers and agents when appointed by a charterer, by an owner pro hac vice, or by an agreed purchaser in possession of the vessel; but nothing in this section shall be construed to confer a lien when the furnisher knew, or by exercise of reasonable diligence could have ascertained, that because of the terms of a charter party, agreement for sale of the vessel, or for any other reason, the person ordering the repairs, supplies or other necessaries was without authority to bind the vessel therefor.

Subsection S. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the furnisher of repairs, supplies, towage, use of dry dock or marine railway, or other necessaries, or the mortgagee, from waiving his right to a lien, or in the case of a preferred mortgage lien, to the preferred status of such lien, at any time, by agreement or otherwise; and this section shall not be construed to affect the rules of law now existing in regard to (1) the right to proceed against the vessel for advances, (2) laches in the enforcement of liens upon vessels, (3) the right to proceed in personam, (4) the rank of preferred maritime liens among themselves, or (5) priorities between maritime liens and mortgages, other than preferred mortgages, upon vessels of the United States.

Subsection T. This section shall supersede the provisions of all state statutes conferring liens on vessels, in so far as such statutes purport to create rights of action to be enforced by suits in rem in admiralty against vessels for repairs, supplies, towage, use of dry dock or marine railway and other necessaries.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Subsection U. This section shall not apply (1) to any existing mortgage, or (2) to any mortgage hereafter placed on any vessel now under an existing mortgage, so long as such existing mortgage remains undischarged.

Subsection V. The secretary of commerce is authorized and directed to furnish collectors of customs with all necessary books and records, and with certificates of registry and of enrollment and license in such form as provides for the making of all indorsements thereon required by this section.

Subsection W. The secretary of commerce is authorized to make such regulations in respect to the recording and indorsing of mortgages covering vessels of the United States, as he deems necessary to the efficient execution of the provisions of this section.

Subsection X. Sections 4192 to 4196, inclusive, of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended, and the act entitled "an act relating to liens on vessels for repairs, supplies or other necessaries," approved June 23, 1910, are repealed. This section, however, so far as not inconsistent with any of the provisions of law so repealed, shall be held a re-enactment of such repealed law, and any right or obligation based upon any provision of such law and accruing prior to such repeal, may be prosecuted in the same manner and to the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 31. That section 4530 of the revised statutes of the United States is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4530. Every seaman on a vessel of the United States shall be entitled to receive on demand from the master of the vessel to which he belongs one-half part of the balance of his wages earned and remaining unpaid at the time when such demand is made at every port where such vessel, after the voyage has been commenced, shall load or deliver cargo before the voyage is ended, and all stipulations in the contract to the contrary shall be void: Provided, Such a demand shall not be made before the expiration of nor oftener than once in five days nor more than once in the same harbor on the same entry. Any failure on the part of the master to comply with this demand shall release the seaman from his contract and he shall be entitled to full payment of wages earned. And when the voyage is ended every such seaman shall be entitled to the remainder of the wages which shall be then due him, as provided in section 4529 of the revised statutes: Provided further, That notwithstanding any release signed by any seaman under section 4552 of the revised statutes any court having jurisdiction may upon good cause shown set aside such release and take such action as justice shall require: And provided further, That this section shall

apply to seamen on foreign vessels while in harbors of the United States, and the courts of the United States shall be open to such seamen for its enforcement."

Sec. 32. That paragraph (a) of section 10 of the act entitled "an act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June 26, 1884, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (a) That it shall be, and is hereby, made unlawful in any case to pay any seaman wages in advance of the time when he has actually earned the same, or to pay such advance wages, or to make any order, or note, or other evidence of indebtedness therefor to any other person, or to pay any person, for the shipment of seamen when payment is deducted or to be deducted from a seaman's wages. Any person violating any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, and may also be imprisoned for a period of not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court. The payment of such advance wages or allotment, whether made within or without the United States or territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall in no case except as herein provided absolve the vessel or the master or the owner thereof from the full payment of wages after the same shall have been actually earned, and shall be no defense to a libel suit or action for the recovery of such wages. If any person shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman or other person seeking employment, as seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not more than $500."

Sec. 33. That section 20 of such act of March 4, 1915, be, and is, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 20. That any seaman who shall suffer personal injury in the course of his employment may, at his election, maintain an action for damages at law, with the right of trial by jury, and in such action all statutes of the United States modifying or extending the common law right or remedy in cases of personal injury to railway employes shall apply; and in case of the death of any seaman as a result of any such personal injury the personal representative of such seaman may maintain an action for damages at law with the right of trial by jury, and in such action all statutes of the United States conferring or regulating the right of action for death in the case of railway employes shall be applicable. Jurisdiction in such actions shall be under the court of the district in which the defendant employer resides or in which his principal office is located."

Sec. 34. That in the judgment of congress, articles or provisions in treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party, which restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminating customs duties on imports entering the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States, and which also restrict the right of the United States to impose discriminatory tonnage dues on foreign vessels and on vessels of the United States entering the United States should be terminated and the president is hereby authorized and directed within ninety days after this act becomes law to give notice to the several governments, respectively, parties to such treaties or conventions, that so much thereof as imposes any such restriction on the United States will terminate on the expiration of such periods as may be required for the giving of such notice by the provisions of such treaties or conventions.

Sec. 35. That the power and authority vested in the board by this act, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, may be exercised directly by the board, or by it through the United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation.

Sec. 36. That if any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional or the application of any provision to certain circumstances be held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 37. That when used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "person," "vessel," "documented under the laws of the United States," and "citizen of the United States" shall have the meaning assigned to them by sections 1 and 2 of the "shipping act, 1916," as amended by this act; the term "board" means the United States shipping board; and the term "alien" means any person not a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 38. That section 2 of the shipping act, 1916, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) That within the meaning of this act no corporation, partnership, or association shall be deemed a citizen of the United States unless the controlling interest therein is owned by citizens of the United States, and, in the case of a corporation, unless its president and managing directors are citizens of the United States and the corporation itself is organized under the laws of the United States or of a state, territory, district or possession thereof, but in the case of a corporation, association or partnership operating any vessel in the coastwise trade the amount of interest required to be owned by citizens of the United States shall be 75 per centum.

"(b) The controlling interest in a corporation shall not be deemed to be owned by citizens of the United States (a) if the title to a majority of the stock thereof is not vested in such citizens free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States; or (b) if the majority of the voting power in such corporation is not vested in citizens of the United States; or (c) if through any contract or understanding it is so arranged that the majority of the voting power may be exercised, directly or indirectly, in behalf of any person who is not a citizen of the United States; or (d) if by any other means whatsoever control of the corporation is conferred upon or permitted to be exercised by any person who is not a citizen of the United States.

"(c) Seventy-five per centum of the interest in a corporation shall not be deemed to be owned by citizens of the United States (a) if the title to 75 per centum of its stock is not vested in such citizens free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States; or (b) if 75 per centum of the voting power in such corporation is not vested in citizens of the United States; or (c) if, through any contract or understanding, it is so arranged that more than 25 per centum of the voting power in such corporation may be exercised, directly or indirectly, in behalf of any person who is not a citizen of the United States; or (d) if by any other means whatsoever control of any interest in the corporation in excess of 25 per centum is conferred upon or permitted to be exercised by any person who is not a citizen of the United States.

"(d) The provisions of this act shall apply

to receivers and trustees of all persons to whom the act applies, and to the successors or assignees of such persons."

Sec. 39. That this act may be cited as the merchant marine act, 1920. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

POSTAL RECLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES.

On and after July 1, 1920, postmasters and employes of the postal service shall be reclassified and their salaries and compensation readjusted, except as otherwise provided, as follows:

Postmasters shall be divided into four classes, as follows:

The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are $3,200 or more;

The second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $3,200, and not less than $2,300.

The third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $2,300, but not less than $1,000.

The fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commissions on the money order business of their offices, amounts to less than $1,000.

The respective compensation of postmasters of the first, second and third classes shall be annual salaries, graded in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in semimonthly payments to be ascertained and fixed by the postmaster-general from their respective quarterly returns to the auditor for the postoffice department, or copies or duplicates thereof to the first assistant postmaster-general, for the calendar year immediately preceding the adjustment, based on gross postal receipts at the following rates, namely:

Third class: $1,500, but less than $1,600, $1,000; $1,600, but less than $1,700, $1,100; $1,700, but less than $1,900, $1,200; $1,900, but less than $2,100, $1,300; $2,100, but less than $2,400, $1,400; $2,400, but less than $2,700, $1,500; $2,700, but less than $3,000, $1,600; $3,000, but less than $3,500, $1,700; $3,500, but less than $4,200, $1,800; $4,200, but less than $5,000, $1,900; $5,000, but less than $6,000, $2,000; $6,000, but less than $7,000, $2,100; $7,000, but less than $8,000, $2,200.

Second class: $8,000, but less than $10,000, $2,300; $10,000, but less than $12,000, $2,400; $12,000, but less than $15,000, $2,500; $15,000, but less than $18,000, $2,600; $18,000, but less than $22,000, $2,700; $22,000, but less than $27,000, $2,800; $27,000, but less than $33,000, $2,900; $33,000, but less than $40,000, $3,000.

First class: $40,000, but less than $50,000, $3,200; $50,000, but less than $60,000, $3,300; $60,000, but less than $75,000, $3,400; $75,000, but less than $90,000, $3,500; $90,000, but less than $120,000, $3,600; $120,000, but less than $150,000, $3,700; $150,000, but less than $200,000, $3,800; $200,000, but less than $250,000, $3,900; $250,000, but less than $300,000, $4,000; $300,000, but less than $400,000, $4,200; $400,000, but less than $500,000, $4,500; $500,000, but less than $600,000, $5,000; $600,000, but less than $700,000, $6,000; $700,000 and upward, $8,000.

The compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be fixed upon the basis of the whole of the box rents collected at their offices and commissions upon the amount of canceled postage due stamps and on postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards canceled, on matter actually mailed at their offices, and on the amount of newspaper and periodical postage collected in money, and on the postage collected in money on identical pieces of third and fourth class matter mailed under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904, without postage stamps affixed and on the amount of newspaper and periodical postage collected in money, and on the postage collected in money on identical pieces of third and fourth class matter mailed under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904, without postage stamps affixed and on postage collected in money on matter of the first class mailed under the provisions of the act of April 24, 1920, without postage stamps affixed, and on amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold at the following rates, namely:

When the amount does not exceed $75 for any one quarter the postmaster shall be allowed 145 per centum on the amount.

When the amount exceeds $75 for any one quarter and does not exceed $100, the postmaster shall be allowed 120 per centum on the amount.

When the amount exceeds $100 for any one quarter, the postmaster shall be allowed—on the first $100, 115 per centum; on the next $100 or less, 75 per centum; and on the balance, 60 per centum, the same to be ascertained and allowed by the auditor for the postoffice department in the settlement of the accounts of such postmasters upon their sworn quarterly returns: Provided, That when the total compensation of any postmaster at a postoffice of the fourth class for four consecutive quarters shall amount to $1,000, exclusive of commissions on money orders issued, and the receipts of such postoffice for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500, the office shall be assigned to its proper class and the salary of the postmaster fixed according to the receipts: Provided further, That in no case shall there be allowed any postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $250 in any one of the first three quarters of the fiscal year, exclusive of money order commissions, and in the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sum as he may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, not exceeding for the whole fiscal year the sum of $1,000, exclusive of money order commissions: And provided further, That whenever unusual conditions prevail, the postmaster-general, in his discretion, may advance any postoffice from the fourth class to the appropriate class indicated by the receipts of the preceding quarter, notwithstanding the proviso which requires the compensation of fourth class postmasters to reach $1,000 for four consecutive quarters, exclusive of commissions on money order business, and that the receipts of such postoffice for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500 before such advancement is made: And provided further, That when the postmaster-general has exercised the authority herein granted, he shall, whenever the receipts are no longer sufficient to justify retaining such postoffice in the class to which it has been advanced, reduce the grade of such office to the appropriate class indicated by its receipts for the last preceding quarter.

The postmaster-general is authorized to fix the salaries of assistant postmasters at offices of the second class, based on gross postal receipts for the calendar year immediately preceding the adjustment at the following rates, namely:

Eight thousand dollars, but less than $10,000, $1,800; $10,000, but less than $12,000, $1,850; $12,000, but less than $15,000, $1,900; $15,000, but less than $18,000, $1,950; $18,000, but less than $22,000, $2,000; $22,000, but less than $27,000, $2,050; $27,000, but less than $33,000, $2,100; $33,000, but less than $40,000, $2,150.

At offices of the first class, the annual salaries of the employes, other than those in the automatic grades, shall be in even hundreds of dollars based upon the gross postal receipts for the preceding calendar year, as follows:

Receipts $40.000, but less than $50,000—Assistant postmaster, $2,200; superintendent of mails, $2,100. Receipts $50,000, but less than $60.000—Assistant postmaster, $2,200; superintendent of mails, $2,100. Receipts $60,000, but less than $75,000—Assistant postmaster, $2,200; superintendent of mails, $2,100. Receipts $75,000, but less than $90,000—Assistant postmaster, $2,300; superintendent of mails, $2,200. Receipts $90.000, but less than $120,000 — Assistant postmaster, $2,400; superintendent of mails, $2,300; foremen, $2.000. Receipts $120.000, but less than $150,000—Assistant postmaster, $2,500; superintendent of mails, $2,400; foremen, $2,000. Receipts $150.000, but less than $200.000—Assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,500; foremen, $2,000. Receipts $200,000, but less than $250.000—Assistant postmaster, $2,700; superintendent of mai's, $2,600; foremen, $2.000. Receipts $250.000, but less than $300,000—Assistant postmaster, $2,800; superintendent of mails, $2,700; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,200; foremen, $2,000. Receipts $300.000, but less than $400,000—Assistant postmaster, $2,900; superintendent of mails, $2,800; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,200; foremen, $2,000. Receipts $400,000, but less than $500.000—Assistant postmaster, $3,000; superintendent of mails, $2,900; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,200; foremen, $2,000. Receipts $500,000, but less than $600.000—Assistant postmaster, $3,200; superintendent of mails, $3,000; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,300; foremen, $2,000; postal cashier, $2,600; money order cashier, $2,300. Receipts $600.000, but less than $1,000,000—Assistant postmaster, $3,400; superintendent of mails, $3,200; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,500; foremen, $2,000 and $2,100; postal cashier, $2,800; money order cashier, $2,500. Receipts $1,000.000, but less than $2,000.000—Assistant postmaster, $3,600; superintendent of mails, $3,400; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,200, $2,500 and $2,800; foremen $2,000 and $2,200; postal cashier, $3,000; assistant cashiers, $2,300; money order cashier, $2,700; bookkeepers, $2,000; station examiners, $2,000. Receipts $2,000.000, but less than $3,000.000—Assistant postmaster, $3,700; superintendent of mails $3,500; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,300, $2,500, $2,700 and $3,000; foremen, $2,000 and $2,200; postal cashier, $3,100; assistant cashiers, $2,200 and $2,400; money order cashier, $2,800; bookkeepers, $2,000 and $2,200; station examiners, $2,300. Receipts $3,000,000 but less than $5,000,000—Assistant postmaster, $3,800; superintendent of mails, $3,600; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,300, $2,500, $2,800 and $3,200; foremen, $2,000 and $2,200; postal cashier, $3,300; assistant cashiers, $2,200, $2,400 and $2,800; money order cashier, $3,000; bookkeepers, $2,000 and $2,200; station examiners, $2,300 and $2,500. Receipts $5,000,000, but less than $7,000,000—Assistant postmaster, $4,000; superintendent of mails $3,800; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,300, $2,500, $2,800, $3,000 and $3,400; foremen $2,000 and $2,200; postal cashier, $3,500; assistant cashiers, $2,200, $2,600 and $2,800; money order cashier, $3,200; bookkeepers, $2,000, $2,200 and $2,300; station examiners, $2,300 and $2,500. Receipts $7,000,000, but less than $9,000,000—Assistant postmaster, $4,300; superintendent of mails, $4,000; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,300, $2,500, $2,800, $3,200 and $3,600; foremen, $2,000 and $2,200; postal cashier, $3,700; assistant cashiers, $2,300, $2,500, $2,800 and $3,000; money order cashier, $3,300; bookkeepers, $2,000, $2,200 and $2,300; station examiners, $2,300 and $2,500. Receipts $9,000,000, but less than $20,000,000—Assistant postmaster, $4,500; superintendent of mails,, $4,200; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,400, $2,500, $2,800, $3,200, $3,400 and $3,800; foremen, $2,000, $2,200 and $2,300; postal cashier, $3,800; assistant cashiers, $2,300, $2,500, $2,800 and $3,000; money order cashier, $3,400; bookkeepers $2,000, $2,200 and $2,500; station examiners, $2,300 and $2,500. Receipts $20,000,000 and upward—Assistant postmaster, $4,600; superintendent of mails, $4,400; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800, $3,200, $3,600 and $3,800; superintendent of delivery, $4,400; assistant superintendents of delivery, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800, $3,200, $3,600 and $3,800; foremen, $2,000, $2,200 and $2,300; superintendent of registry, $4,000; assistant superintendents of registry, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800 and $3,200; superintendent of money order, $4,000; assistant superintendent of money order, $3,800; auditor, $3,600; postal cashier, $4,000; assistant cashiers, $2,300, $2,500, $2,800, $3,000 and $3,200; money order cashier, $3,600; bookkeepers, $2,100, $2,300, $2,500 and $3,000; station examiners, $2,300 and $2,500: Provided, That in fixing the salaries of supervisory employes in the postoffice at Washington, District of Columbia, the postmaster-general may in his discretion add not to exceed 50 per centum to the gross postal receipts of that office: Provided further, That not more than one assistant superintendent of mails, one assistant superintendent of delivery, one assistant superintendent of registry and one assistant cashier shall be paid the maximum salary provided for these positions at any office, except where the receipts are $9.000,000 and less than $20.000.000, to which offices two assistant superintendents of mails shall be assigned at the maximum salary, one to be in charge of the city delivery service; And provided further, That in postoffices designated as state depositories for surplus postal funds and central accounting offices where the gross postal receipts are less than $500,000 and no postal cashier is provided the employe directly in charge of the records and adjustments of such accounts shall be allowed an increase of $200 per annum, and if the gross postal receipts of such offices are $500,000 and less than $5,000,000, the postal cashier shall be allowed an increase of $200 per annum.

The salary of superintendents of classified stations shall be based on the number of regular employes assigned thereto and the annual postal receipts: Provided, That no allowance shall be made for sales of stamps to patrons residing outside of the territory of the stations. At delivery stations each $100.000 of postal receipts shall be considered equal to one additional employe. At nondelivery classified stations, known as finance stations, each $25,000 of the postal receipts shall be considered as equal to one additional employe

At classified stations having less than four employes and where the receipts are less than $100,000 the salary of the superintendent shall not be greater than that of a special clerk.

At classified stations having four employes or more the salary of the superintendent shall be as follows: Four and not exceeding six employes, $2,100; seven and not exceeding eighteen employes, $2,200; nineteen and not exceeding thirty-two employes, $2,300, thirty-three and not exceeding forty-four em-

ployes, $2,400; forty-five and not exceeding sixty-four employes, $2,500; sixty-five and not exceeding ninety employes, $2,600; ninety-one and not exceeding 120 employes, $2,700; 121 and not exceeding 150 employes, $2,800; 151 and not exceeding 350 employes, $3,000; 351 employes and over, $3,200.

At classified stations having sixty-five or more employes there may be an assistant superintendent of stations with salary as follows: Sixty-five and not exceeding ninety employes, $2,200; ninety-one and not exceeding 120 employes, $2,300; 121 and not exceeding 150 employes, $2,400; 151 and not exceeding 350 employes, $2,600; 351 employes and over, $2,800.

Clerks in first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service shall be divided into five grades, as follows: First grade, salary $1,400; second grade, salary $1,500; third grade, salary $1,600; fourth grade, salary $1,700; fifth grade, salary $1,800: Provided, That in the readjustment of grades for clerks at first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service to conform to the grades herein provided, grade 1 shall include present grade 1, grade 2 shall include present grade 2, grade 3 shall include present grade 3, grade 4 shall include present grade 4, and grade 5 shall include present grades 5 and 6: Provided further, That hereafter substitute clerks in first and second class postoffices and substitute letter carriers in the city delivery service, when appointed regular clerks or carriers, shall have credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of eight hours served as substitute, and appointed to the grade to which such clerk or carrier would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade 1: And provided further, That clerks in first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade. All promotions shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade: And provided further, That there shall be two grades of special clerks as follows: First grade, salary $1,900; second grade, salary $2,000: And provided further, That printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers shall, for the purpose of promotion and compensation, be deemed a part of the clerical force.

The pay of substitute, temporary, or auxiliary clerks at first and second class postoffices and substitute letter carriers in the city delivery service shall be at the rate of 60 cents per hour.

Watchmen, messengers and laborers in first and second class postoffices shall be divided into two grades, as follows: First grade, salary $1,350; second grade, salary $1,450: Provided, That watchmen, messengers and laborers shall be promoted to the second grade after one year's satisfactory service in the first grade.

That railway postal clerks shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B, and into six grades as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,600; grade 2, salary, $1,700; grade 3, salary $1,850; grade 4, salary $2,000; grade 5, salary $2,150; grade six, salary $2,300; and laborers in the railway mail service shall be divided into two grades, as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,350; grade 2, salary $1,450.

For the purpose of organization and establishing maximum grades to which promotions may be made successively, as herein provided, runs now in Class A and all terminal railway postoffices and transfer offices shall be placed in Class A and the remainder in Class B.

Road clerks shall be promoted successively to grade 3 for clerks, and to grade 4 for clerks in charge of Class A, and to grade 5 for clerks and to grade 6 for clerks in charge of Class B.

Terminal railway postoffice and transfer clerks shall be promoted successively to grade 3 for clerks of whom general scheme distribution is not required, and to grade 4 for clerks of whom general scheme distribution is required, and for clerks in charge to grade 5 in terminals or tours or crews in terminals consisting of not more than nineteen clerks or in transfer offices or tours in transfer offices of not more than four clerks, and to grade 6 in terminals or tours or crews in terminals consisting of twenty or more clerks and in transfer offices or tours in transfer offices of five or more clerks.

A clerk in charge is defined as a clerk in charge of a railway postoffice, terminal railway postoffice, or transfer office whether he performs service alone or has a crew of clerks under his supervision or of a tour or a crew within a tour of a terminal railway postoffice or transfer office.

All clerks assigned to the office of division superintendents and clerks' offices shall be promoted successively to grade 3 and in the office of division superintendent four clerks may be promoted one grade per annum to grade 4, four clerks to grade 5, and four clerks to grade 6, and in the office of chief clerks one clerk may be promoted one grade per annum to grade 4, one clerk to grade 5, and one clerk to grade 6.

Examiners shall be promoted successively to grade 5 and assistant examiners to grade 4, whether assigned to the office of division superintendents or chief clerks' offices.

Laborers shall be promoted to grade 2 after one year's satisfactory service in grade 1.

Promotions shall be made successively at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade.

In the readjustment of the service to conform to grades herein provided, grade 1 shall include clerks in present grade 1, grade 2 shall include clerks in present grades 2 and 3, grade 3 shall include clerks in present grades 4 and 5, grade 4 shall include clerks in present grades 6 and 7, grade 5 shall include clerks in present grades 8 and 9, and grade 6 shall include clerks in present grade 10.

Substitute railway postal clerks shall be paid the salary of grade 1 for service actually performed during the first calendar year of service, which shall constitute his probationary period, when, if his services are satisfactory, unless sooner appointed a regular clerk, he shall be promoted to grade 2 and paid the salary of that grade, for service actually performed until appointed a regular clerk.

Service of clerks shall be based on an average of not exceeding eight hours daily for 306 days per annum, including proper allowance for all service required on lay-off periods. Clerks required to perform service in excess of eight hours daily, as herein provided, shall be paid in cash at the annual rate of pay or granted compensatory time at their option for such overtime.

Substitute railway postal clerks shall be credited with full time while traveling under orders of the department to and from their designated headquarters to take up an assignment, together with actual and necessary travel expenses, not to exceed $2 per day, while on duty away from such headquarters. When a substitute clerk performs service in a railway postoffice starting from his official

headquarters he shall be allowed travel expenses under the law applying to clerks regularly assigned to the run.

That clerks at division headquarters of postoffice inspectors shall be divided into six grades, as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,600; grade 2, salary $1,700; grade 3, salary $1,850; grade 4, salary $2,000; grade 5, salary $2,150; grade 6, salary $2,300; and there shall be one chief clerk at each division headquarters at a salary of $2,600. That clerks at division headquarters shall be promoted successively to grade 5 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade, and one clerk at each division headquarters may be promoted to grade 6 after one year's satisfactory service in grade 5.

Hereafter when any clerk in the office of division headquarters in the postoffice inspection service is absent from duty from any cause other than leave with pay allowed by law, the postmaster-general, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the employment of a substitute for such work, and payment therefor from the lapsed salary of such absent clerk at a rate not to exceed the pay of the grade of work performed by such substitute.

That the compensation of each rural carrier for serving rural routes of twenty-four miles, six days in the week, shall be $1,500; on routes twenty-two miles and less than twenty-four miles, $1,728; on routes twenty miles and less than twenty-two miles, $1,620; on routes eighteen miles and less than twenty miles, $1,440; on routes sixteen miles and less than eighteen miles, $1,260; on routes fourteen miles and less than sixteen miles, $1,080; on routes twelve miles and less than fourteen miles, $1,008; on routes ten miles and less than twelve miles, $936; on routes eight miles and less than ten miles, $864; on routes six miles and less than eight miles, $792; on routes four miles and less than six miles, $720. A rural letter carrier serving one triweekly route shall be paid on the basis for a route one-half the length of the route served by him, and a carrier serving two triweekly routes shall be paid on the basis for a route one-half of the combined length of the two routes. Each rural carrier assigned to a horse-drawn vehicle route on which daily service is performed shall receive $30 per mile per annum for each mile said route is in excess of twenty-four miles or major fraction thereof, based on actual mileage, and each rural carrier assigned to a horse-drawn vehicle route on which triweekly service is performed shall receive $15 per mile for each mile said route is in excess of twenty-four miles or major fraction thereof, based on actual mileage.

Deductions for failure to perform service on a standard rural delivery route for twenty-four miles and less shall not exceed the rate of pay per mile for service for twenty-four miles and less; and deductions for failure to perform service on mileage in excess of twenty-four miles shall not exceed the rate of compensation allowed for such excess mileage.

The pay of a carrier who furnishes and maintains his own motor vehicle and who serves a route not less than fifty miles in length shall be not exceeding $2,600 per annum.

The pay of carriers in the village delivery service, under such rules and regulations as the postmaster-general may prescribe, shall be from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.

No allowance to third-class postoffices to cover the cost of clerical services in excess of $450 shall be made where the salary of the postmaster is $1,000, $1,100, or $1,200; nor in excess of $600 where the salary of the postmaster is $1,300, $1,400, or $1,500; nor in excess of $700 where the salary of the postmaster is $1,600, $1,700, or $1,800; nor in excess of $900 where the salary of the postmaster is $1,900 or $2,000; nor in excess of $1,200 where the salary of the postmaster is $2,100 or $2,200: Provided, That the postmaster-general may in the disbursement of the appropriation for this purpose and within its limitation provide for the employment at a maximum salary of $900 per annum of assistant postmasters at postoffices of the third class where the salary of the postmaster is $2,100 or $2,200 per annum.

Postoffice inspectors shall be divided into seven grades, as follows: Grade 1, salary $2,300; grade 2, salary $2,500; grade 3, salary $2,700; grade 4, salary $2,900; grade 5, salary $3,200; grade 6, salary $3,500; grade 7, salary $3,700; and there shall be fifteen inspectors in charge at $4,200. Inspectors shall be promoted successively to grade 5 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory and efficient service in the next lower grade, and to grade 6 at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of one year's meritorious service in grade 5, and not to exceed 20 per centum of the force to grade 7 for specially meritorious service after not less than one year's service in grade 6. The three grades of inspectors without per diem allowance and the three senior grades of field inspectors shall be considered on a parity in readjusting the inspectors to the grades provided.

Inspectors shall be paid their actual expenses not to exceed $5 per day while engaged on official business away from their homes and official domiciles. The appropriation for per diem allowance authorized for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, may be utilized for such expenses.

That the annual salaries of officials of the railway mail service shall be graded in even hundreds of dollars, as follows: Division superintendents at $4,200; assistant division superintendents at $3,200; assistant superintendents at $3,100; assistant superintendent in charge of car construction at $3,000; chief clerks at $3,000; assistant chief clerks at $2,500: Provided, That the clerks in charge of sections in the offices of the division superintendents shall be rated as assistant chief clerks at $2,500 salary, and the chief clerk in charge of car construction shall be designated as an assistant superintendent at $3,000 salary per annum.

That the salary of requisition fillers and packers in the division of equipment and supplies shall be as follows: One foreman, $1,800 per annum; ten requisition fillers and nine packers, each, $1,600 per annum.

Employes in the postal service shall be granted fifteen days' leave of absence with pay, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, each fiscal year, and sick leave with pay at the rate of ten days a year to be cumulative for a period of three years, but no sick leave with pay in excess of thirty days shall be granted during any three consecutive years. Sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness and if more than two days the application therefor shall be accompanied by a physician's certificate.

The fifteen days' leave shall be credited at the rate of one and one-quarter days for each month of actual service.

Whenever an employe herein provided for shall have been reduced in salary for any cause, he may be restored to his former grade or advanced to an intermediate grade at the beginning of any quarter following the reduction, and a restoration to a former grade or advancement to an intermediate grade shall not be construed as a promotion within

the meaning of the law prohibiting advancement of more than one grade within one year.

Hereafter when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays or holidays of foremen, special clerks, clerks, carriers, watchmen, messengers, or laborers at first and second class postoffices, or of railway postal clerks at terminal railway postoffices and transfer offices, they shall be allowed compensatory time within six days next succeeding the Sunday and within thirty days next succeeding the holiday on which service is performed, and that portion of the act approved July 2, 1918, authorizing the payment for overtime in lieu of compensatory time is hereby repealed.

All employes herein provided for in automatic grades, who have not reached the maximum grades to which they are entitled to progress automatically, shall be promoted at the beginning of the quarter following the completion of one year's satisfactory service since their last promotion, regardless of any increases in salaries granted them by the provisions of this act.

On and after July 1, 1921, no supervisory official or employe in the postal service shall be promoted more than $300 during any one year, except when appointed postmaster, inspector in charge, or superintendent of the railway mail service.

The postmaster-general may, when the interest of the service requires, transfer any clerk to the position of carrier or any carrier to the position of clerk, such transfer to be made to the corresponding grade and salary of the clerk or carrier transferred.

The joint commission authorized under section 3 of the act of Feb. 28, 1919, making appropriations for the service of the postoffice department, shall be continued until the next regular session of congress to prepare a detailed report of the investigation.

That section 2 of an act entitled "An act making appropriation for the service of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved April 24, 1920, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, except in so far as it affects the pay of employes not covered by this act.

That the sums appropriated for salaries and compensation of postmasters and employes of the postal service in the act approved April 24, 1920, shall be available for the payment of salaries and compensation of postmasters and postal employes at the rates of pay herein provided; and such additional sums as may be necessary are hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act. (Approved June 5, 1920).

APPROPRIATION FOR PENSIONS.

The following sums are appropriated for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Army and navy pensions; for invalids, widows, minor children and dependent relatives, army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of congress, $279,000,000: Provided, That the appropriation for navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: Provided further, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately. For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, pensions, for services rendered within the fiscal year 1921, $150,000. (Approved June 4, 1920.)

SPANISH WAR PENSION ACT.

All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $30 per month and not less than $12 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the bureau of pensions, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability or disabilities then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: Provided, That any such person who has reached the age of 62 years shall, upon making proof of such fact, be placed upon the pension roll and entitled to receive a pension of $12 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 68 years, $18 per month; in case such person has reached the age of 72 years, $24 per month; and in case such person has reached the age of 75 years, $30 per month: Provided further, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the commissioner of pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act: Provided, however, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period: And provided further, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

Sec. 2. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than $20, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the commissioner of pensions under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to make, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That from and after the approval of this act all persons whose names are on the pension roll, and who, while in the service of the United States in the army, navy or marine corps and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $60 per month; that all persons who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $65 per month; that all persons

who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost an arm at the shoulder joint or leg at the hip joint, or so near the shoulder or hip joint, or where the same is in such condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, shall receive a pension at the rate of $72 per month; and that all persons who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of $90 per month; and that all persons who, in such service and in like manner, shall have lost both eyes, or been totally disabled in the same, or who, in such service and in like manner, sustained injuries that proved the direct cause of the subsequent total loss of the sight of both eyes, shall receive a pension at the rate of $100 per month. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

ANNUITIES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service of the United States provides: That beginning at the expiration of ninety days next following the passage of this act, all employes in the classified civil service of the United States who have on that date, or shall have on any date thereafter, reached the age of 70 years and rendered at least fifteen years of service computed as prescribed in section 3 of this act, shall be eligible for retirement on an annuity as provided in section 2 hereof: Provided, That mechanics, city and rural letter carriers, and postoffice clerks shall be eligible for retirement at 65 years of age, and railway postal clerks at 62 years of age, if said mechanics, city and rural letter carriers, postoffice clerks, and railway postal clerks shall have rendered at least fifteen years of service computed as prescribed in section 3 of this act.

The provisions of this act shall include superintendents of United States national cemeteries, employes of the superintendent of the United States capitol buildings and grounds, the library of congress and the botanic gardens, excepting persons appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and may be extended by executive order, upon recommendation of the civil service commission, to include any employe or group of employes in the civil service of the United States not classified at the time of the passage of this act. The president shall have power, in his discretion, to exclude from the operation of this act any employe or group of employes in the classified civil service whose tenure of office or employment is intermittent or of uncertain duration.

All regular annual employes of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, appointed directly by the commissioners, or by other competent authority including those receiving per diem compensation paid out of general appropriations, but whose services are continuous and including public school employes, excepting school officers and teachers, shall be included in the provisions of this act, but members of the police and fire departments shall be excluded therefrom.

Postmasters, and such employes of the lighthouse service as come within the provisions of section 6 of the act of June 20, 1918, entitled, "an act to authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the lighthouse service, and for other purposes," shall not be included in the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of determining the amount of annuity which retired employes shall receive, the following classifications and rates shall be established:

Class A shall include all employes to whom this act applies who shall have served the United States for a total period of thirty years or more. The annuity to a retired employe in this class shall equal 60 per centum of such employe's average annual basic salary, pay or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date on which he or she shall retire: Provided, That in no case shall an annuity in this class exceed $720 per annum or be less than $360 per annum.

Class B shall include all employes to whom this act applies who shall have served the United States for a total period of twenty-seven years or more but less than thirty years. The annuity to a retired employe in this class shall equal 54 per centum of such employe's average annual basic salary, pay or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date on which he or she shall retire: Provided, That in no case shall an annuity in this class exceed $648 per annum, or be less than $324 per annum.

Class C shall include all employes to whom this act applies who shall have served the United States for a total period of twenty-four years or more, but less than twenty-seven years. The annuity to a retired employe in this class shall equal 48 per centum of such employe's average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date on which he or she shall retire: Provided, That in no case shall an annuity in this class exceed $576 per annum, or be less than $288 per annum.

Class D shall include all employes to whom this act applies who shall have served the United States for a total period of twenty-one years or more, but less than twenty-four years. The annuity to a retired employe in this class shall equal 42 per centum of such employe's average annual basic salary, pay or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date on which he or she shall retire: Provided, That in no case shall an annuity in this class exceed $504 per annum, or be less than $252 per annum.

Class E shall include all employes to whom this act applies who shall have served the United States for a total period of eighteen years or more, but less than twenty-one years. The annuity to a retired employe in this class shall equal 36 per centum of such employe's average annual basic salary, pay or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date on which he or she shall retire: Provided, That in no case shall an annuity in this class exceed $432 per annum, or be less than $216 per annum.

Class F shall include all employes to whom this act applies who shall have served the United States for a total period of fifteen years or more, but less than eighteen years. The annuity to a retired employe in this class shall equal 30 per centum of such employe's average annual basic salary, pay or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date on which he or she shall retire: Provided, That in no case shall an annuity in this class exceed $360 per annum, or be less than $180 per annum.

The term "basic salary, pay or compensation" wherever used in this act shall be so construed as to exclude from the operation of the act all bonuses, allowances, overtime pay, or salary, pay or compensation given in addition to the base pay of the positions as fixed by law or regulation.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of this act and subject to the provisions of section 10 hereof, the period of service shall be computed from the date of original employment, whether as a classified or unclassified employe in the civil service of the United States, and shall include periods of service at different times and services in one or more departments, branches, or independent offices of the government, and shall also include service performed

under authority of the United States beyond seas, and honorable service in the army, navy, marine corps, or coast guard of the United States: Provided, That in the case of an employe who is eligible for and elects to receive a pension under any law, or compensation under the war risk insurance act, the period of his or her military or naval service upon which such pension or compensation is based shall not be included for the purpose of assignment to classes defined in section 2 hereof, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner his or her right to a pension, or to compensation under the war risk insurance act, in addition to the annuity herein provided.

It is further provided that in computing length of service for the purposes of this act all periods of separation from the service and so much of any period of leave of absence as may exceed six months shall be excluded, and that in case of substitutes in the postal service only periods of active employment shall be included.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of administration, except as otherwise provided herein, the commissioner of pensions, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to perform, or cause to be performed, any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect. An appeal to the secretary of the interior shall lie from the final action or order of the commissioner of pensions affecting the rights or interests of any person or of the United States under this act, the procedure on appeal to be as prescribed by the commissioner of pensions, with the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 5. That any employe to whom this act applies who shall have served for a total period of not less than fifteen years, and who, before reaching the retirement age as fixed in section 1 hereof, becomes totally disabled for useful and efficient service by reason of disease or injury not due to vicious habits, intemperance, or willful misconduct on the part of the employe, shall upon his or her own application or upon the request or order of the head of the department, branch or independent office concerned, be retired on an annuity under the provisions of section 2 hereof: Provided, however, That no employe shall be retired under the provisions of this section until examined by a medical officer of the United States or a duly qualified physician or surgeon or board of physicians or surgeons designated by the commissioner of pensions for that purpose, and found to be disabled in the degree and in the manner specified herein.

Every annuitant retired under the provisions of this section, unless the disability for which retired is permanent in character, shall, at the expiration of one year from the date of such retirement and annually thereafter until reaching the retirement age as defined in section 1 hereof, be examined under direction of the commissioner of pensions by a medical officer of the United States, or a duly qualified physician or surgeon or board of physicians or surgeons designated by the commissioner of pensions for that purpose, in order to ascertain the nature and degree of the annuitant's disability, if any; if the annuitant recovers and is restored to his or her former earning capacity before reaching the retirement age, payment of the annuity shall be discontinued from the date of the medical examination showing such recovery; if the annuitant fails to appear for examination as required under this section, payment of the annuity shall be suspended until continuance of the disability has been satisfactorily established. The commissioner of pensions is hereby authorized to order or direct at any time such medical or other examination as he shall deem necessary to determine the facts relative to the nature and degree of disability of any employe retired on an annuity under this section.

Fees for examinations made under the provisions of this section by physicians or surgeons who are not medical officers of the United States shall be fixed by the commissioner of pensions, and such fees, together with the employe's reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred in order to submit to such examinations, shall be paid out of the appropriations for the cost of administering this act.

In all cases where the annuity is discontinued under the provisions of this section before the annuitant has received a sum equal to the total amount of his or her contributions with accrued interest, the difference shall be paid to the retired employe, or to his or her estate, upon application therefor in such form and manner as the commissioner of pensions may direct.

No person shall be entitled to receive an annuity under the provisions of this act, and compensation under the provisions of the act of Sept. 7, 1916, entitled "An act to provide compensation for employes of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," covering the same period of time; but this provision shall not be so construed as to bar the right of any claimant to the greater benefit conferred by either act for any part of the same period of time.

Sec. 6. That all employes to whom this act applies shall, upon the expiration of ninety days next succeeding its passage, if of retirement age, or thereafter on arriving at retirement age as defined in section 1 hereof, be automatically separated from the service, and all salary, pay or compensation shall cease from that date, and it shall be the duty of the head of each department, branch or independent office of the government to notify such employes under his direction of the date of such separation from the service at least sixty days in advance thereof: Provided, That no person employed in the executive departments within the District of Columbia, retired under the provisions of this act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, shall be replaced by additional employes, but if the exigencies of the service so require, places made vacant by such retirement may be filled by promotion or transfer of eligible employes already in the service: Provided, That if within sixty days after the passage of this act or not less than thirty days before the arrival of an employe at the age of retirement, the head of the department, branch or independent office of the government in which he or she is employed certifies to the civil service commission that by reason of his or her efficiency and willingness to remain in the civil service of the United States the continuance of such employe therein would be advantageous to the public service, such employe may be retained for a term not exceeding two years upon approval and certification by the civil service commission, and at the end of the two years he or she may, by similar approval and certification, be continued for an additional term not exceeding two years, and so on: Provided, however, That at the end of ten years after this act becomes effective no employe shall be continued in the civil service of the United States beyond the age of retirement defined in section 1 hereof for more than four years.

Sec. 7. That every employe who is or here-

after becomes eligible for retirement because of age as provided in this act, shall, within sixty days after its passage or thirty days before reaching the retirement age, or at any time thereafter, file with the commissioner of pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, an application for an annuity, supported by a certificate from the head of the department, branch or independent office of the government in which the applicant has been employed, stating the age and period or periods of service of the applicant and salary, pay or compensation received during such periods, as shown by the official records: Provided, however, That in the case of an employe who is to be continued in the civil service of the United States beyond the retirement age as provided in section 6 hereof, he or she may make application for retirement at any time within such period of continuance in the service; but nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the compulsory retirement of such employe when in the judgment of the head of the department, branch or independent office in which he or she is employed such retirement would promote the best interests of the service.

Upon receipt of satisfactory evidence the commissioner of pensions shall forthwith adjudicate the claim of the applicant, and if title to annuity be established, a proper certificate shall be issued to the annuitant under the seal of the department of the interior.

Annuities granted under this act for retirement on account of age shall commence from the date of separation from the service on or after the date this act shall take effect, and shall continue during the life of the annuitant. Annuities granted for disability under the provisions of section 5 hereof shall be subject to the limitations specified in said section.

Sec. 8 That beginning on the first day of the third month next following the passage of this act and monthly thereafter there shall be deducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of each employe to whom this act applies a sum equal to 2½ per centum of such employe's basic salary, pay, or compensation. The secretary of the treasury shall cause the said deductions to be withheld from all specific appropriations for the particular salaries or compensation from which the deductions are made and from all allotments out of lump-sum appropriations for payments of such salaries or compensation for each fiscal year, and said sums shall be transferred on the books of the treasury department to the credit of a special fund to be known as "the civil service retirement and disability fund," and said fund is hereby appropriated for the payment of annuities, refunds and allowances as provided in this act.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to invest from time to time, in interest bearing securities of the United States, such portions of the "civil service retirement and disability fund" hereby created as in his judgment may not be immediately required for the payment of annuities, refunds and allowances as herein provided and the income derived from such investments shall constitute a part of said fund for the purpose of paying annuities and of carrying out the provisions of section 11 of this act.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and empowered in carrying out the provisions of this act to supplement the individual contributions of employes with moneys received in the form of donations, gifts, legacies, bequests or otherwise, and to receive, invest and disburse for the purposes of this act all moneys which may be contributed by private individuals or corporations or organizations for the benefit of civil service employes generally or any special class of employes.

Sec. 9. That every employe coming within the provisions of this act shall be deemed to consent and agree to the deductions from salary, pay, or compensation as provided in section 8 hereof, and payment less such deductions shall be a full and complete discharge and acquittance of all claims and demands whatsoever for all regular services rendered by such employe during the period covered by such payment except the right to the benefits to which he or she shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 167, 168 and 169 of the revised statutes of the United States, and of any other law, rule, or regulation affecting the salary, pay or compensation of any person or persons employed in the civil service to whom this act applies.

Sec. 10. That upon the transfer of any employe from an unclassified to a classified status, or upon the reinstatement of a former employe, credit for past service rendered subsequent to the date this act shall take effect, or for any part thereof, shall be granted only upon deposit with the treasurer of the United States of the amount of such deductions with interest as provided in this act as would have been made for the periods of actual service, or part thereof, for which credit is to be given, but such interest shall not be computed for periods of separation from the service: Provided, That failure to make such deposit shall not deprive the employe of credit for any past service rendered prior to the date this act shall become operative, and to which he or she would otherwise be entitled.

Sec. 11. That in the case of an employe in the classified civil service of the United States who shall be transferred to an unclassified position, and in the case of any employe to whom this act applies who shall become absolutely separated from the service before becoming eligible for retirement on an annuity, the total amount of deductions of salary, pay, or compensation with accrued interest computed at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, compounded on June 30 of each fiscal year, shall upon application be returned to such employe: Provided, That all money so returned to an employe must be redeposited with interest before such employe may derive any benefit under the provisions of this act, upon reinstatement or retransfer to a classified position; and in case an annuitant shall die without having received in annuities an amount equal to the total amount of the deductions from his or her salary, pay, or compensation, together with interest thereon at 4 per centum per annum compounded as herein provided up to the time of his or her death, the excess of the said accumulated deductions over the said annuity payments shall be paid in one sum to his or her legal representatives upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor; and in case an employe shall die without having reached the retirement age or without having established a valid claim for annuity, the total amount of deductions with accrued interest as herein provided shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employe: Provided, That if in case of death the amount of deductions to be paid under the provisions of this section does not exceed $300, and if there has been no demand upon the commissioner of pensions by a duly appointed executor or administrator, the payment may be made, after the expiration of three months from date of death, to such person or persons as may appear in the judgment of the commissioner of pensions to be legally entitled to the proceeds of the estate, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person.

Sec. 12. That annuities granted under the terms of this act shall be due and payable monthly on the first business day of the month following the month or other period for which the annuity shall have accrued, and payment of all annuities, refunds and allowances granted hereunder shall be made by checks drawn and issued by the disbursing clerk for the payment of pensions in such form and manner and with such safeguards as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the interior in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations governing accounting that may be found applicable to such payments.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the head of each executive department and the head of each independent establishment of the government not within the jurisdiction of any executive department to report to the civil service commission in such manner as said commission may prescribe the name and grade of each employe to whom this act applies in or under said department or establishment who shall be at any time in a nonpay status, showing the dates such employe was in a nonpay status, and the amount of salary, pay or compensation lost by the employe by reason of such absence. The civil service commission shall keep a record of appointments, transfers, changes in grade, separations from the service, reinstatements, loss of pay, and such other information concerning individual service as may be deemed essential to a proper determination of rights under this act, and shall furnish the commissioner of pensions such reports therefrom as he shall from time to time request as necessary to the proper adjustment of any claim hereunder, and shall prepare and keep all needful tables and records required for carrying out the provisions of this act, including data showing the mortality experience of the employes in the service and the percentage of withdrawal from such service, and any other information that may serve as a guide for future valuations and adjustments of the plan for the retirement of employes under this act.

The commissioner of pensions shall make a detailed comparative report annually showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances and annuities, together with the total number of persons receiving annuities and the amounts paid them.

Sec. 14. That none of the moneys mentioned in this act shall be assignable, either in law or equity, or be subject to execution, levy, or attachment, garnishment or other legal process.

Sec. 15. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000 for salaries and for clerical and other services, the purchase of books, office equipment, stationery and other supplies, and all other expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act, including traveling expenses and expenses of medical and other examinations as provided in section 5 hereof.

The secretary of the interior shall submit annually to the secretary of the treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary to continue this act in full force and effect.

Sec. 16. That the commissioner of pensions, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, is hereby authorized and directed to select three actuaries, one of whom shall be the government actuary, to be known as the board of actuaries, whose duty it shall be to annually report upon the actual operations of this act, with authority to recommend to the commissioner of pensions such changes as in its judgment may be deemed necessary to protect the public interest and maintain the system upon a sound financial basis. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of pensions to submit with his annual report to congress the recommendations of the board of actuaries. It shall be the duty of the board of actuaries to make a valuation of the "civil service retirement and disability fund" at the end of the first year following the passage of this act and at intervals of every five years thereafter, or oftener, if deemed necessary by the commissioner of pensions. The compensation of the members of the board of actuaries, exclusive of the government actuary, shall be fixed by the commissioner of pensions with the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 17. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Approved May 22, 1920.)

EXCLUSION AND EXPULSION OF ANARCHISTS.

Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes," approved Oct 16, 1918, is amended to read as follows:

"That the following aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

"(a) Aliens who are anarchists;

"(b) Aliens who advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society or group, that advises, advocates or teaches opposition to all organized government;

"(c) Aliens who believe in, advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society or group that believes in, advises, advocates or teaches: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage;

"(d) Aliens who write, publish or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication or display, any written or printed matter advising, advocating or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advising, advocating or teaching: (1) the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or (2) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, or (3) the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property, or (4) sabotage;

"(e) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization, association, society or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue or display any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (d).

"For the purpose of this section: (1) the giving, loaning or promising of money or any thing of value to be used for the advising, advocacy or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy or teaching of such doctrine, and (2) the giving, loaning or promising of money

or any thing of value to any organization, association, society or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching or affiliation." (Approved June 5, 1920.)

PUBLIC USE OF U. S. RADIOS.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to use all radio stations and apparatus, wherever located, owned by the United States and under the control of the navy department, for the reception and transmission of press messages offered by any newspaper published in the United States or published by American citizens in foreign countries, and also for the reception and transmission of private commercial messages. The rates, except in the case of press messages, are not to be less than those charged by privately owned stations. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

FEDERAL WATER POWER ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the fedcral power commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission), which shall be composed of the secretary of war, the secretary of the interior, and the secretary of agriculture. Two members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the commission shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The president shall designate the chairman of the commission.

Sec. 2. That the commission shall appoint an executive secretary, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year, and prescribe his duties, and the commission may request the president of the United States to detail an officer from the United States engineer corps to serve the commission as engineer officer, his duties to be prescribed by the commission.

The work of the commission shall be performed by and through the departments of war, interior and agriculture and their engineering, technical, clerical and other personnel except as may be otherwise provided by law.

All the expenses of the commission, including rent in the District of Columbia, all necessary expenses for transportation and subsistence, including, in the discretion of the commission, a per diem of not exceeding $4 in lieu of subsistence incurred by its employes under its orders in making any investigation, or conducting field work, or upon official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated points of duty, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by a member or officer of the commission duly authorized for that purpose; and in order to defray the expenses made necessary by the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as congress may hereafter determine and the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, available until expended, to be paid out upon warrants drawn on the secretary of the treasury upon order of the commission.

Sec. 3. That the words defined in this section shall have the following meanings for the purposes of this act, to wit:

"Public lands" means such lands and interest in lands owned by the United States as are subject to private appropriation and disposal under public-land laws. It shall not include "reservations," as hereinafter defined.

"Reservations" means national monuments, national parks, national forests, tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations, military reservations, and other lands and interests in lands owned by the United States and withdrawn, reserved, or withheld from private appropriation and disposal under the public-land laws; also lands and interests in lands acquired and held for any public purpose.

"Corporation" means a corporation organized under the laws of any state or of the United States empowered to develop, transmit, distribute, sell, lease or utilize power in addition to such other powers as it may possess, and authorized to transact in the state or states in which its project is located all business necessary to effect the purposes of a license under this act. It shall not include "municipalities" as hereinafter defined.

"State" means a state admitted to the Union, the District of Columbia, and any organized territory of the United States.

"Municipality" means a city, county, irrigation district, drainage district, or other political subdivision or agency of a state competent under the laws thereof to carry on the business of developing, transmitting, utilizing, or distributing power.

"Navigable waters" means those parts of streams or other bodies of water over which congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and which either in their natural or improved condition, notwithstanding interruptions between the navigable parts of such streams or waters by falls, shallows or rapids compelling land carriage, are used or suitable for use for the transportation of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce, including therein all such interrupting falls, shallows, or rapids, together with such other parts of streams as shall have been authorized by congress for improvement by the United States or shall have been recommended to congress for such improvement after investigation under its authority.

"Municipal purposes" means and includes all purposes within municipal powers as defined by the constitution or laws of the state or by the charter of the municipality.

"Government dam" means a dam or other work constructed or owned by the United States for government purposes, with or without contribution from others.

"Project" means complete unit of improvement or development, consisting of a power house, all water conduits, all dams and appurtenant works and structures (including navigation structures) which are a part of said unit, and all storage, diverting, or forebay reservoirs directly connected therewith, the primary line or lines transmitting power therefrom to the point of junction with the distribution system or with the interconnected primary transmission system, all miscellaneous structures used and useful in connection with said unit or any part thereof, and all water rights, rights of way, ditches, dams, reservoirs, lands, or interest in lands the use and occupancy of which are necessary or appropriate in the maintenance and operation of such unit.

"Project works" means the physical structures of a project.

"Net investment" in a project means the actual legitimate original cost thereof as defined and interpreted in the "classification of investment in road and equipment of steam roads, issue of 1914, interstate commerce commission," plus similar costs of additions thereto and betterments thereof, minus the sum of the following items properly allocated thereto, if and to the extent that such items have been accumulated during the period of the license from earnings in excess of a fair return on such investment: (a) Unappropriated surplus, (b) aggregate credit balances of current depreciation accounts, and (c) aggre-

gate appropriations of surplus or income held in amortization, sinking fund, or similar reserves, or expended for additions or betterments or used for the purposes for which such reserves were created. The term "cost" shall include, in so far as applicable, the elements thereof prescribed in said classification, but shall not include expenditures from funds obtained through donations by states, municipalities, individuals, or others, and said classification of investment of the interstate commerce commission shall in so far as applicable be published and promulgated as a part of the rules and regulations of the commission.

Sec. 4. That the commission is hereby authorized and empowered—

(a) To make investigations and to collect and record data concerning the utilization of the water resources of any region to be developed, the water power industry and its relation to other industries and to interstate or foreign commerce, and concerning the location, capacity, development costs, and relation to markets of power sites, and whether the power from government dams can be advantageously used by the United States for its public purposes, and what is a fair value of such power, to the extent the commission may deem necessary or useful for the purposes of this act.

In order to aid the commission in determining the net investment of a licensee in any project, the licensee shall, upon oath, within a reasonable period of time, to be fixed by the commission, after the construction of the original project or any addition thereto or betterment thereof, file with the commission, in such detail as the commission may require, a statement in duplicate showing the actual legitimate cost of construction of such project, addition, or betterment, and the price paid for water rights, rights of way, lands or interest in lands. The commission shall deposit one of said statements with the secretary of the treasury. The licensee shall grant to the commission or to its duly authorized agent or agents, at all reasonable times, free access to such project, addition, or betterment, and to all maps, profiles, contracts, reports of engineers, accounts, books, records and all other papers and documents relating thereto.

(b) To co-operate with the executive departments and other agencies of state or national governments in such investigations; and for such purpose the several departments and agencies of the national government are authorized and directed, upon the request of the commission, to furnish such records, papers, and information in their possession as may be requested by the commission, and temporarily to detail to the commission such officers or experts as may be necessary in such investigations.

(c) To make public from time to time the information secured hereunder, and to provide for the publication of its reports and investigations in such form and manner as may be best adapted for public information and use. The commission, on or before the first Monday in December of each year, shall submit to congress for the fiscal year preceding a classified report showing the permits and licenses issued under this act, and in each case the parties thereto, the terms prescribed and the moneys received, if any, on account thereof.

(d) To issue licenses to citizens of the United States, or to any association of such citizens, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, or to any state or municipality for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or other project works necessary or convenient for the development and improvement of navigation, and for the development, transmission, and utilization of power across, along, from or in any of the navigable waters of the United States, or upon any part of the public lands and reservations of the United States (including the territories), or for the purpose of utilizing the surplus water or water power from any government dam, except as herein provided: Provided, That licenses shall be issued within any reservation only after a finding by the commission that the license will not interfere or be inconsistent with the purpose for which such reservation was created or acquired, and shall be subject to and contain such conditions as the secretary of the department under whose supervision such reservation falls shall deem necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of such reservation: Provided further, That no license affecting the navigable capacity of any navigable waters of the United States shall be issued until the plans of the dam or other structures affecting navigation have been approved by the chief of engineers and the secretary of war. Whenever the contemplated improvement is, in the judgment of the commission, desirable and justified in the public interest for the purpose of improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, a finding to that effect shall be made by the commission and shall become a part of the records of the commission: Provided further, that in case the commission shall find that any government dam may be advantageously used by the United States for public purposes in addition to navigation, no license therefor shall be issued until two years after it shall have reported to congress the facts and conditions relating thereto, except that this provision shall not apply to any government dam constructed prior to the passage of this act: And provided further, That upon the filing of any application for a license which has not been preceded by a preliminary permit under subsection (e) of this section, notice shall be given and published as required by the proviso of said subsection.

(e) To issue preliminary permits for the purpose of enabling applicants for a license hereunder to secure the data and to perform the acts required by section 9 hereof: Provided, however, That upon the filing of any application for a preliminary permit by any person, association, or corporation the commission, before granting such application, shall at once give notice of such application in writing to any state or municipality likely to be interested in or affected by such application; and shall also publish notice of such application for eight weeks in a daily or weekly newspaper published in the county or counties in which the project or any part thereof or the lands affected thereby are situated.

(f) To prescribe rules and regulations for the establishment of a system of accounts and for the maintenance thereof by licensees hereunder; to examine all books and accounts of such licensees at any time; to require them to submit at such time or times as the commission may require statements and reports, including full information as to assets and liabilities, capitalization, net investment and reduction thereof, gross receipts, interest due and paid, depreciation and other reserves, cost of project, cost of maintenance and operation of the project, cost of renewals and replacements of the project works, and as to depreciation of the project works and as to production, transmission, use and sale of power; also

to require any licensee to make adequate provision for currently determining said costs and other facts. All such statements and reports shall be made upon oath, unless otherwise specified, and in such form and on such blanks as the commission may require. Any person who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false entry in the books or the accounts of such licensee, and any person who, for the purpose of deceiving, makes or causes to be made any false statement or report in response to a request or order or direction from the commission for the statements and report herein referred to shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(g) To hold hearings and to order testimony to be taken by deposition at any designated place in connection with the application for any permit or license, or the regulation of rates, service, or securities, or the making of any investigation, as provided in this act; and to require by subpœna, signed by any member of the commission, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence from any place in the United States, and in case of disobedience to a subpœna the commission may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Any member, expert, or examiner of the commission may, when duly designated by the commission for such purposes, administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses and receive evidence. Depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission or by its executive secretary and empowered to administer oaths, shall be reduced to writing by such person or under his direction, and subscribed by the deponent. Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

(h) To perform any and all acts, to make such rules and regulations, and to issue such orders not inconsistent with this act as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That each preliminary permit issued under this act shall be for the sole purpose of maintaining priority of application for a license under the terms of this act for such period or periods, not exceeding a total of three years, as in the discretion of the commission may be necessary for making examinations and surveys, for preparing maps, plans, specifications and estimates, and for making financial arrangements. Each such permit shall set forth the conditions under which priority shall be maintained and a license issued. Such permits shall not be transferable, and may be canceled by order of the commission upon failure of permittees to comply with the conditions thereof.

Sec. 6. That licenses under this act shall be issued for a period not exceeding fifty years. Each such license shall be conditioned upon acceptance by the licensee of all the terms and conditions of this act and such further conditions, if any, as the commission shall prescribe in conformity with this act, which said terms and conditions and the acceptance thereof shall be expressed in said license. Licenses may be revoked only for the reasons and in the manner prescribed under the provisions of this act, and may be altered or surrendered only upon mutual agreement between the licensee and the commission after ninety days' public notice.

Sec. 7. That in issuing preliminary permits hereunder or licenses where no preliminary permit has been issued and in issuing licenses to new licensees under section 15 hereof the commission shall give preference to applications therefor by states and municipalities provided the plans for the same are deemed by the commission equally well adapted, or shall within a reasonable time to be fixed by the commission be made equally well adapted, to conserve and utilize in the public interest the navigation and water resources of the region; and as between other applicants, the commission may give preference to the applicant the plans of which it finds and determines are best adapted to develop, conserve, and utilize in the public interest the navigation and water resources of the region, if it be satisfied as to the ability of the applicant to carry out such plans.

That whenever, in the judgment of the commission, the development of any project should be undertaken by the United States itself the commission shall not approve any application for such project by any citizen, association, corporation, state or municipality, but shall cause to be made such examinations, surveys, reports, plans and estimates of the cost of the project as it may deem necessary, and shall submit its findings to congress with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate concerning the construction of such project or completion of any project upon any government dam by the United States.

The commission is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and, on or before the 1st day of January, 1921, report to congress the cost and, in detail, the economic value of the power plant outlined in project numbered 3, house document numbered 1400, sixty-second congress, third session, in view of existing conditions, utilizing such study as may heretofore have been made by any department of the government; also in connection with such project to submit plans and estimates of cost necessary to secure an increased and adequate water supply for the District of Columbia. For this purpose the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 8. That no voluntary transfer of any license, or of the rights thereunder granted, shall be made without the written approval of the commission; and any successor or assign of the rights of such licensee, whether by voluntary transfer, judicial sale, foreclosure sale, or otherwise, shall be subject to all the conditions of the license under which such rights are held by such licensee and also subject to all the provisions and conditions of this act to the same extent as though such successor or assign were the original licensee hereunder: Provided, That a mortgage or trust deed or judicial sales made thereunder or under tax sales shall not be deemed voluntary transfers within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 9. That each applicant for a license hereunder shall submit to the commission—

(a) Such maps, plans, specifications and estimates of cost as may be required for a full understanding of the proposed project. Such maps, plans and specifications when approved by the commission shall be made a part of the license; and thereafter no change shall be made in said maps, plans or specifications until such changes shall have been approved and made a part of such license by the commission.

(b) Satisfactory evidence that the applicant has complied with the requirements of the laws of the state or states within which the proposed project is to be located with respect to bed and banks and to the appropriation, diversion and use of water for power

purposes and with respect to the right to engage in the business of developing, transmitting and distributing power, and in any other business necessary to effect the purposes of a license under this act.

(c) Such additional information as the commission may require.

Sec. 10. That all licenses issued under this act shall be on the following conditions:

(a) That the project adopted, including the maps, plans and specifications, shall be such as in the judgment of the commission will be best adapted to a comprehensive scheme of improvement and utilization for the purposes of navigation, of water-power development, and of other beneficial public uses; and if necessary in order to secure such scheme the commission shall have authority to require the modification of any project and of the plans and specifications of the project works before approval.

(b) That except when emergency shall require for the protection of navigation, life, health or property, no substantial alteration or addition not in conformity with the approved plans shall be made to any dam or other project works constructed hereunder of a capacity in excess of 100 horsepower without the prior approval of the commission; and any emergency alteration or addition so made shall thereafter be subject to such modification and change as the commission may direct.

(c) That the licensee shall maintain the project works in a condition of repair adequate for the purposes of navigation and for the efficient operation of said works in the development and transmission of power, shall make all necessary renewals and replacements, shall establish and maintain adequate depreciation reserves for such purposes, shall so maintain and operate said works as not to impair navigation, and shall conform to such rules and regulations as the commission may from time to time prescribe for the protection of life, health and property. Each licensee hereunder shall be liable for all damages occasioned to the property of others by the construction, maintenance or operation of the project works or of the works appurtenant or accessory thereto, constructed under the license, and in no event shall the United States be liable therefor.

(d) That after the first twenty years of operation out of surplus earned thereafter, if any, accumulated in excess of a specified reasonable rate of return upon the actual, legitimate investment of a licensee in any project or projects under license the licensee shall establish and maintain amortization reserves, which reserves shall, in the discretion of the commission, be held until the termination of the license or be applied from time to time in reduction of the net investment. Such specified rate of return and the proportion of such surplus earnings to be paid into and held in such reserves shall be set forth in the license.

(e) That the licensee shall pay to the United States reasonable annual charges in an amount to be fixed by the commission for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for the costs of the administration of this act; for recompensing it for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of its lands or other property; and for the expropriation to the government of excessive profits until the respective states shall make provision for preventing excessive profits or for the expropriation thereof to themselves, or until the period of amortization as herein provided is reached, and in fixing such charges the commission shall seek to avoid increasing the price to the consumers of power by such charges, and charges for the expropriation of excessive profits may be adjusted from time to time by the commission as conditions may require: Provided, That when licenses are issued involving the use of government dams or other structures owned by the United States or tribal lands embraced within Indian reservations the commission shall fix a reasonable annual charge for the use thereof, and such charges may be readjusted at the end of twenty years after the beginning of operations and at periods of not less than ten years thereafter in a manner to be described in each license: Provided, That licenses for the development, transmission or distribution of power by states or municipalities shall be issued and enjoyed without charge to the extent such power is sold to the public without profit or is used by such state or municipality for state or municipal purposes, except that as to projects constructed or to be constructed by states or municipalities primarily designed to provide or improve navigation licenses therefor shall be issued without charge; and that licenses for the development, transmission or distribution of power for domestic, mining or other beneficial use in projects of not more than one hundred horsepower capacity may be issued without charge, except on tribal lands within Indian reservations; but in no case shall a license be issued free of charge for the development and utilization of power created by any government dam and that the amount charged therefor in any license shall be such as determined by the commission.

(f) That whenever any licensee hereunder is directly benefited by the construction work of another licensee, a permittee, or of the United States of a storage reservoir or other headwater improvement, the commission shall require as a condition of the license that the licensee so benefited shall reimburse the owner of such reservoir or other improvements for such part of the annual charges for interest, maintenance, and depreciation thereon as the commission may deem equitable. The proportion of such charges to be paid by any licensee shall be determined by the commission.

Whenever such reservoir or other improvement is constructed by the United States the commission shall assess similar charges against any licensee directly benefited thereby, and any amount so assessed shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, to be reserved and appropriated as a part of the special fund for headwater improvements as provided in section 17 hereof.

(g) Such other conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this act as the commission may require.

(h) That combinations, agreements, arrangements or understandings, express or implied, to limit the output of electrical energy, to restrain trade, or to fix, maintain or increase prices for electrical energy or service are hereby prohibited.

(i) In issuing licenses for a minor part only of a complete project, or for a complete project of not more than one hundred horsepower capacity, the commission may in its discretion waive such conditions, provisions and requirements of this act, except the license period of fifty years, as it may deem to be to the public interest to waive under the circumstances: Provided, That the provisions hereof shall not apply to lands within Indian reservations.

Sec. 11. That if the dam or other project works are to be constructed across, along, or in any of the navigable waters of the United States, the commission may, in so far as it deems the same reasonably necessary to promote the present and future needs of naviga-

tion and consistent with a reasonable investment cost to the licensee, include in the license any one or more of the following provisions or requirements:

(a) That such licensee shall, to the extent necessary to preserve and improve navigation facilities, construct, in whole or in part, without expense to the United States, in connection with such dam, a lock or locks, booms, sluices or other structures for navigation purposes, in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the chief of engineers and the secretary of war and made part of such license.

(b) That in case such structures for navigation purposes are not made a part of the original construction at the expense of the licensee, then whenever the United States shall desire to complete such navigation facilities the licensee shall convey to the United States, free of cost, such of its land and its rights of way and such right of passage through its dams or other structures, and permit such control of pools as may be required to complete such navigation facilities.

(c) That such licensee shall furnish free of cost to the United States power for the operation of such navigation facilities, whether constructed by the licensee or by the United States.

Sec. 12. That whenever application is filed for a project hereunder involving navigable waters of the United States, and the commission shall find upon investigation that the needs of navigation require the construction of a lock or locks or other navigation structures, and that such structures cannot, consistent with a reasonable investment cost to the applicant, be provided in the manner specified in section 11, subsection (a), hereof, the commission may grant the application with the provision to be expressed in the license that the licensee will install the necessary navigation structures if the government fails to make provision therefor within a time to be fixed in the license and cause a report upon such project to be prepared, with estimates of cost of the power development and of the navigation structures, and shall submit such report to congress with such recommendations as it deems appropriate concerning the participation of the United States in the cost of construction of such navigation structures.

Sec. 13. That the licensee shall commence the construction of the project works within the time fixed in the license, which shall not be more than two years from the date thereof, shall thereafter in good faith and with due diligence prosecute such construction, and shall within the time fixed in the license complete and put into operation such part of the ultimate development as the commission shall deem necessary to supply the reasonable needs of the then available market, and shall from time to time thereafter construct such portion of the balance of such development as the commission may direct, so as to supply adequately the reasonable market demands until such development shall have been completed. The periods for the commencement of construction may be extended once but not longer than two additional years and the period for the completion of construction carried on in good faith and with reasonable diligence may be extended by the commission when not incompatible with the public interests. In case the licensee shall not commence actual construction of the project works, or of any specified part thereof, within the time prescribed in the license or as extended by the commission, then, after due notice given, the license shall, as to such project works or part thereof, be terminated upon written order of the commission. In case the construction of the project works, or of any specified part thereof, have been begun but not completed within the time prescribed in the license, or as extended by the commission, then the attorney-general, upon the request of the commission, shall institute proceedings in equity in the district court of the United States for the district in which any part of the project is situated for the revocation of said license, the sale of the works constructed, and such other equitable relief as the case may demand, as provided for in section 26 hereof.

Sec. 14. That upon not less than two years' notice in writing from the commission the United States shall have the right upon or after the expiration of any license to take over and thereafter to maintain and operate any project or projects as defined in section 3 hereof, and covered in whole or in part by the license, or the right to take over upon mutual agreement with the licensee all property owned and held by the licensee then valuable and serviceable in the development, transmission or distribution of power and which is then dependent for its usefulness upon the continuance of the license, together with any lock or locks or other aids to navigation constructed at the expense of the licensee, upon the condition that before taking possession it shall pay the net investment of the licensee in the project or projects taken, not to exceed the fair value of the property taken, plus such reasonable damages, if any, to property of the licensee valuable, servicable and dependent as above set forth but not taken, as may be caused by the severance therefrom of property taken, and shall assume all contracts entered into by the licensee with the approval of the commission. The net investment of the licensee in the project or projects so taken and the amount of such severance damages, if any, shall be determined by agreement between the commission and the licensee, and in case they cannot agree, by proceedings in equity instituted by the United States in the district court of the United States in the district within which any such property may be located: Provided, That such net investment shall not include or be affected by the value of any lands, rights of way or other property of the United States licensed by the commission under this act, by the license, or by good will, going value, or prospective revenues: Provided further, That the values allowed for water rights, rights of way, lands or interest in lands shall not be in excess of the actual reasonable cost thereof at the time of acquisition by the licensee: Provided, That the right of the United States or any state or municipality to take over, maintain and operate any project licensed under this act at any time by condemnation proceedings upon payment of just compensation is hereby expressly reserved.

Sec. 15. That if the United States does not at the expiration of the original license exercise its right to take over, maintain and operate any project or projects of the licensee, as provided in section 14 hereof, the commission is authorized to issue a new license to the original licensee upon such terms and conditions as may be authorized or required under the then existing laws and regulations, or to issue a new license under said terms and conditions to a new licensee, which license may cover any project or projects covered by the original license, and shall be issued on the condition that the new licensee shall, before taking possession of

such project or projects, pay such amount and assume such contracts as the United States is required to do, in the manner specified in section 14 hereof: Provided, That in the event the United States does not exercise the right to take over or does not issue a license to a new licensee, or issue a new license to the original licensee, upon reasonable terms, then the commission shall issue from year to year an annual license to the then licensee under the terms and conditions of the original license until the property is taken over or a new license is issued as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That when in the opinion of the president of the United States, evidenced by a written order addressed to the holder of any license hereunder, the safety of the United States demands it, the United States shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of any project, or part thereof, constructed, maintained or operated under said license, for the purpose of manufacturing nitrates, explosives or munitions of war, or for any other purpose involving the safety of the United States, to retain possession, management and control thereof for such length of time as may appear to the president to be necessary to accomplish said purposes, and then to restore possession and control to the party or parties entitled thereto; and in the event that the United States shall exercise such right it shall pay to the party or parties entitled thereto just and fair compensation for the use of said property as may be fixed by the commission upon the basis of a reasonable profit in time of peace and the cost of restoring said property to as good condition as existed at the time of the taking over thereof, less the reasonable value of any improvements that may be made thereto by the United States and which are valuable and serviceable to the licensee.

Sec. 17. That all proceeds from any Indian reservation shall be placed to the credit of the Indians of such reservation. All other charges arising from licenses hereunder shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, subject to the following distribution: Twelve and one-half per centum thereof is hereby appropriated to be paid into the treasury of the United States and credited to "miscellaneous receipts"; 50 per centum of the charges arising from licenses hereunder for the occupancy and use of public lands, national monuments, national forests and national parks shall be paid into, reserved and appropriated as a part of the reclamation fund created by the act of congress known as the reclamation act, approved June 17, 1902; and 37½ per centum of the charges arising from licenses hereunder for the occupancy and use of national forests, national parks, public lands and national monuments, from development within the boundaries of any state shall be paid by the secretary of the treasury to such state; and 50 per centum of the charges arising from all other licenses hereunder is hereby reserved and appropriated as a special fund in the treasury to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war in the maintenance and operation of dams and other navigation structures owned by the United States or in the construction, maintenance or operation of headwater or other improvements of navigable waters of the United States.

Sec. 18. That the operation of any navigation facilities which may be constructed as a part of or in connection with any dam or diversion structure built under the provisions of this act, whether at the expense of a licensee hereunder or of the United States, shall at all times be controlled by such reasonable rules and regulations in the interest of navigation, including the control of the level of the pool caused by such dam or diversion structure as may be made from time to time by the secretary of war. Such rules and regulations may include the maintenance and operation by such licensee at its own expense of such lights and signals as may be directed by the secretary of war, and such fishways as may be prescribed by the secretary of commerce; and for willful failure to comply with any such rule or regulation such licensee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 25 hereof.

Sec. 19. That as a condition of the license, every licensee hereunder which is a public-service corporation, or a person, association, or corporation owning or operating any project and developing, transmitting, or distributing power for sale or use in public service, shall abide by such reasonable regulation of the services to be rendered to customers or consumers of power, and of rates and charges of payment therefor, as may from time to time be prescribed by any duly constituted agency of the state in which the service is rendered or the rate charged. That in case of the development, transmission or distribution or use in public service of power by any licensee hereunder or by its customer engaged in public service within a state which has not authorized and empowered a commission or other agency or agencies within said state to regulate and control the services to be rendered by such licensee or by its customer engaged in public service, or the rates and charges of payment therefor, or the amount or character of securities to be issued by any of said parties, it is agreed as a condition of such license that jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the commission, upon complaint of any person aggrieved or upon its own initiative, to exercise such regulation and control until such time as the state shall have provided a commission or other authority for such regulation and control: Provided, That the jurisdiction of the commission shall cease and determine as to each specific matter of regulation and control prescribed in this section as soon as the state shall have provided a commission or other authority for the regulation and control of that specific matter.

Sec. 20. That when said power or any part thereof shall enter into interstate or foreign commerce the rates charged and the service rendered by any such licensee, or by any subsidiary corporation the stock of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such licensee, or by any person, corporation, or association purchasing power from such licensee for sale and distribution or use in public service shall be reasonable, nondiscriminatory and just to the customer, and all unreasonable, discriminatory and unjust rates or services are hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful; and whenever any of the states directly concerned has not provided a commission or other authority to enforce the requirements of this section within such state or to regulate and control the amount and character of securities to be issued by any of such parties or such states are unable to agree through their properly constituted authorities on the services to be rendered or on the rates or charges of payment therefor, or on the amount or character of securities to be issued by any of said parties, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the commission, upon complaint of any person aggrieved, upon the request of any state concerned, or upon its own initiative to enforce the provisions of this section, to regulate and control so much of the services rendered and of the rates and charges of payment therefor as constitute

interstate or foreign commerce and to regulate the issuance of securities by the parties included within this section, and securities issued by the licensee subject to such regulations shall be allowed only for the bona fide purpose of financing and conducting the business of such licensee.

The administration of the provisions of this section, so far as applicable, shall be according to the procedure and practice in fixing and regulating the rates, charges and practices of railroad companies as provided in the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, and that the parties subject to such regulation shall have the same rights of hearing, defense and review as said companies in such cases.

In any valuation of the property of any licensee hereunder for purposes of rate making, no value shall be claimed by the licensee or allowed by the commission for any project or projects under license in excess of the value or values prescribed in section 14 hereof for the purposes of purchase by the United States, but there shall be included the cost to such licensee of the construction of the lock or locks or other aids of navigation and all other capital expenditures required by the United States, and no value shall be claimed or allowed for the rights granted by the commission or by this act.

Sec. 21. That when any licensee cannot acquire by contract or pledges an unimproved dam site or the right to use or damage the lands or property of others necessary to the construction, maintenance, or operation of any dam, reservoir, diversion structure, or the works appurtenant or accessory thereto, in conjunction with an improvement which in the judgment of the commission is desirable and justified in the public interest for the purpose of improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, it may acquire the same by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the District court of the United States for the district in which such land or other property may be located, or in the state courts. The practice and procedure in any action or proceeding for that purpose in the District court of the United States shall conform as nearly as may be with the practice and procedure in similar action or proceeding in the courts of the state where the property is situated: Provided, That United States District court shall only have jurisdiction of cases when the amount claimed by the owner of the property to be condemned exceeds $3,000.

Sec. 22. That whenever the public interest requires or justifies the execution by the licensee of contracts for the sale and delivery of power for periods extending beyond the date of termination of the license, such contracts may be entered into upon the joint approval of the commission and of the public-service commission or other similar authority in the state in which the sale or delivery of power is made, or if sold or delivered in a state which has no such public service commission, then upon the approval of the commission, and thereafter, in the event of failure to issue a new license to the original licensee at the termination of the license, the United States or the new licensee, as the case may be, shall assume and fulfill all such contracts.

Sec. 23. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed as affecting any permit or valid existing right of way heretofore granted, or as confirming or otherwise affecting any claim, or as affecting any authority heretofore given pursuant to law, but any person, association, corporation, state or municipality, holding or possessing such permit, right of way or authority may apply for a license hereunder, and upon such application the commission may issue to any such applicant a license in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in such case the provisions of this act shall apply to such applicant as a licensee hereunder: Provided, That when application is made for a license under this section for a project or projects already constructed, the fair value of said project or projects, determined as provided in this section, shall for the purposes of this act and of said license be deemed to be the amount to be allowed as the net investment of the applicant in such project or projects as of the date of such license, or as of the date of such determination, if license has not been issued. Such fair value may, in the discretion of the commission, be determined by mutual agreement between the commission and the applicant or in case they cannot agree jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District court of the United States in the district within which such project or projects may be located, upon the application of either party, to hear and determine the amount of such fair value.

That any person, association, corporation, state or municipality intending to construct a dam or other project works across, along, over, or in any stream or part thereof, other than those defined herein as navigable waters, and over which congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce between foreign nations and among the several states, may in their discretion file declaration of such intention with the commission, whereupon the commission shall cause immediate investigation of such proposed construction to be made, and if upon investigation it shall find that the interests of interstate or foreign commerce would be affected by such proposed construction, such person, association, corporation, state or municipality shall not proceed with such construction until it shall have applied for and shall have received a license under the provisions of this act. If the commission shall not so find, and if no public lands or reservations are affected, permission is hereby granted to construct such dam or other project works in such stream upon compliance with state laws.

Sec. 24. That any lands of the United States included in any proposed project under the provisions of this act shall from the date of filing of application therefor be reserved from entry, location or other disposal under the laws of the United States until otherwise directed by the commission or by congress. Notice that such application has been made, together with the date of filing thereof and a description of the lands of the United States affected thereby, shall be filed in the local land office for the district in which such lands are located. Whenever the commission shall determine that the value of any lands of the United States so applied for, or heretofore or hereafter reserved or classified as power sites, will not be injured or destroyed for the purposes of power development by location, entry or selection under the public-land laws, the secretary of the interior, upon notice of such determination, shall declare such lands open to location, entry or selection, subject to and with a reservation of the right of the United States or its permittees or licensees to enter upon, occupy and use any part or all of said lands necessary in the judgment of the commission for the purposes of this act, which right shall be expressly reserved in every patent issued for such lands; and no claim or right to compensation shall accrue from the occupation or use of any of said lands for said purposes.

The United States or any licensee for any such lands hereunder may enter thereupon for the purposes of this act upon payment of any damages to crops, buildings or other improvements caused thereby to the owner thereof, or upon giving a good and sufficient bond to the United States for the use and benefit of the owner to secure the payment of such damages as may be determined and fixed in an action brought upon the bond in a court of competent jurisdiction, said bond to be in the form prescribed by the commission: Provided, That locations, entries, selections or filings heretofore made for lands reserved as water power sites or in connection with water power development or electrical transmission may proceed to approval or patent under and subject to the limitations and conditions in this section contained.

Sec. 25. That any licensee, or any person, who shall willfully fail or who shall refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or with any of the conditions made a part of any license issued hereunder, or with any subpœna of the commission, or with any regulation or lawful order of the commission, or of the secretary of war, or of the secretary of commerce as to fishways, issued or made in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, in the discretion of the court, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, in addition to other penalties herein prescribed or provided by law; and every month any such licensee or any such person shall remain in default after written notice from the commission, or from the secretary of war, or from the secretary of commerce, shall be deemed a new and separate offense punishable as aforesaid.

Sec. 26. That the attorney-general may, on request of the commission or of the secretary of war, institute proceedings in equity in the District court of the United States in the district in which any project or part thereof is situated for the purpose of revoking for violation of its terms any permit or license issued hereunder, or for the purpose of remedying or correcting by injunction, mandamus or other process any act of commission or omission in violation of the provisions of this act or of any lawful regulation or order promulgated hereunder. The District courts shall have jurisdiction over all of the abovementioned proceedings and shall have power to issue and execute all necessary process and to make and enforce all writs, orders and decrees to compel compliance with the lawful orders and regulations of the commission and of the secretary of war and to compel the performance of any condition imposed under the provisions of this act. In the event a decree revoking a license is entered, the court is empowered to sell the whole or any part of the project or projects under license, to wind up the business of such licensee conducted in connection with such project or projects, to distribute the proceeds to the parties entitled to the same, and to make and enforce such further orders and decrees as equity and justice may require. At such sale or sales the vendee shall take the rights and privileges belonging to the licensee and shall perform the duties of such licensee and assume all outstanding obligations and liabilities of the licensee which the court may deem equitable in the premises; and at such sale or sales the United States may become a purchaser, but it shall not be required to pay a greater amount than it would be required to pay under the provisions of section 14 hereof at the termination of the license.

Sec. 27. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or intending to affect or in any way to interfere with the laws of the respective states relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of water used in irrigation or for municipal or other uses, or any vested right acquired therein.

Sec. 28. That the right to alter, amend or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; but no such alteration, amendment or repeal shall affect any license theretofore issued under the provisions of this act, or the rights of any licensee thereunder.

Sec. 29. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: Provided. That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to modify or repeal any of the provisions of the act of congress approved Dec. 19, 1913, granting certain rights of way to the city and county of San Francisco, in the state of California: Provided further, That section 18 of an act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 8, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 30. That the short title of this act shall be "The Federal Water Power Act." (Approved June 10, 1920.)

INCREASE OF PAY OF ARMY, NAVY, ETC.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1920, commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps and public health service shall be paid, in addition to all pay and allowances now allowed by law, increases at rates per annum as follows: Colonels in the army and marine corps, captains in the navy, and assistant surgeons-general in the public health service, $600; lieutenant-colonels in the army and marine corps, commanders in the navy, and senior surgeons in the public health service, $600; majors in the army and marine corps, lieutenant-commanders in the navy, and surgeons in the public health service, $840; captains in the army and marine corps, lieutenants in the navy, and passed assistant surgeons in the public health service, $720; first lieutenants in the army and marine corps, lieutenants (junior grade), acting assistant surgeons and acting assistant dental surgeons in the navy, and assistant surgeons in the public health service, $600; second lieutenants in the army and marine corps, and ensigns in the navy, $420: Provided, That contract surgeons of the army serving full time shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant.

The rights and benefits prescribed under the act of April 16, 1918, granting commutation of quarters, heat and light during the present emergency to officers of the army on duty in the field are continued and made effective until June 30, 1922, and shall apply equally to officers of the navy, marine corps, coast guard and public health service: Provided, That such rights and benefits as are prescribed for officers shall apply equally for enlisted men now entitled by regulations to quarters or to commutation therefor.

Commencing Jan. 1, 1920, warrant officers of the navy shall be paid, in addition to all pay and allowances now allowed by law, an increase at the rate of $240 per annum.

Commencing Jan. 1, 1920, the pay of all enlisted men of the army and marine corps and of members of the female nurse corps of the army and navy is hereby increased 20 per centum: Provided, That such increase shall not apply to enlisted men whose initial pay, if it has already been permanently increased since April 6, 1917, is now less than $33 per month.

All noncommissioned officers of the army of grade of color sergeant and above as

fixed by existing army regulations and noncommissioned officers of the marine corps of corresponding grades shall be entitled to one ration or commutation therefor in addition to that to which they are now entitled. The commutation value shall be determined by the president on July 1 of each fiscal year, and for the current fiscal year the value shall be computed on the basis of 55 cents per ration: Provided, That army field clerks and field clerks quartermaster corps, whose total pay and allowances do not exceed $2,500 per annum, shall be paid an increase at the rate of $240 per annum: Provided further, That such army field clerks and field clerks quartermaster corps, whose total pay and allowances exceed $2,500 but do not exceed $2,740 per annum, shall be paid such additional amount as will make their total pay and allowances not to exceed $2,740 per annum: Provided further, That this section shall not be construed to reduce the pay and allowances of any army field clerk or field clerk quartermaster corps.

Commencing Jan. 1, 1920, the following shall be the rate of base pay for each enlisted rating: Chief petty officers with acting appointments, $99 per month; chief petty officers with permanent appointments and mates, $126 per month; petty officers, first class, $84 per month; petty officers, second class, $72 per month; petty officers, third class, $60 per month; nonrated men, first class, $54 per month; nonrated men, second class, $48 per month; nonrated men, third class, $33 per month: Provided, That the base pay of firemen, first class, shall be $60 per month; firemen, second class, $54 per month; firemen, third class, $48 per month: Provided further, That the rate of base pay for each rating in the naval academy band shall be as follows: Second leader, with acting appointment, $99 per month; with permanent appointment, $126 per month; drum major, $84 per month; musicians, first class, $72 per month, musicians, second class, $60 per month: Provided further, That the base pay of cabin stewards and cabin cooks shall be $84 per month; wardroom stewards and wardroom cooks, $72 per month; steerage stewards and steerage cooks, $72 per month; warrant officers' stewards and warrant officers' cooks, $60 per month; mess attendants, first class, $42 per month; mess attendants, second class, $36 per month; mess attendants, third class, $33 per month: Provided further, That the retainer pay of those members of the fleet naval reserve who, pursuant to call, shall return to active duty within one month after the approval of this act and shall continue on active duty until the navy shall have been recruited up to its permanent authorized strength, or until the number in the grade to which they may be assigned is filled, but not beyond June 30, 1922, shall be computed upon the base pay they are receiving when retransferred to inactive duty, plus the additions or increases prescribed in the naval appropriation act approved Aug. 29, 1916, for members of the fleet naval reserve: Provided further, That the rates of base pay herein fixed shall not be further increased 10 per centum as authorized by an act approved May 13, 1908, nor by the temporary war increases as authorized by section 15 of the act approved May 22, 1917, as amended by the act approved July 11, 1919.

The secretary of the navy is authorized, in his discretion, to readjust the prevailing rates of pay of civilian professors and instructors at the United States naval academy: Provided, That said readjustment, which shall be effective from Jan. 1, 1920, shall not involve an additional expenditure in excess of $55,000 for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and other enlisted men of the coast guard shall receive the same pay, allowances and increases as now are, herein are or hereafter may be prescribed for corresponding grades or ratings and length of service in the navy; and the grades and ratings of warrant officers, chief petty officers, petty officers and other enlisted persons in the coast guard shall be the same as in the navy, in so far as the duties of the coast guard may require, with the continuance, in the coast guard, of the grade of surfman, whose base pay shall be $70 per month: Provided, That the senior district superintendent, the three district superintendents next in order of seniority, the four district superintendents next below these three in order of seniority, and the junior five district superintendents shall have the rank, pay and allowances of captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant and third lieutenant in the coast guard, respectively.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as granting any back pay or allowances to any officer or enlisted man whose active service shall have terminated subsequent to Dec. 31, 1919, and prior to the approval of this act unless such officers or enlisted men shall have been recalled to active service or shall have been re-enlisted prior to the approval of this act.

Any enlisted man or apprentice seaman who shall re-enlist in the navy within one year from the date of his discharge therefrom, shall, upon such re-enlistment, be entitled to and shall receive the same benefits as are now authorized by law for re-enlistment within four months from date of last discharge from the service: Provided, That this section shall become inoperative six months after the date of the approval of this act.

In lieu of compensation now prescribed by law, commissioned officers of the coast and geodetic survey shall receive the same pay and allowances as now are or hereafter may be prescribed for officers of the navy with whom they hold relative rank as prescribed in the act of May 22, 1917; and all laws relating to the retirement of commissioned officers of the navy shall hereafter apply to commissioned officers of the coast and geodetic survey. (Approved May 18, 1920.)

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Lyman Abbott, Lawrence F. Abbott, Carl E. Akeley et al. are created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia and under the name Roosevelt Memorial association are given the power to sue and be sued, to hold real and personal estate and generally to do all such acts and things as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of the corporation. The purpose of this corporation shall be to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the people of the United States of America and of the world and to that end to solicit, receive, hold and maintain a fund or funds, and to apply the principal thereof and income therefrom to any one or more of the following objects:

(1) The erection and maintenance of a suitable and adequate monumental memorial in the city of Wasington, D. C., to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt;

(2) The acquisition, development and maintenance of a public park in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the town of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; and

(3) The establishment and maintenance of an endowment fund to promote the development and application of the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the American people. (Approved May 31, 1920.)

DEPORTATION OF UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

Aliens of the following classes, in addition to those for whose expulsion from the United States provision is made in the existing law, shall upon the warrant of the secretary of labor, be taken into his custody and deported in the manner provided in sections 19 and 20 of the act of Feb. 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States," if the secretary of labor, after hearing, finds that such aliens are undesirable residents of the United States, to wit:

(1) All aliens who are now interned under section 4067 of the revised statutes of the United States and the proclamations issued by the president in pursuance of said section under date of April 6, 1917, Nov. 16, 1917, Dec. 11, 1917, and April 19, 1918, respectively.

(2) All aliens who since Aug. 1, 1914, have been or may hereafter be convicted of any violation or conspiracy to violate any of the following acts or parts of acts, the judgment on such conviction having become final, namely:

(a) An act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, or the amendment thereof approved May 16, 1918;

(b) An act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession of the same, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917;

(c) An act entitled "An act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States contrary to the public safety," approved May 22, 1918;

(d) An act entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1918;

(e) An act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto;

(f) An act entitled "An act to punish persons who make threats against the president of the United States," approved Feb. 14, 1917;

(g) An act entitled "An act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917, or any amendment thereof;

(h) Section 3 of the penal code of the United States.

(3) All aliens who have been or may hereafter be convicted of any offense against section 13 of the said penal code committed during the period of Aug. 1, 1914, to April 6, 1917, or of a conspiracy occurring within said period to commit an offense under said section 13, or of any offense committed during said period against the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, in aid of a belligerent in the European war.

Sec. 2. That in every case in which any such alien is ordered expelled or excluded from the United States under the provisions of this act the decision of the secretary of labor shall be final.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States all persons who shall be expelled under any of the provisions of this act shall also be excluded from readmission. (Approved May 10, 1920.)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

In order to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or in any legitimate occupation and their return to civil employment there is appropriated for the use of the states, subject to the provisions of this act, for the purpose of co-operating with them in the maintenance of vocational rehabilitation of such disabled persons, and in returning vocationally rehabilitated persons to civil employment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $750,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and thereafter for a period of two years, the sum of $1,000,000 annually. Said sums shall be allotted to the states in the proportion which their population bears to the total population in the United States, not including territories, outlying possessions and the District of Columbia, according to the last preceding United States census: Provided, That the allotment of funds to any state shall not be less than a minimum of $5 000 for any fiscal year. And there are hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the states provided for in this section, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $46,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and annually thereafter, the sum of $34,000.

All moneys expended under the provisions of this act from appropriations provided by section 1 shall be upon the condition (1) that for each dollar of federal money expended there shall be expended in the state under the supervision and control of the state board at least an equal amount for the same purpose: Provided, That no portion of the appropriation made by this act shall be used by any institution for handicapped persons except for the special training of such individuals entitled to the benefits of this act as shall be determined by the federal board; (2) that the state board shall annually submit to the federal board for approval plans showing (a) the kinds of vocational rehabilitation and schemes of placement for which it is proposed the appropriation shall be used; (b) the plan of administration and supervision; (c) courses of study; (d) methods of instruction; (e) qualification of teachers, supervisors, directors and other necessary administrative officers or employes; (f) plans for the training of teachers, supervisors and directors; (3) that the state board shall make an annual report to the federal board on or before Sept. 1 of each year on work done in the state and on the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this act; (4) that no portion of any moneys appropriated by this act for the benefit of the states shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, preservation, erection or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of any lands; (5) that all courses for vocational rehabilitation given under the supervision and control of the state board and all courses for vocational rehabilitation maintained shall be available, under such rules and regulations as the federal board shall prescribe, to any civil employe of the

United States disabled while in the performance of his duty.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this act the term "persons disabled" shall be construed to mean any person who, by reason of a physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury or disease, is, or may be expected to be, totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation; the term "rehabilitation" shall be construed to mean the rendering of a person disabled fit to engage in a remunerative occupation.

Sec. 3. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations provided by section 1 any state shall, through the legislative authority thereof, (1) accept the provisions of this act; (2) empower and direct the board designated or created as the state board for vocational education to co-operate in the administration of the provisions of the vocational education act, approved Feb. 23, 1917, to co-operate as herein provided with the federal board for vocational education in the administration of the provisions of this act; (3) in those states where a state workmen's compensation board, or other state board, department or agency exists, charged with the administration of the state workmen's compensation or liability laws, the legislature shall provide that a plan of co-operation be formulated between such state board department or agency and the state board charged with the administration of this act, such plan to be effective when approved by the governor of the state; (4) provide for the supervision and support of the courses of vocational rehabilitation to be provided by the state board in carrying out the provisions of this act; (5) appoint as custodian for said appropriations its state treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursement of all money paid to the state from said appropriations. In any state the legislature of which does not meet in regular session between the date of the passage of this act and Dec. 31, 1920, if the governor of that state shall accept the provisions of this act, such state shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until the legislature of such state meets in due course and has been in session sixty days.

Sec. 4. That the federal board for vocational education shall have power to co-operate with state boards in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this act, and is hereby authorized to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry into effect the provisions of this act; to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their return to civil employment and to co-operate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act with such public and private agencies as it may deem advisable. It shall be the duty of said board (1) to examine plans submitted by the state boards and approve the same if believed to be feasible and found to be in conformity with the provisions and purposes of this act; (2) to ascertain annually whether the several states are using or are prepared to use the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of this act; (3) to certify on or before the 1st day of January of each year to the secretary of the treasury each state which has accepted the provisions of this act and complied therewith, together with the amount which each state is entitled to receive under the provisions of this act; (4) to deduct from the next succeeding allotment to any state whenever any portion of the fund annually allotted has not been expended for the purpose provided for in this act a sum equal to such unexpended portion; (5) to withhold the allotment of moneys to any state whenever it shall be determined that moneys allotted are not being expended for the purposes and conditions of this act; (6) to require the replacement by withholding subsequent allotments of any portion of the moneys received by the custodian of any state under this act that by any action or contingency is diminished or lost: Provided, That if any allotment is withheld from any state, the state board of such state may appeal to the congress of the United States, and if the congress shall not, within one year from the time of said appeal, direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the treasury.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of the treasury, upon the certification of the federal board as provided in this act, shall pay quarterly to the custodian of each state appointed as herein provided the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of this act. The money so received by the custodian for any state shall be paid out on the requisition of the state board as reimbursement for services already rendered or expenditures already incurred and approved by said state board. The federal board for vocational education shall make an annual report to the congress on or before Dec. 1 on the administration of this act and shall include in such report the reports made by the state boards on the administration of this act by each state and the expenditure of the money allotted to each state.

Sec. 6. That there is hereby appropriated to the federal board for vocational education the sum of $75,000 annually for a period of four years for the purpose of making studies, investigations and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said board incident to performing the duties imposed by this act, including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks and other employes, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as the board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and by its employes, under its orders, including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books and periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding to be done at the government printing office, and all other necessary expenses.

A full report of all expenses under this section, including names of all employes and salaries paid them, traveling expenses and other expenses incurred by each and every employe and by members of the board, shall be submitted annually to congress by the board.

No salaries shall be paid out of the fund provided in this section in excess of the following amounts: At the rate of $5,000 per annum, to not more than one person; at the rate of $4,000 per annum each, to not more than four persons; at the rate of $3,500 per annum each, to not more than five persons; and no other employe shall receive compensation at a rate in excess of $2,500 per annum: Provided, That no person receiving compensation at less than $3,500 per annum shall receive in excess of the amount of compensation paid in the regular departments of the government for like or similar services.

Sec. 7. That the federal board for vocational education is hereby authorized and empowered to receive such gifts and donations from either public or private sources as may be offered unconditionally. All moneys received as gifts

or donations shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a permanent fund, to be called the "special fund for vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons," to be used under the direction of the said board to defray the expenses of providing and maintaining courses of vocational rehabilitation in special cases, including the payment of necessary expenses of persons undergoing training. A full report of all gifts and donations offered and accepted, together with the names of the donors and the respective amounts contributed by each, and all disbursements therefrom shall be submitted annually to congress by said board: Provided, That no discrimination shall be made or permitted for or against any person or persons who are entitled to the benefits of this act because of membership or nonmembership in any industrial, fraternal, or private organization of any kind under a penalty of $200 for every violation thereof. (Approved June 2, 1920.)

SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD.

The president is authorized to continue during the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, the United States sugar equalization board, a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, and to vote or use the stock in such corporation held by him for the benefit of the United States in such a manner as to authorize and require it to adopt and carry out until Dec. 31, 1920, plans and methods of securing, if found necessary for the public good, an adequate supply and an equitable distribution of sugar at a fair and reasonable price to the people of the United States. Sections 5 and 10 of the act entitled "An act to further provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917, as far as the same relates to raw or refined sugar, sirups or molasses, are hereby continued in full force and effect until Dec. 31, 1920, notwithstanding the provisions of section 24 of said act: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall expire as to the domestic product June 30, 1920: And provided further, That the zone system of sale and distribution of sugars heretofore established by the said United States sugar equalization board shall be abolished and shall not be reestablished or maintained, and that sugars shall be permitted to be sold and to circulate freely in every portion of the United States. The termination of this act shall not affect any act done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties, forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated. (Approved Dec. 31, 1919)

TARIFF ON PRINTING PAPER.

Section 600 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 600. That paragraph 322, schedule M, and paragraph 567 of the free list of the act, entitled 'An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 3, 1913, be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"322. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as handmade or machine handmade, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued above 8 cents per pound, 12 per centum ad valorem: Provided, however, that if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper, value above 8 cents per pound, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the amount of the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon either printing paper or upon an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper.

"567. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not especially provided for in this section, valued at not above 8 cents per pound, decalcomania paper not printed."

Sec. 2. This act shall expire by limitation at the end of two years from the date of its passage, and section 600 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," as in effect prior to the passage of this act, shall again become operative in its stead. (Approved April 23, 1920.)

TRANSFER OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT.

The secretary of war is authorized to transfer to the postoffice, agricultural and treasury departments motor propelled vehicles, equipment and spare parts no longer needed for military purposes for use in the transmission of mails, in the improvement of highways and in the work of the public health service. The equipment to be turned over to the agricultural department for use in the improvement of highways and roads includes the following: Road rollers, graders and oilers; sprinkling wagons; concrete mixers; derricks; pile-driver outfits complete; air and steam drill outfits; centrifugal and diaphragm pumps with power; rock crushers; clamshell and orange peel buckets; road scarifiers; caterpillar and drag-line excavators; plows; cranes; trailers; rubber and steam hose; asphalt plants; steam shovels; dump wagons; hoisting engines; air compressor outfits with power; boilers; drag, Fresno and wheel scrapers; stump pullers; wheelbarrows; screening plants; wagon loaders; blasting machines; hoisting cable; air hose; corrugated metal culverts; explosives and exploders; engineers' transits, levels, tapes and similar supplies; drafting machines; planimeters; fabricated bridge materials; industrial railway equipment; conveyors, gravity and power; donkey engines; corrugated metal roofing; steel and iron pipe; wagons and similar equipment and supplies such as are used directly for road building purposes.

The secretary of war is also authorized to transfer to the department of agriculture, for

the use of the forest service, such telephone supplies pertaining to the military establishment which have been found to be surplus.

Freight charges incurred in the transfer of the property provided for in this act shall not be defrayed by the war department, and if the war department shall load any of the property for shipment the expense shall be reimbursed by the department to which the property is transferred by an adjustment of the appropriations of the two departments: Provided, however, That any state receiving any of the property for use in the improvement of public highways shall, as to the property it receives, pay to the department of agriculture the amount of 20 per centum of the estimated value of said property, as fixed by the secretary of agriculture, against which sum the state may set off all freight charges paid by it on the shipment of the property, not to exceed, however, said 20 per centum.

The title to the vehicles and equipment shall remain vested in the state for use in the improvement of the public highways, and no such vehicles and equipment in serviceable condition shall be sold or the title to the same transferred to any individual, company or corporation: Provided, That any state highway department may, in its discretion, arrange for the use of such vehicles and equipment, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining public highways, with any state agency or municipal corporation at a fair rental which shall not be less than the cost of maintenance and repair of the vehicles and equipment. (Approved March 15, 1920.)

AID FOR STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide aid to state or territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States," approved Aug. 27, 1888, as amended March 2, 1889, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That all states or territories which have established, or which shall hereafter establish, state homes for disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States who served in the civil war or in any previous or subsequent war who are disabled by age, disease or otherwise and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, provided such disability was not incurred in service against the United States, shall be paid for every such disabled soldier or sailor who may be admitted and cared for in such home at the rate of $120 per annum.

"The number of such persons for whose care any state or territory shall receive the said payment under this act shall be ascertained by the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers under such regulations as it may prescribe, but the said state or territorial homes shall be exclusively under the control of the respective state or territorial authorities, and the board of managers shall not have nor assume any management or control of said state or territorial homes.

"The board of managers of the national home shall, however, have power to have the said state or territorial homes inspected at such times as it may consider necessary, and shall report the result of such inspections to congress in its annual report: Provided, That no state shall be paid a sum exceeding one-half the cost of maintenance of each soldier or sailor by such state: Provided further, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by state homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for. That no money shall be apportioned to any state or territorial home that maintains a bar or canteen where intoxicating liquors are sold: Provided further, That for any sum or sums collected in any manner from inmates of such state or territorial homes to be used for the support of said homes a like amount shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for, but this proviso shall not apply to any state or territorial home into which the wives or widows of soldiers are admitted and maintained." (Approved Jan. 27, 1920.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The president of the United States is requested and authorized in the name of the government of the United States to call, in his discretion, an international conference to assemble in Washington, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, representatives to participate therein, to consider all international aspects of communication by telegraph, telephone, cable, wireless telephone, and wireless telegraphy and to make recommendations with a view to providing the entire world with adequate facilities for international communication on a fair and equitable basis.

The sum of $75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be disbursed under the direction and in the discretion of the secretary of state for expenses incidental to the conference, including personal services in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act: Provided, That no part of the sum shall be used in entertainment or for the purchase of medals and badges. (Approved Dec. 17, 1919.)

[The president on Feb. 27 appointed as the American members of the commission Postmaster-General Burleson, Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, retired, and Walter S. Rogers of LaGrange, Ill.]

PREFERRED HOMESTEAD RIGHTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Hereafter, for the period of two years following the passage of this act, on the opening of public or Indian lands to entry, or the restoration to entry of public lands heretofore withdrawn from entry, such opening or restoration shall, in the order therefor, provide for a period of not less than sixty days before the general opening of such lands to disposal in which officers, soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the war with Germany and been honorably separated or discharged therefrom or placed in the regular army or naval reserve shall have a preferred right of entry under the homestead or desert land laws, if qualified thereunder, except as against prior existing valid settlement rights and as against preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation: Provided, That the rights and benefits conferred by this act shall not extend to any person who, having been drafted for service under the provisions of the selective service act, shall have refused to render such service or to wear the uniform of such service of the United States. The secretary of the interior is authorized to make any and all regulations necessary to carry into full force and effect the provisions hereof. (Approved Feb. 14, 1920.)

BROADVIEW HOSPITAL.

The urgent deficiency act approved Dec. 24, 1919, contained the following provisions regarding the hospital at Broadview, Cook county, Illinois:

So much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and prior fiscal years, and for other

purposes (Public Act Numbered 5, 65th congress), as reads as follows: "The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to acquire and complete immediately the hospital at Broadview, Cook county, Illinois, authorized and appropriated for by an act entitled 'An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to provide hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines,' approved March 3, 1919" (Public Act Numbered 326, 65th congress), is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, directed immediately to acquire the uncompleted hospital building at Broadview, Cook county, Illinois, and the site thereof, consisting of 320 acres, more or less, and to cause the work on said hospital building to be completed and the five proposed auxiliary buildings to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications transmitted to the Shank company July 15, Aug. 16 and Sept. 23, 1919, and the appropriation therefor contained in the act entitled 'An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to provide hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers,' approved March 3, 1919, together with such further changes in said buildings as may be found necessary or desirable."

HELP FOR WIDOWS AND DEPENDENTS OF REGULARS.

Hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease, not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the regular army or on the retired list when on active duty, the quartermaster-general of the army shall cause to be paid to the widow, and if there be no widow to the child or children, and if there be no widow or child to any other dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death. The secretary of war shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man having no wife or child to designate the proper dependent relative to whom this amount shall be paid in case of his death. Said amount shall be paid from funds appropriated for the pay of the army. Nothing in this act shall be construed as making the provisions of this act applicable to officers or enlisted men of any forces or troops of the army of the United States other than those of the regular army and nothing in this act shall be construed to apply in commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or provisional appointments in the regular army. (Approved Dec. 17, 1919.)

BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Section 4878 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to read:

"Sec. 4878. All soldiers, sailors, or marines dying in the service of the United States, or dying in a destitute condition after having been honorably discharged from the service, or who served, or hereafter shall have served, during any war in which the United States has been, or may hereafter be, engaged, and with the consent of the secretary of war, any citizen of the United States who served in the army or navy of any government at war with Germany or Austria during the world war and who died while in such service or after honorable discharge therefrom, may be buried in any national cemetery free of cost. The production of the honorable discharge of a deceased man in the former case and a duly executed permit of the secretary of war in the latter case shall be sufficient authority for the superintendent of any cemetery to permit the interment. Army nurses honorably discharged from their service as such may be buried in any national cemetery, and, if in a destitute condition, free of cost. The secretary of war is authorized to issue certificates to those army nurses entitled to such burial." (Approved April 15 1920.)

FOR AIRPLANE SERVICE.

There is provided in the postoffice appropriation bill, approved April 24, 1920, the sum of $1,250,000 for the purchase of such airplanes as may be necessary to establish, operate and maintain an airplane mail service between New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal., via Chicago, Ill., and Omaha, Neb.; for the operation and maintenance of such airplanes, including stations, equipment, tools and machinery, and other necessary incidental expenses; and for such personnel as may be necessary therefor.

The postmaster-general may contract with any individual firm or corporation for an airplane mail service between such points as he may deem advisable and designate, in case such service is furnished at a cost not greater than the cost of the same service by rail, and shall pay therefor out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes.

WOMEN'S BUREAU.

There shall be established in the department of labor a bureau to be known as the women's bureau.

The said bureau shall be in charge of a director, a woman, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall receive an annual compensation of $5,000. It shall be the duty of the bureau to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The bureau shall have the authority to investigate and report to the department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry.

There shall be in the bureau an assistant director, to be appointed by the secretary of labor, who shall receive an annual compensation of $3,500. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

RELIEF OF STARVING EUROPE.

For the participation of the government of the United States in the furnishing of foodstuffs to populations in Europe and countries contiguous thereto suffering for the want of food, the United States grain corporation was authorized, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to sell or dispose of flour in its possession not to exceed 5,000,000 barrels, for cash or on credit at such prices and on such terms or conditions as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act and to relieve populations in the countries of Europe or countries contiguous thereto suffering for the want of food: Provided, that an audited, itemized report of the receipts and expenditures of the United States grain corporation for the purposes authorized by the act be submitted to congress not later than the first Monday in December, 1920. (Approved March 30, 1920.)

SUBTREASURIES DISCONTINUED.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921, approved May 29, 1920, repeals section 3595 of the revised statutes providing for the appointment of an assistant treasurer of the United States

at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Chicago. It also repeals all laws or parts of laws so far as they authorize the establishment or maintenance of offices of such assistant treasurers or of subtreasuries of the United States and the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to discontinue from and after July 1, 1921, or at such earlier date or dates as he may deem advisable, such subtreasuries and the exercise of all duties and functions by such assistant treasurers and their offices. The work performed by the subtreasuries is to be transferred to the office of the treasurer of the United States or the mints and assay offices under such rules as he may prescribe.

MEDALS OF HONOR, ETC.

No more than one medal of honor or one distinguished-service cross or one distinguished-service medal shall be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or a distinguished-service cross or a distinguished-service medal, respectively, the president may award a suitable bar or other suitable device, to be worn as he shall direct. And for each citation of an officer or enlisted man for gallantry in action, published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by, or which is the appropriate command of, a general officer, not warranting the award of a medal of honor or distinguished-service cross, he shall be permitted to wear, as the president shall direct, a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. (Approved Jan. 24, 1920.)

TERCENTENARY OF PILGRIMS' LANDING.

There is appropriated $400,000 to be expended by a commission to be known as the United States pilgrim tercentenary commission, in co-operation with the Provincetown (Mass.) tercentenary commission and other agencies in completing and improving the approaches to the grounds of the pilgrim monument in Provincetown, Mass., and in erecting suitably inscribed tablets or markers in the towns of Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Eastham; also in restoring and improving Plymouth Rock and the shore line of the locality adjacent thereto, in protecting the burial grounds upon Cole's hill and Burial hill in Plymouth, Mass., and in erecting tablets at appropriate places in Old Colony. (Approved May 13 1920.)

RETURN OF POLISH SOLDIERS.

Authority is given the secretary of war to use army transports to bring back to the United States from Danzig, Poland, such residents of the United States of Polish origin as were engaged in the war on the side of the allied and associated powers. The preamble of the joint resolution providing for the repatriation of these Polish soldiers recites that there were upward of 12,000 of them who had been equipped and transported at the expense of Great Britain and France, that they had taken part in the war in France and Poland and that they desired to return to their homes in the United States, but were without means. (Approved March 10, 1920.)

SUPERVISION OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

In the exercise of its control and direction for the construction of the Lincoln memorial the commission created by the act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1911, shall designate to perform the duty of special resident commissioner, to represent the commission in the oversight of the work, John Temple Graves, recently appointed a member of the commission, as the successor to Joseph C. Blackburn, deceased. For his services he shall be entitled to receive $5,000 a year. (Approved March 29, 1920.)

CUSTER STATE PARK GAME SANCTUARY.

The president of the United States is authorized to designate as the Custer state park game sanctuary such areas, not exceeding 30,000 acres of the Harney national forest, as should, in his opinion, be set aside for the protection of game animals and birds and be recognized as a breeding place therefor. The state of South Dakota is authorized to fence in any part of the area designated. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

MILITARY AVIATION.

The army appropriation bill, approved June 5, 1920, authorized the expenditure of $33,000,000 on aviation schools, production and purchase of new airplanes, experimental work, and so on. Hereafter the army air service is to control all aerial operations from land bases and the naval aviation is to have control of all aerial operations attached to a fleet, including naval shore stations. The naval appropriation bill set aside a total of $20,000,000 for aviation purposes.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR VERDUN.

The president is authorized by the army appropriation bill to present to the city of Verdun, France, in the name of the congress and people of the United States, a suitable memorial medal or tablet as a mark of America's appreciation of the valor of its defenders. The cost is to be paid from the appropriation for contingencies of the army.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

In the naval appropriation bill, approved June 4, 1920, a total appropriation of $104,000,000 was made for the construction of war vessels heretofore authorized. The limits of cost of battle ships, submarines and other vessels were substantially increased, but no new construction was authorized.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The sum of $12,000,000 is appropriated for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation. (Approved June 5, 1920.)

GOLD CERTIFICATES LEGAL TENDER.

Gold certificates of the United States payable to bearer on demand shall be and are made legal tender in payment of all debts and dues, public and private. All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with this act are repealed. (Approved Dec. 24, 1919.)

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS SINCE 1912.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

1912	$334,549,561.40
1913	617,382,178 34
1914	684,757,276.26
1915	674,497,625.16
1916	678,677,858.70
1917	1,178,908,962.99
1918	18,144,861,745.35
1919	25,598,967,517.77
1920	4,850,169,029.44

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

The eighteenth or prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was declared valid by the United States Supreme court in a practically unanimous decision announced June 7, 1920. In the same decision the Volstead enforcement act was also declared constitutional. The court dismissed petitions filed by the states of Rhode Island and New Jersey to have federal officials enjoined from enforcing prohibition in those states. The injunction restraining the prohibition authorities from interfering with the Manitowoc (Wis.) Products company in the manufacturing of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol was dissolved. Court actions brought by Christian Friegenspan of Newark, N. J., the St. Louis Brewing association and George C. Dempsey of Boston, Mass., were dismissed. Federal court decrees dismissing injunction proceedings instituted by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company to prevent enforcement were sustained.

The Supreme court, in its ruling, held as follows:

"1. The adoption by both houses of congress each by a two-thirds vote of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution sufficiently shows that the proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it. An express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. None of the resolutions whereby prior amendments were proposed contained such a declaration.

"2. The two-thirds vote in each house, which is required in proposing an amendment, is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership present and absent. Missouri Pacific Railway company vs. Kansas, 248 U. S., 276.

"3. The referendum provisions of state constitutions and statutes cannot be applied consistently with the constitution of the United States in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it. Hawkes vs. Smith, U. S., decided June 1, 1920.

"4. The prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, as embodied in the eighteenth amendment, is within the power to amend reserved by article V. of the constitution.

"5. That amendment by lawful proposal and ratification has become a part of the constitution, and must be respected and given effect the same as other provisions of that instrument.

"6. The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates any legislative act—whether by congress, by a state legislature or by a territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.

"7. The second section of the amendment—the one declaring 'the congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation'—does not enable congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.

"8. The words 'concurrent power' in that section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several states or any of them; nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between congress and the several states along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from intrastate affairs.

"9. The power confided to congress by that section, while not exclusive, is territorially coextensive with the prohibition of the first section, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions as well as importation, exportation and interstate traffic, and is in nowise dependent on or affected by action or inaction on the part of the several states or any of them.

"10. That power may be exerted against the disposal for beverage purposes of liquor manufactured before the amendment became effective, just as it may be against subsequent manufacture for those purposes. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced.

"11. While recognizing that there are limits beyond which congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead act, wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power. Jacob Ruppert vs. Caffey, 251 U. S., 264."

Chief Justice White Concurs.

Chief Justice White in a concurring opinion said:

"I profoundly regret that in a case of this magnitude, affecting as it does an amendment to the constitution dealing with the powers and duties of the national and state governments, and intimately concerning the welfare of the whole people, the court has deemed it proper to state only ultimate conclusions without an exposition of the reasonings by which they have been reached.

"I appreciate the difficulties which a solution of the cases involved and the solicitude with which the court has approached them, but it seems to my mind that the greater the perplexities the greater the duty devolving upon me to express the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that the amendment accomplishes and was intended to accomplish the purposes now attributed to it in the propositions concerning that subject which the court has just announced and in which I concur."

Referring to the provisions in the federal amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors and that relating to concurrent power the chief justice said:

"It is contended that the result of these provisions is to require concurrent action of congress and the states in enforcing the prohibition of the first section, and hence that in the absence of such concurrent action by congress and the states no enforcing legislation can exist, and therefore until this takes place the prohibition of the first section is a dead letter.

"But in view of the manifest purpose of the first section to apply and make efficacious the prohibition, and of the second to deal with the methods of carrying out that purpose, I cannot accept this interpretation, since it would result simply in declaring that the provisions of the second section, avowedly enacted to provide means for carrying out the first, must be so interpreted as to nullify practically the first.

"Under the constitution the authority of congress in enforcing the constitution is paramount. When state legislation and congressional action conflict the state legislation yields to the action of congress as controlling.

But as the power of both congress and the states in this instance is given by the constitution in one and the same provision, I again find myself unable to accept the view urged because it ostensibly accepts the constitutional mandate as to the concurrence of the two powers and proceeds immediately by way of interpretation to destroy it by making one paramount over the other.

"The proposition is that the concurrent powers conferred upon congress and the states are not subject to conflict because their exertion is authorized within different areas—that is, by congress within the fields of federal authority, and by the states within the sphere of state power, hence leaving the states free within their jurisdiction to determine separately for themselves what, within reasonable limits, is an intoxicating liquor, and to congress the same right within the sphere of its jurisdiction.

"But the unsoundness of this more plausible contention seems to me at once exposed by directing attention to the fact that in a case where no state legislation was enacted there would be no prohibition, thus again frustrating the first section by a construction affixed to the second.

"Comprehensively looking at all these contentions, the confusion and contradiction to which they lead, serves in my judgment to make it certain that it cannot possibly be that congress and the states entered into the great and important business of amending the constitution in a matter so vitally concerning all the people solely in order to render governmental action impossible, or, if possible, to so define and limit it as to cause it to be productive of no result and to frustrate the obvious intent and general purpose contemplated."

Justice McKenna took the position that by the term "concurrent power" equality of power between the states and federal government was given to enforce national prohibition.

"The eighteenth amendment," he said, "is part of the constitution as potent as any other part of it. Section 2, therefore, is a new provision of power, power to the state as well as to congress, and it is a contradiction to say that a power constitutionally concurrent in congress and the states in some way becomes constitutionally subordinate in the states to congress.

"It is, however, urged that to require such concurrence is to nullify practically the prohibition of the amendment, for without legislation its prohibition would be ineffectual, and that it is impossible to secure the concurrence of congress and the states in legislation. I cannot assent to the proposition. The conviction of the evils of intemperance—the eager and ardent sentiment that impelled the amendment—will impel its execution through congress and the states."

NO STATE REFERENDUM NEEDED.

In a unanimous decision, announced June 1, 1920, the United States Supreme court held that amendments to the federal constitution do not have to be submitted to a referendum vote for ratification in states having referendum provisions in their constitutions. Ratification, the court held, was the function of no agency but the legislature. The question came before the court on appeal from decrees of the Ohio State Supreme court dismissing injunction proceedings brought by George S. Hawke of Cincinnati to prevent the submission of the national prohibition and woman suffrage amendments to the voters. The decrees were therefore set aside by the highest federal tribunal.

Justice Day, in announcing the court's decision, said in part:

"The determination of the method of ratification is the exercise of a national power specifically granted by the constitution. That power is conferred upon congress and is limited to the two methods by action of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states or conventions in a like number of states. The framers of the constitution might have adopted a different method. Ratification might have been left to the vote of the people or to some authority of government other than that selected. The language of the article is plain and admits of no doubt in its interpretation. It is not the function of courts or legislative bodies, national or state, to alter the method which the constitution has fixed.

"The argument to support the power of the state to require the approval by the people of the state of the ratification of amendments to the federal constitution through the medium of a referendum rests upon the proposition that the federal constitution requires ratification by the legislative action of the states through the medium provided at the time of the proposed approval of an amendment. This argument is fallacious in this—ratification by the state of a constitutional amendment is not an act of legislation within the proper sense of the word. It is but the expression of the assent of the state to a proposed amendment.

"It is true the power to legislate in the enactment of the law of a state is derived from the people of the state. But the power to ratify a proposed amendment to the federal constitution has its source in the federal constitution. The act of ratification by the state derives its authority from the federal constitution to which the state and its people have alike assented.

"Any other view might lead to endless confusion in the manner of ratification of federal amendments."

WAR PROHIBITION ACT VALID.

By a unanimous decision announced Dec. 15, 1919, the United States Supreme court held the wartime prohibition act to be valid. The opinion, which was read by Justice Brandeis, was as follows:

"The war power of the United States, like its other powers and like the police power of the states, is subject to applicable constitutional limitations; but the fifth amendment imposes in this respect no greater limitation upon the national power than does the fourteenth amendment upon state power.

"If the nature and conditions of a restriction upon the use or disposition of property is such that a state could, under the police power, impose it consistently with the fourteenth amendment, without making compensation, then the United States may for a permitted purpose impose a like restriction consistently with the fifth amendment without making compensation; for prohibition of the liquor traffic is conceded to be an appropriate means of increasing our war efficiency.

"There was no appropriation of the liquor for public purpose. The wartime prohibition act fixed a period of seven months and nine days from its passage during which liquors could be disposed of free from any restriction imposed by the federal government. Thereafter, until the end of the war and the termination of mobilization, it permits an unrestricted sale for export and, within the United States, sales for other than beverage purposes.

"The uncompensated restriction upon the disposition of liquors imposed by this act is of a nature far less severe than the restrictions upon the use of property acquired before the enactment of the prohibitory law which were held to be permissible in cases arising under the fourteenth amendment.

"The question whether an absolute prohibition of sale could be applied by a state to liquor acquired before the enactment of the prohibitory law has been raised by this court but not answered because unnecessary to a decision.

"But no reason appears why a state statute, which postpones its effective date long enough to enable those engaged in the business to dispose of stocks on hand at the date of its enactment, should be obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment; or why such a federal law should be obnoxious to the fifth amendment.

"We cannot say that seven months and nine days was not a reasonable time within which to dispose of all liquors in bonded warehouses on Nov. 21, 1918. The amount then in storage was materially less than was usually carried; because no such liquor could be lawfully made in America under the Lever food and fuel control act after Sept. 9, 1917.

"And if, as is suggested, the liquors remaining in bond Nov. 21, 1918, were not yet sufficiently ripened or aged to permit them to be advantageously disposed of within the limited period of seven months and nine days thereafter, the resulting inconvenience to the owner, attributable to the inherent qualities of the property itself, cannot be regarded as a taking of property in the constitutional sense.

"Did the act become void by the passing of the war emergency before the commencement of these suits? It is conceded that the mere cessation of hostilities under the armistice did not abridge or suspend the power of congress to resort to prohibition of the liquor traffic as a means of increasing our war efficiency; that the support and care of the army and navy during demobilization was within the war emergency; and that hence the act was valid when passed. The contention is that between the date of its enactment and the commencement of these suits it had become evident that hostilities would not be resumed; that demobilization had been effected; that thereby the war emergency was removed and that when the emergency ceased the statute became void.

"To establish that the emergency has passed statements and acts of the president and of other executive officers are adduced, some of them antedating the enactment of the statute here in question. * * * But we have also the fact that since these statements were made and these acts were done congress, on Oct. 28, 1919, passed over the president's veto the national prohibition act; * * * that the senate on Nov. 19, 1919, refused to ratify the treaty of peace with Germany; that under the provisions of the Lever act the president resumed, on Oct. 30, 1919, the control of the fuel supply; * * * that he is still operating the railroads, of which control had been taken as a war measure, and that, on Nov. 18, 1919, he vetoed senate bill 641 because it diminished that control; that, pursuant to the act of March 4, 1919, he continues to control, by means of the food administration grain corporation, the supply of grain and wheat flour; that through the United States sugar equalization board he still regulates the price of sugar; that in his message to congress on Dec. 2, 1919, he urgently recommended the further extension for six months of the powers of the food administration; that as commander in chief he still keeps a part of the army in enemy occupied territory and another part in Siberia, and that he has refrained from issuing the proclamation declaring the termination of demobilization for which this act provides.

"No principle of our constitutional law is more firmly established than that this court may not, in passing upon the validity of a statute, inquire into the motives of congress. Nor may the court inquire into the wisdom of the legislation. Nor may it pass upon the necessity for the exercise of a power possessed, since the possible abuse of a power is not an argument against its existence.

"Conceding, for the purposes of the present case, that the question of the continued validity of the war prohibition act under the changed circumstances depends upon whether it appears that there is no longer any necessity for the prohibition of the sale of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, it remains to be said that on obvious grounds every reasonable intendment must be made in favor of its continuing validity, the prescribed period of limitation not having arrived; that to congress, in the exercise of its powers, not least the war power, upon which the very life of the nation depends, a wide latitude of discretion must be accorded; and that it would require a clear case to justify a court in declaring that such an act, passed for such a purpose, had ceased to have force because the power of congress no longer continued.

"In view of facts of public knowledge, some of which have been referred to, * * * we are unable to conclude that the act has ceased to be valid.

"Was the act repealed by the adoption of the eighteenth amendment? By the express terms of the amendment the prohibition thereby imposed becomes effective after one year from its ratification. Ratification was proclaimed on Jan. 16, 1919. The contention is that, as the amendment became on its adoption an integral part of the constitution, its implications are as binding as its language; that in postponing the effective date of the prohibition the amendment impliedly guaranteed to manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors a year of grace; and that not only was congress prohibited thereby from enacting in the meanwhile new prohibitory legislation but also that the then existing restriction imposed by the wartime prohibition act was removed.

"The eighteenth amendment, with its implications, if any, is binding, not only in times of peace but in war. * * * Furthermore, the amendment is binding alike upon the United States and the individual states. If it guarantees a year of immunity from interference by the federal government with the liquor traffic, * * * it is difficult to see why the guaranty does not extend also to immunity from interference by the individual states, with like results also as to then existing state legislation. The contention is clearly unsound.

"Did the prohibition imposed by the act expire by limitation before the commencement of these suits? * * * It is contended both that the war has been concluded and that the demobilization has terminated.

"In the absence of specific provisions to the contrary, the period of war has been held to extend to the ratification of the treaty of peace or the proclamation of peace. From the fact that other statutes concerning war activities contain each a specific provision for determining when it shall cease to be operative, and from the alleged absence of such a provision here, it is argued that the term 'conclusion of the war' should not be given its ordinary legal meaning; that, instead, it should be construed as the time when actual hostilities ceased; or when the treaty of peace was signed at Versailles, on June 28, 1919, by the American and German representatives; or, more generally, when the actual war emergencies ceased by reason of our complete victory and the disarmament of the enemy, coupled with the demobilization of our army and the closing of war activities; or when the declared purposes of the act of conserving the war power of the nation, and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions,

ships, food, and clothing for the army and navy, shall have been fully satisfied.

"But there is nothing in the words used to justify such a construction. 'Conclusion of the war' clearly did not mean cessation of hostilities, because the act was approved ten days after hostilities had ceased upon the signing of the armistice.

"Nor may we assume that congress intended by the phrase to designate the date when the treaty of peace should be signed at Versailles or elsewhere by German and American representatives, since by the constitution a treaty is only a proposal until approved by the senate. * * * It was expected that the 'conclusion of the war' would precede the termination of demobilization.

"Congress therefore provided that the time when the act ceased to be operative should be fixed by the president's ascertaining and proclaiming the date when demobilization had terminated.

"It is insisted that he has done so. The contention does violence to both the language and the evident purpose of the provision. * * * When the president mentioned in his veto message the 'demobilization of the army and navy' the words were doubtless used in a popular sense; just as he had declared to congress, on the occasion of the signing of the armistice: 'The war thus comes to an end.'

"If he had believed on Oct. 28, 1919, that demobilization had, in an exact sense, terminated, he would doubtless have issued then a proclamation to that effect; for he had manifested a strong conviction that restriction upon the sale of liquor should end.

"Only by such proclamation could the purpose of congress be attained and the serious consequences attending uncertainty be obviated. But in fact demobilization had not terminated at the time of the veto of the act of Oct. 28, 1919; or at the time these suits were begun, and for aught that appears it has not yet terminated.

"The report of the secretary of war made to the president under date of Nov. 11, 1919 (and transmitted to congress Dec. 1) in describing the progress of demobilization, shows (p. 17) that during the preceding ten days (Nov. 1-10) 2,018 officers and 10,266 enlisted men had been discharged; the rate of discharge being substantially the same as during the month of October—in which 8,690 officers and 33,000 enlisted men were discharged."

ENFORCEMENT ACT LEGAL.

On Jan. 5, 1920, the United States Supreme court pronounced valid the Volstead prohibition enforcement law enacted in October, 1919, defining the words "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt and vinous liquors" in the wartime prohibition act as meaning any such beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume. Dismissal by the lower court in New York of injunction proceedings brought to restrain government officials from interfering with Jacob Ruppert, a brewer, in the manufacture of beer containing approximately 2.75 per cent of alcohol, but alleged to be nonintoxicating, was sustained. The court held that beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol was illegal under the wartime prohibition act. Justices Day, Vandevanter, Clarke and McReynolds dissented from the opinion. The decision was read by Justice Brandeis.

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR MEN'S PETITION DENIED.

The United States Supreme court, on Jan. 12, 1920, refused motions, filed on behalf of the Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey, asking permission to institute original proceedings in the court to test the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. The court decided that it had no jurisdiction.

AMENDMENT SUSTAINED IN CALIFORNIA.

Judge F. H. Judkin of the United States District court in San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 27, 1920, denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus brought by the California wine interests in the case of J. J. Dillon, arrested for transporting liquor after Jan. 16, when the federal prohibition amendment went into effect. In ruling on the case Judge Judkin said:

"I am of the opinion that the amendment in form and substance was entirely within the competency of congress and the several states to propose and ratify, and that both the amendment and the national prohibition act were in full force and effect on the day in question."

REFERENDUM IN COLORADO NOT ESSENTIAL.

The legality of the action of the Colorado legislature in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution without a referendum vote was upheld in a decision of the Colorado Supreme court announced Feb. 2, 1920.

DEATH OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

William Dean Howells, dean of American letters, died in New York city May 11, 1920, from the effects of influenza contracted in Savannah, Ga., where he had spent the winter. He is survived by a daughter, Mildred, and a son, William Mead Howells, both of New York; two sisters, Mrs. Achille Frechette and Miss Aurelia Howells, both of Ottawa, Canada, and a brother, S. D. Howells of Washington, D. C. The funeral services were held in the Church of the Ascension in New York on May 12, and the burial was in Cambridge, Mass., where he had done much of his literary work.

Mr. Howells was born in Martins Ferry, O., March 1, 1837, so that he was 83 years old at the time of his death. He contributed to many newspapers and magazines, writing essays, criticisms, poems and editorials, and for a time was the editor of the Atlantic Monthly. But his fame rests chiefly upon his novels, of which he produced many. Among the best known of these were "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "The Lady of the Aroostook," "The Quality of Mercy," "The Coast of Bohemia," "A Traveler from Altruria," "The Landlord at Lion's Head" and "Venetian Life." The last named book was written while he was United States consul at Venice, he having been appointed to that position by President Lincoln in 1861.

LARGEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD.

The largest reflecting telescope in the world is that at the Canadian government laboratory on Little Sanitch hill, six miles from Victoria, B. C., the objective having a measurement of seventy-two inches. The largest refracting telescope is that at the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. It has an object glass measuring forty inches. The glass for the Canadian telescope was made in Belgium and polished in Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233, and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act; hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The following shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census. Date.	Ratio.
1910—Aug. 8, 1911	211,877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901	194,182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891	173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882	151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872	131,425
1860—May 23, 1850	127,381
1850—May 23, 1850	93,423
1840—June 25, 1842	70,680
1830—May 22, 1832	47,700
1820—May 7, 1822	40,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811	35,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802	33,000
1790—April 14, 1792	33,000
....—Constitution, 1789	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789.
Alabama	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	....	....	....
Arizona	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....
California	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	....	....	....
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	....	....	....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	8	8	8	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	....
Louisiana	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	....	....	....
Maine	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	....	....	....
Maryland	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massach'ts	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	....	....	....
Missouri	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	....	....	....	....
Montana	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	6	6	3	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hamp're	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
N. Carolina	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
N. Dakota	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	....	....
Oklahoma	8	*5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
S. Carolina	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
S. Dakota	3	2	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	....
Texas	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	....
Virginia	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	5	3	2	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia	6	5	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	....	5	1	1	....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

President and Vice-President.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.*John Adams.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789 E. Randolph.....1794 T. Pickering.....1795	Alex. Hamilton..1789 Oliver Wolcott..1795	Henry Knox...1789 T. Pickering...1795 Jas. McHenry..1796
John Adams.....Thomas Jefferson..1797	T. Pickering.....1797 John Marshall...1800	Oliver Wolcott...1797 Samuel Dexter..1801	Jas. McHenry..1797 John Marshall.1800 Sam'l Dexter..1800 R. Griswold....1801
*Thomas Jefferson..Aaron Burr.....1801 *George Clinton....1805	James Madison..1801	Samuel Dexter..1801 Albert Gallatin..1801	H. Dearborn...1801
*James Madison.....†George Clinton....1809 Elbridge Gerry.....1813	Robert Smith....1809 James Monroe...1811	Albert Gallatin..1809 G. W. Campbell..1814 A. J. Dallas.....1814 W. H. Crawford.1816	Wm. Eustis....1809 J. Armstrong..1813 James Monroe.1814 W.H.Crawford 1815
*James Monroe.....*D. D. Tompkins...1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.1817	Isaac Shelby...1817 Geo. Graham..1817 J. C. Calhoun..1817
John Q. Adams.....*John C. Calhoun..1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush....1825	Jas. Barbour...1825 Peter B.Porter.1828
*Andrew Jackson....‡John C. Calhoun..1829 Martin Van Buren.1833	M. Van Buren....1829 E. Livingston....1831 Louis McLane....1833 John Forsyth....1834	Sam. D. Ingham.1829 Louis McLane....1831 W. J. Duane.....1833 Roger B. Taney..1833 Levi Woodbury..1834	John H. Eaton.1829 Lewis Cass.....1831 B. F. Butler.....1837
Martin Van Buren...R. M. Johnson.....1837	John Forsyth... 1837	Levi Woodbury..1837	Joel R.Poinsett1837
†Wm. H. Harrison...John Tyler..... 1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler..... 1841	Daniel Webster..1841 Hugh S. Legare..1843 Abel P. Upshur..1843 John C. Calhoun.1844	Thos. Ewing.....1841 Walter Forward.1841 John C. Spencer..1843 Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	John Bell.....1841 John McLean..1841 J. C. Spencer...1841 Jas. M. Porter..1843 Wm. Wilkins..1844
James K. Polk.....George M. Dallas..1845	James Buchanan1845	Robt. J. Walker.1845	Wm. L. Marcy.1845
†Zachary Taylor.....Millard Fillmore..1849	John M. Clayton.1849	Wm.M.Meredith1849	G.W.Crawford.1849
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster..1850 Edward Everett..1852	Thomas Corwin..1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
Franklin Pierce.....†William R. King..1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis 1853
James Buchanan... J. C. Breckinridge..1857	Lewis Cass.....1857 J. S. Black.....1860	Howell Cobb.....1857 Philip F.Thomas.1860 John A. Dix.....1861	John B. Floyd..1857 Joseph Holt....1861
*†Abraham Lincoln..Hannibal Hamlin..1861 Andrew Johnson...1865	W. H. Seward....1861	Salmon P. Chase.1861 W. P. Fessenden.1864 Hugh McCulloch.1865	S. Cameron.....1861 E. M. Stanton..1862
Andrew Johnson..... 1865	W. H. Seward....1865	HughMcCulloch.1865	E. M. Stanton..1865 U. S. Grant.....1867 L. Thomas.....1868 J. M. Schofield.1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....Schuyler Colfax ...1869 †Henry Wilson.....1873	E. B.Washburne.1869 Hamilton Fish...1869	Geo. S. Boutwell. 1869 W.A.Richardson.1873 Benj. H. Bristow.1874 Lot M. Morrill...1876	J. A. Rawlins..1869 W. T. Sherman..1869 W.W. Belknap.1869 Alphonso Taft.1876 J. D. Cameron.1876
Rutherford B.Hayes.Wm. A. Wheeler...1877	W. M. Evarts....1877	John Sherman...1877	G. W. McCrary.1877 Alex. Ramsey..1879
†James A. Garfield..Chester A. Arthur..1881	James G. Blaine.1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln. .1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger...1881 W. Q. Gresham..1884 Hugh McCulloch.1884	R. T. Lincoln...1881
Grover Cleveland....†T.A.Hendricks....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.1885	Daniel Manning.1885 Chas.S.Fairchild.1887	W. C. Endicott.1885
Benjamin Harrison..Levi P. Morton.....1889	James G. Blaine.1889 John W. Foster..1892	Wm. Windom....1889 Charles Foster...1891	R. Proctor.....1889 S. B. Elkins....1891
Grover Cleveland....Adlai E. Stevenson1893	W. Q. Gresham...1893 Richard Olney...1895	John G. Carlisle..1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
*†William McKinley.†Garret A. Hobart..1897 TheodoreRoosevelt1901	John Sherman...1897 Wm. R. Day.....1897 John Hay.....1898	Lyman J. Gage ..1897	R. A. Alger.....1897 Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901 Chas.W. Fairbanks1905	John Hay†.....1901 Elihu Root.....1905 Robert Bacon....1909	Lyman J. Gage..1901 Leslie M. Shaw..1902 G. B. Cortelyou..1907	Elihu Root.....1901 Wm. H. Taft...1904 Luke E.Wright1908
William H. Taft.....†James S. Sherman.1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J.M.Dickinson.1909 H. L. Stimson..1911
*Woodrow Wilson....*Thos. R. Marshall 1913	Wm. J. Bryan....1913 Robert Lansing..1915 BainbridgeColby1920	W. G. McAdoo....1913 Carter Glass.....1918 D. F. Houston ...1920	L. M. Garrison.1913 N. D. Baker....1916

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.	Postmaster-general.	Attorney-general.	Other members.
	Established March 3, 1849.	Samuel Osgood....1789 Timothy Pickering1791 Jos. Habersham....1795	E. Randolph.....1789 Wm. Bradford...1794 Charles Lee.....1795	Secretary of agriculture.
Benj. Stoddert.....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee.....1797 Theo. Parsons...1801	Established Feb. 11, 1889.
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith.....1801 J. Crowninshield...1805		Jos. Habersham...1801 Gideon Granger...1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801 Robt. Smith.....1805 J. Breckinridge...1805 C. A. Rodney.....1807	N. J. Colman.1889 J. M. Rusk ..1889 J. S. Morton.1893 J. Wilson.....1897
Paul Hamilton ....1809 William Jones.....1813 B.W.Crowninshield.'14		Gideon Granger...1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1814	C. A. Rodney.....1809 Wm. Pinckney...1811 William Rush....1814	J. Wilson.....1901 J. Wilson.....1909 D.F.Houston.1913
B.W.Crowninshield.'17 Smith Thompson..1818 S. L. Southard.....1823		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1817 John McLean.....1823	William Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	E. T. Meredith.....1920
S. L. Southard.....1825		John McLean.....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch.....1829 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson.1834		Wm. T. Barry.....1829 Amos Kendall.....1835	John M. Berrien.1829 Roger B. Taney..1831 B. F. Butler.....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson.1837		Amos Kendall ....1837 John M. Niles.....1840	B. F. Butler.....1837 Felix Grundy....1838 H. D. Gilpin.....1840	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E. Badger..1841 Abel P. Upshur..1841 David Henshaw...1843 Thomas W.Gilmer.1844 John Y. Mason. ...1844		Francis Granger...1841 C. A. Wickliffe.....1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841 Hugh S. Legare..1841 John Nelson.....1843	
George Bancroft...1845 John Y. Mason.....1846		Cave Johnson 1845	John Y. Mason...1845 Nathan Clifford..1846 Isaac Toucey.....1848	
William B.Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Jacob Collamer.....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	
William A. Graham.'50 John P. Kennedy..1852	Thomas A.Pearce..1850 T. M. T. McKennon1850 A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard...1852	J. J. Crittenden .1850	
James C. Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland..1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing ..1853	Secretary of commerce and labor.
Isaac Toucey 1857	Jacob Thompson..1857	Aaron V. Brown. ..1857 Joseph Holt.....1859	J. S. Black.....1857 Edw. M. Stanton.1860	Established Feb. 14, 1903.
Gideon Welles.....1861	Caleb B. Smith.....1861 John P. Usher.....1863	Montgomery Blair.1861 William Dennison 1864	Edward Bates. 1861 Titian J. Coffey..1863 James Speed.....1864	George B. Cortelyou.....1903 Victor H. Metcalf.....1904-6 O. S. Straus.1907-9
Gideon Welles 1865	John P. Usher.....1865 James Harlan.....1865 O. H. Browning....1866	William Dennison.1865 A. W. Randall.....1866	James Speed.....1865 Henry Stanbery..1866 Wm. M. Evarts...1868	Chas. Nagel..1909
Adolph E. Borie...1869 George M. Robeson1869	Jacob D. Cox.....1869 Columbus Delano..1870 Zach Chandler.....1875	J. A. J. Creswell...1869 Jas. W. Marshall...1874 Marshall Jewell..1874 James N. Tyner. 1876	E. R. Hoar.....1869 A. T. Ackerman. 1870 Geo. H. Williams 1871 Edw. Pierrepont..1875 Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W. Thompson..1877 Nathan Goff, Jr....1881	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key.....1877 Horace Maynard..1880	Chas. Devens.....1877	(Department divided, 1913.)
W. H. Hunt.....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.....1881	T. L. James.....1881	W. MacVeagh.....1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M.Teller....1881	T. O. Howe.....1881 W. Q. Gresham.....1883 Frank Hatton.....1884	B. H. Brewster..1881	
W. C. Whitney.....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.....1885 Wm. F. Vilas.....1888	Wm. F. Vilas.. ....1885 D.M.Dickinson.....1888	A. H. Garland ..1885	Secretary of commerce.
Benj. F. Tracy.....1889	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Wanamaker.....1889	W. H. H. Miller .1889	William C.Redfield.....1913
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Hoke Smith.....1893 D. R. Francis.....1896	W. S. Bissell.....1893 W. L. Wilson.....1895	R. Olney.....1893 J. Harmon.....1895	Joshua W. Alexander.1919
John D. Long.....1897	C. N. Bliss.....1897 E.A.Hitchcock.....1899	James A. Gary.....1897 Chas. E. Smith.....1898	J. McKenna.....1897 J. W. Griggs.....1897 P. C. Knox.....1901	
John D. Long.....1901 Wm. H. Moody.....1902 Paul Morton.....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905 Victor H. Metcalf.1907 T. H. Newberry...1908	E.A.Hitchcock.....1901 J. R. Garfield.....1907	Chas. E. Smith.....1901 Henry C. Payne...1902 Robt. J. Wynne.....1904 G.B.Cortelyou.....1905 G. von L. Meyer..1907	P. C. Knox .....1901 W. H. Moody.....1904 C. J Bonaparte..1907	Secretary of labor. Established March 4, 1913.
G. von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909 W. L. Fisher.....1911	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G. W. Wickersh'm1909	William B. Wilson.....1913
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane.....1913 J. B. Payne 1920	A. S. Burleson 1913	J. C. McReynolds.1913 Thos. W. Gregory.1914 A. M. Palmer.... '21	

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1916).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.
Alabama	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D	D.	D.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
Arkansas	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	D.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Connecticut	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Delaware	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	W.	D.	D.	....	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Kentucky	D	N. R.	W.	W	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R
Maryland	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Massachusetts	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D	R.
Michigan	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D	D.	R.	R.	D	D
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
New York	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Rhode Island	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Vermont	R.	A. M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R	Pr.	D.
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	D.	R.
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R	D.	R
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R	D	D.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from $7 to $18, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, nonirrigable and nontimbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage growing purposes.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1916).

YR.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per-cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson	Democrat.	647,231	55.97	178
1828	Adams	Federal	509,097	44.03	83
1832	Jackson	Democrat.	687,502	54.96	219
1832	Clay	Whig	530,189	42.39	49
1832	Floyd	Whig	33,108	2.65	11
1832	Wirt	Anti-M			7
1836	Van Buren	Democrat.	761,549	50.83	170
1836	Harrison	Whig			73
1836	White	Whig	736,656	49.17	26
1836	Webster	Whig			14
1836	Mangum	Whig			11
1840	Van Buren	Democrat.	1,128,702	46.82	60
1840	Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	52.89	234
1840	Birney	Liberty	7,059	.39	.....
1844	Polk	Democrat.	1,337,243	49.55	170
1844	Clay	Whig	1,299,068	48.14	105
1844	Birney	Liberty	62,300	2.31	.....
1848	Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	47.36	163
1848	Cass	Democrat.	1,220,544	42.50	107
1848	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.14	.....
1852	Pierce	Democrat.	1,601,474	51.03	254
1852	Scott	Whig	1,380,678	43.99	42
1852	Hale	Free Soil	156,149	4.98	.....
1856	Buchanan	Democrat.	1,838,169	45.34	174
1856	Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	33.09	114
1856	Fillmore	American	874,534	21.57	8
1860	Douglas	Democrat.	1,375,157	29.40	12
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat.	845,763	18.08	72
1860	Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180
1860	Bell	Union	589,581	12.61	39
1864	McClellan	Democrat.	1,808,725	41.94	21
1864	Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216
1868	Seymour	Democrat.	2,709,613	47.33	80
1868	Grant	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214
1872	Greeley	Democrat.	2,834,079	43.83	*66
1872	O'Conor	Ind. Dem	29,408	.45	.....
1872	Grant	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292
1872	Black	T'mpera'ce	5,608	.09	.....
1876	Tilden	Democrat.	4,284,885	50.94	184
1876	Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	47.95	185
1876	Cooper	Greenback.	81,740	.97	.....
1876	Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.11	.....
1876	Walker	American	2,636	.03	.....
1880	Hancock	Democrat.	4,442,035	48.23	155
1880	Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214
1880	Weaver	Greenback.	307,306	3.34	.....
1880	Dow	Prohibition	10,487	.11	.....
1880	Phelps	American	707	.01	.....
1884	Cleveland	Democrat.	4,911,017	48.89	219
1884	Blaine	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1884	Butler	Greenback.	133,825	1.33	.....
1884	St. John	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	.....
1888	Cleveland	Democrat	5,540,050	48.66	168
1888	Harrison	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1888	Streeter	Union Lab	146,897	1.29	.....
1888	Fisk	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	.....
1888	Cawdrey	United Lab	2,808	.03	.....
1892	Cleveland	Democrat	5,554,414	46.04	277
1892	Harrison	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1892	Bidwell	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	.....
1892	Weaver	People's	1,027,329	8.51	22
1892	Wing	Socialist	21,164	.19	.....
1896	McKinley	Republican	7,035,638	50.88	271
1896	Bryan	Democrat	6,467,946	46.77	176
1896	Levering	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	.....
1896	Bentley	National	13,969	.10	.....
1896	Matchett	Soc. Labor	36,454	.27	.....
1896	Palmer	Nat. Dem.	131,529	.95	.....
1900	McKinley	Republican	7,219,530	51.69	292
1900	Bryan	Democrat	6,358,071	45.51	155
1900	Woolley	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	.....
1900	Barker	People's	50,232	.37	.....
1900	Debs	Soc. Dem	94,768	.67	.....
1900	Malloney	Soc. Lab	32,751	.23	.....
1900	Leonard	United Chr	518	.00	.....
1900	Ellis	Union R	5,098	.04	.....
1904	Roosevelt	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1904	Parker	Democrat	5,084,491	37.60	140
1904	Swallow	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	.....
1904	Debs	Socialist	402,460	2.98	.....
1904	Watson	People's	114,753	.85	.....
1904	Corregan	Soc. Lab	33,724	.25	.....
1904	Holcomb	Continental	830	.00	.....
1908	Taft	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1908	Bryan	Democrat	6,409,106	43.05	162
1908	Chafin	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	.....
1908	Debs	Socialist	420,820	2.83	.....
1908	Watson	People's	28,131	.19	.....
1908	Hisgen	Ind p'nd'ce	83,562	.56	.....
1908	Gillhaus	Soc. Lab	13,825	.10	.....
1908	Turney	Untd. Chr	461	.00	.....
1912	Wilson	Democrat	6,286,214	41.82	435
1912	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1912	Taft	Republican	3,483,922	23.17	8
1912	Debs	Socialist	897,011	5.97	.....
1912	Chafin	Prohibition	208,923	1.39	.....
1912	Reimer	Soc Lab	29,079	.20	.....
1916	Wilson	Democrat	9,129,606	49.28	277
1916	Hughes	Republican	8,538,221	46.07	254
1916	Hanly	Prohibition	220,506	1.19	.....
1916	Benson	Socialist	585,113	3.16	.....
1916	Reimer	Soc.-Labor	13,403	.07	.....
1916		Progressive	41,894	.23	.....

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality. Republican.	Plurality. Democratic.	Total vote.
1828	.....	138.134	1,156.328
1832	.....	157,313	1,250.799
1836	.....	24,893	1,498,205
1840	146,315*	.....	2,410.778
1844	.....	38,175	2,698.611
1848	139,557*	.....	2,871.928
1852	.....	220.796	3.138.301
1856	.....	496,905	4.053.967
1860	491.195	.....	4.676.863
1864	407.342	.....	4,024.792
1868	305,458	.....	5.724.684
1872	762.991	.....	6,466.165
1876	.....	250,935	8.412.733
1880	7.018	.....	9.209.588
1884	.....	62,683	10.044.985
1888	.....	95.713	11.384.216
1892	.....	363.612	12.064.767
1896	567,692	.....	13.827.212
1900	861.459	.....	13.970.134
1904	2.544.343	.....	13.524.349
1908	1.269.900	.....	†14.887.594
1912	.....	2.160.194	15.031.169
1916	.....	591,385	18.528.743

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Based on census of 1910.

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4		
Nebraska	8	Total	531
		Nec. to choice	266

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area. Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819..	2,138,093	51,998	Mobile	1702	French	10	12
Alaska Territory	†July 27, 1868..	64,356	590,884	Sitka	1801	Russians	‡1	.....
Arizona	June 20, 1910..	204,354	113,956	Tucson	1580	Spaniards	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836..	1,574,449	53,335	Ark'nsas Post	1685	French	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850..	2,377,549	158,297	San Diego	1769	Spaniards	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876...	799 024	103,948	Near Denver.	1858	Americans	4	6
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788...	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor	1635	Puritans	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787...	202.322	2,370	C. Henlopen	1627	Swedes	1	3
District of Columbia	†July 16, 1790..	331.069	70	.....	1660	English	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845.	752.619	58,666	St. Augustine	1565	Spaniards	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2. 1788...	2,609.121	59,265	Savannah	1733	English	12	14
Guam Colony	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	9,000	150	Agana	.....	Spaniards	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	†April 30, 1900.	191.909	6,449	.....	.....	.....	‡1	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890...	325.594	83,888	Cœur d'Alene	1842	Americans	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818...	5,638.591	56,655	Kaskaskia	1720	French	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816..	2,700.876	36,354	Vincennes	1730	.....	13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845.	2,224,771	56,147	Burlington	1788	French	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861..	1.690,949	82,158	.....	1831	Americans	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792...	2.289,905	40,598	Lexington	1765	From Va	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812..	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville	1699	French	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820.	742,371	33,040	Bristol	1624	English	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788.	1.295,346	12,327	St. Mary's	1634	English	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788..	3,366,413	8,266	Plymouth	1620	Puritans	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837.	2.810,173	57,980	Near Detroit.	1650	French	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858..	2,075,708	84,682	St. Peter's R.	1805	Americans.	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817..	1.797,114	46,865	Natchez	1716	From S. C.	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821.	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis	1764	French	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889...	376,053	146,997	.....	1809	Americans	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867.	1,192,214	77,520	Bellevue	1847	Americans	6	8
Nevada	*Oct. 13, 1864..	81,875	110,690	Genoa	1850	Americans	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788..	430,572	9,341	‡‡Dover	1623	Puritans	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787..	2,537,167	8,224	Bergen	1620	Swedes	12	14
New Mexico	June 20, 1910..	327,301	122,634	Santa Fe	1537	Spaniards	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788..	9,113.614	49,204	Manhattan I.	1614	Dutch	43	45
North Carolina	*Nov. 21, 1789..	2,206,287	52,426	Albemarle	1650	English	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	577,056	70,837	Pembina	1780	French	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802..	4.767.121	41.040	Marietta	1788	Americans	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907..	1,657,155	70.057	.....	1889	Americans	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859..	672,765	96,699	Astoria	1810	Americans	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787..	7,665,111	45,126	Delaware R.	1682	English	36	38
Philippines	**Nov. 28, 1898.	7,635,426	114,000	Manila	1570	Spaniards	.....	.....
Porto Rico	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	1,118,012	3,435	Caparra	1510	Spaniards	††1	.....
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790..	542.610	1,248	Providence	1636	English	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23. 1788..	1,515,400	30,989	Port Royal	1670	Huguenots	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	583.888	77,615	Sioux Falls	1856	Americans	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796...	2,184,789	42,022	Ft. Loudon	1757	English	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29. 1845..	3,896.542	265,896	Matagorda B.	1686	French	18	20
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896...	373,351	84,990	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791..	355,956	9,564	Ft. Dummer	1764	English	2	4
Virginia	*June 26, 1788..	2,061,612	42,627	Jamestown	1607	English	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11. 1889..	1.141,990	69.127	Astoria	1811	Americans	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862..	1,221,119	24,170	Wheeling	1774	English	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848...	2,333,860	56,066	Green Bay	1670	French	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890..	145,531	97,914	Ft. Laramie	1834	Americans	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. ¶Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
2	1791-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.)	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
4-5	1795-99	J. Dayton (N. J.)	1760	1824
6	1799-01	T. Sedgwick (Mass.)	1746	1813
7-9	1801-07	N. Macon (N. C.)	1757	1837
10-11	1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.)	1750	1821
12-13	1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
16	1820-21	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
17	1821-23	P. P. Barbour (Va.)	1783	1841
18	1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
19	1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.)	1784	1857
23	1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.)	1797	1869
24-25	1835-39	J. K. Polk (Tenn.)	1795	1849
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.)	1809	1887
27	1841-43	John White (Ky.)	1805	1845
28	1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.)	1805	1848
29	1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.)	1799	1850
30	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.)	1809	1894
31	1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.)	1815	1868
32-33	1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.)	1800	1859
34	1856-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.)	1816	1894
35	1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.)	1822	1873
36	1860-61	W. Pennington (N. J.)	1796	1862
37	1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.)	1823	1907
38-40	1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.)	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.)	1830	1893
44	1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.)	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	S. J. Randall (Pa.)	1828	1890
47	1881-83	J. W. Keifer (O.)	1836	....
48-50	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle (Ky.)	1835	1910
51	1889-91	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
52-53	1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.)	1845	1896
54-55	1895-99	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
56-57	1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Ia.)	1840	1906
58-61	1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.)	1836	....
62-65	1911-19	Champ Clark (Mo.)	1850	....
66	1919-21	F. H. Gillett (Mass.)	1851	....

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24: Winfield S. Hancock and Wm. H. English.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.

1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.

1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and A. H. Love.

1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.

1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.

1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.

1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thos. E. Watson and Thos. H. Tibbles.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
Socialist-Democratic Party of America; Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)

1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)

1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman.
Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker; Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes.
Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.
Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith.
Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; A. E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

1920—Republican: Chicago, June 8-12; Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge.
Democratic: San Francisco, June 28-July 6; James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Socialist: New York, May 8-15; Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman.
Farmer-Labor: Chicago, July 11-14; Parley P. Christensen and Max S. Hayes.
Single-Tax: Chicago, July 9-14; Robert C. Macauley and R. C. Barnum.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS (1920).

REPUBLICAN.

Held in Coliseum, Chicago, June 8-12.

*Officers.**

Chairman—Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.
Secretary—Lafayette B. Gleason, New York.
Assistant Secretaries—Richard J. Beamish, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Maine; Harry Giovanolli, Kentucky; Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Fred Wilson, Missouri; Mrs. Colie A. Morgan, Kansas.
Chairman Committee on Resolutions—James E. Watson, Indiana.
Sergeant at Arms—Edward P. Thayer, Indiana.
Chief Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Guy V. Howard, Minnesota.
Second Assistant Sergeant at Arms—McGinnis Hatfield, West Virginia.
Chief Doorkeeper—Gen. James A. Ryan, Illinois.
Parliamentarian—Lehr Fess, Ohio.
Official Reporters—Herman A. Phillips, New York; George L. Hart, Virginia.
Reading Clerks—Dennis E. Alward, Michigan; Fred Davis, Iowa.
Chaplains—Bishop Charles W. Woodcock, Episcopalian, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. John Timothy Stone, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.; James Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Johnston Myers, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop Thomas F. Nicholson, Methodist, Chicago; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Jewish, Chicago; the Rev. Alpheus McWhorter, Episcopalian, Chicago.
Number of Delegates—984; necessary to a choice, 493.
Woman Delegates—25; woman alternates, 127.
*Temporary and permanent.

Candidates Presented.

For President—Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; nominating speech made by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas; seconded by Frank Knox of New Hampshire and Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson of New York.
Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois; nominating speech made by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois; seconded by Charles E. Pickett of Iowa, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns of Illinois and Gov. E. P. Morrow of Kentucky.
Senator Hiram Johnson of California; nominating speech made by Charles S. Wheeler of California; seconded by Congressman Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, Richard Doherty of New Jersey, Charles P. O'Neil of Michigan and Mrs. Katherine P. Edson of California.
Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts; nominating speech made by Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts; seconded by Mrs. Alexandra C. Pfeifer of the same state.
Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina; nominating speech made by Marion Butler of North Carolina.
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York; nominating speech made by Ogden Mills of New York; seconded by Helen Varick Boswell of the same state.
Herbert C. Hoover of California; nominating speech made by Nathan A. Miller of New York; seconded by Mrs. James W. Morrisson of Illinois.
Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio; nominating speech made by Frank B. Willis of Ohio; seconded by R. B. Creager of Texas.
Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania; nominating speech made by Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania; seconded by William I. Schaeffer of the same state.
Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington; nominated by George H. Walker of Washington; seconded by Jules H. Bache of the same state.
Senator Howard Sutherland of West Virginia; nominating speech made by Joseph M. Sander of West Virginia; seconded by John Marshall of the same state.
Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin; no nominating speech made.
For Vice-President—Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin; nominated by Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois.
Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts; nominated by Judge Wallace McCamant of Oregon.
Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas; name presented by Kansas delegation.
Col. Henry J. Anderson of Virginia; name presented by Virginia delegation.

Nominees.

For President—Warren G. Harding of Ohio; nominated on the tenth ballot.
For Vice-President—Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts; nominated on the first ballot.

Convention Proceedings.

The republican national convention of 1920 was held in the Coliseum, Chicago, beginning June 8 and ending June 12. Seven sessions were held—one on Tuesday, June 8, one on Wednesday, June 9, two on Thursday, June 10, one on Friday, June 11, and two on Saturday, June 12. Much time was consumed in agreeing upon a platform and presenting the names of the various candidates for the presidency. Then ten ballots had to be taken before a choice was made for the chief office. Only one ballot was required to nominate a candidate for the vice-presidency. The hall, which had been arranged to seat 12,000 persons, was filled at each session, with thousands unable to gain admittance.

Presidential preference primaries, test ballots and general campaign work for delegates had brought a number of candidates prominently before the public. These included Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, widely known on account of his military record and his friendship with Theodore Roosevelt; Frank O. Lowden, governor of Illinois, noted for his administrative ability and his patriotic work during the world war, and Hiram Johnson, United States senator from California, opponent of the league of nations and generally looked upon as leader of the radical wing of the republican party. These candidiates were often referred to in the convention gossip as the "big three." Many others had been more or less prominently mentioned for the presidency, but were spoken of as "dark horses." The most prominent among them were Herbert C. Hoover, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, William C. Sproul and Nicholas M. Butler.

On the eve of the convention Hiram Johnson addressed a large assemblage in the Auditorium theater, denying that he was a radical, attacking the profiteers and assailing the league of nations. Many of the California senator's audience belonged to the Thompson-Lundin faction in Chicago who were seeking to force upon the convention a platform conforming to Mayor Thompson's general policy with regard to the war with Germany—a policy not looked upon with favor by many outside of Chicago. It may be added that on the same evening Mayor Thompson failed of re-election as the Illinois member of the republican national committee, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman being chosen instead by a decisive vote.

The feature of the opening session of the convention on Tuesday, June 8, was the "keynote speech" of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, the temporary chairman. It

consisted mainly of an arraignment of President Wilson's administration, which the speaker denounced as un-American and perilous to the republic. He also criticized the democratic policy with regard to Mexico, the high cost of living, the railroads and especially the failure to end the technical state of war with Germany. Aside from the delivery of this speech the business of the session was of a routine nature. The second session on Wednesday, June 9, was brief, as the committee on platform was not ready to report. The reports of the committees on credentials, rules and permanent organization were presented and adopted. The adoption of the rules committee report assured women of an equal voice in republican party councils. The temporary organization of the convention was made permanent. Chauncey M. Depew made a witty speech and Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Kansas spoke briefly on republican ideals and the determination of American womanhood to uphold them.

In the meantime the committee on resolutions, of which Senator James E. Watson of Indiana had been made chairman, was in session day and night in an effort to reach an agreement on the league of nations plank in the platform. The followers of Senator Hiram Johnson, Senator William E. Borah and of other outspoken opponents of the treaty of Versailles said there would be a bolt and a third party if the league of nations was indorsed even in principle. Many desired such an indorsement with the proper reservations. What was mainly desired by the men actually in charge of the convention was approval of the course taken by the republicans in the United States senate in insisting upon reservations and in opposing President Wilson's treaty policies. An agreement in the nature of a compromise was finally reached early on the morning of Thursday, June 10, but the platform was not ready for presentation at the forenoon session on that day. The convention, after a session lasting only seven minutes, adjourned until 4 p. m. The delegates then met and adopted the platform without debate or change. [The text of this document will be found on another page in this volume.] Delegate Edwin J. Gross of Wisconsin presented a minority resolution, but it was rejected. It represented the views of the La-Follette-Johnson radical faction.

On Friday, June 11, the convention held a session lasting from 9:50 a. m., to 7. p. m. All the speeches nominating candidates for the presidency were made and four ballots taken before adjournment. As had been foreseen, no one candidate received enough votes to win. Mayor Thompson and Corporation Counsel Samuel Ettelson of Chicago resigned as delegates at large from Illinois in order to avoid voting for Gov. Lowden according to the instructions. Senator Borah announced that he would refuse to support Gen. Wood or Gov. Lowden if either was nominated.

It became known early on Saturday morning that the so called senatorial clique had agreed to use every effort to secure the nomination of Senator Harding for the presidency before the day was ended. The plan succeeded and the candidates for whom the people had expressed their preference at the state primaries went down to defeat. Four ballots were taken at the morning session of the convention with Wood and Lowden running on almost even terms. Johnson led Harding on the fifth and sixth ballots, but on the seventh and eighth Harding began to show strength and it was freely predicted that he would finally win. After the recess the ninth ballot showed him in the lead, with Wood second and Lowden third. The governor of Illinois had already released his delegates and Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania did the same a little later and on the tenth ballot Harding was made the choice of the convention by a decisive majority.

The vice-presidential nomination was disposed of quickly. The delegates were tired and anxious to get away before Sunday. Only two candidates were considered seriously. These were Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts and Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin. The former was nominated on the first ballot by almost identically the same vote as that which brought victory to Senator Harding.

Delegates by States.

Alabama	14	New Mexico	6
Arizona	6	New York	88
Arkansas	13	North Carolina	22
California	26	North Dakota	10
Colorado	12	Ohio	48
Connecticut	14	Oklahoma	20
Delaware	6	Oregon	10
Florida	8	Pennsylvania	76
Georgia	17	Rhode Island	10
Idaho	8	South Carolina	11
Illinois	58	South Dakota	10
Indiana	30	Tennessee	20
Iowa	26	Texas	23
Kansas	20	Utah	8
Kentucky	26	Vermont	8
Louisiana	12	Virginia	15
Maine	12	Washington	14
Maryland	16	West Virginia	16
Massachusetts	35	Wisconsin	26
Michigan	30	Wyoming	6
Minnesota	24	Alaska	2
Mississippi	12	Dist. Columbia	2
Missouri	36	Hawaii	2
Montana	8	Philippines	2
Nebraska	16	Porto Rico	2
Nevada	6		
New Hampshire	8	Totals	984
New Jersey	28		

For President—First Ballot.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.	Hard-ing.
Alabama	4	6	3	1
Arizona	6	...	...	...
Arkansas	6	6	...	1
California	...	...	26	...
Colorado	9	2	...	1
Connecticut	...	14	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...
Florida	4½	2½	...	1
Georgia	8	9	...	...
Idaho	5	...	1	...
Illinois	14	41	3	...
Indiana	22	...	8	...
Iowa	...	26	...	...
Kansas	14	6	...	...
Kentucky	...	20	1	2
Louisiana	3	3	1	2
Maine	11	...	...	...
Maryland	16	...	...	...
Massachusetts	7	...	...	...
Michigan	...	...	30	...
Minnesota	19	3	2	...
Mississippi	4½	2	2	1½
Missouri	4½	18	3	5
Montana	...	...	8	...
Nebraska	3	...	13	...
Nevada	2	1½	2	...
New Hampshire	8	...	...	...
New Jersey	17	...	11	...
New Mexico	6	...	...	...
New York	10	2	...	2
North Carolina	...	...	1	...
North Dakota	2	...	8	...
Ohio	9	...	...	39
Oklahoma	½	18½	...	...
Oregon	1	...	9	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.	Hard-ing.
Rhode Island	10	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	8	...	1
South Dakota	10	...	...	...
Tennessee	20	...	...	...
Texas	8½	5	1½	5
Utah	5	2	...	1
Vermont	8	...	...	...
Virginia	3	12	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	1	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	3	...	3
Alaska	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	2	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2	...	...	...
Porto Rico	1	1	...	...
Total	287½	211½	133½	65½

Poindexter—Louisiana, 1; New York, 1; Washington, 14; Wyoming, 2; Hawaii, 2. Total, 20.

Hoover—Maine, 1; Nevada, ½; New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 5½.

Du Pont—Delaware, 6; Louisiana, 1. Total, 7.

LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.

Borah—Idaho, 2.

Pritchard—North Carolina, 21.

Warren—Texas, 1.

Sutherland—West Virginia, 16; Missouri, 1. Total, 17.

Sproul—Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3½; Pennsylvania, 76; Texas, ½. Total, 84.

Butler—Kentucky, 1; New York, 68; Texas, ½. Total, 69½.

Coolidge—Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 28; New York, 2; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 1. Total, 34.

Second Ballot.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.	Hard-ing.
Alabama	4	6	3	1
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	2½	10½	....	....
California	...	....	26	....
Colorado	9	2	....	1
Connecticut	...	13	1	....
Florida	5½	2½	....	....
Georgia	8	9	....	....
Idaho	5	1	1	....
Illinois	...	41	17	....
Indiana	22	....	8	....
Iowa	...	26	....	....
Kansas	14	6	....	....
Kentucky	...	26	....	....
Louisiana	3	6	....	2
Maine	11	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	7	....	....	....
Michigan	...	....	30	....
Minnesota	19	3	2	....
Mississippi	5½	3½	1	1
Missouri	5	19	3	5½
Montana	...	....	8	....
Nebraska	5	....	11	....
Nevada	2	1½	2	....
New Jersey	17	....	11	....
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	19	16	4	2
North Carolina	2	10	....	....
North Dakota	3	1	6	....
Ohio	9	....	....	39
Oklahoma	2	18	....	....
Oregon	1	....	9	....
Pennsylvania	...	....	....	....
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	...	10	....	1
South Dakota	10	....	....	....
Tenneseee	17	2	1	....
Texas	9	7½	1	4½
Utah	5	2	....	1
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	3	12	....	....
Wisconsin	1	....	....	....
Wyoming	3	3	....	....
Alaska	1	1	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	...	....	1	1
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	1	1	....	....
Totals	289½	259½	146	59

Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14. Total, 15.

Hoover—Maine, 1; Nevada, ½; New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 5½.

Du Pont—Delaware, 6; Mississippi, 1. Total, 7.

LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.

Borah—Idaho, 1.

Pritchard—North Carolina, 10.

Knox—Pennsylvania, 1.

Sutherland—West Virginia, 15.

Sproul—Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 2½; Pennsylvania, 75. Total, 78½.

Butler—New York, 40; Texas, 1. Total, 41.

Coolidge—Massachusetts, 28; Missouri, 1; New York, 3. Total, 32.

Third Ballot.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.	Hard-ing.
Alabama	4	6	4	...
Arizona	6	....	....	...
Arkansas	2½	10½	....	...
California	...	....	26	...
Colorado	9	2	....	1
Connecticut	...	13	1	...
Delaware	...	1	....	2
Florida	5½	2½	....	...
Georgia	8	9	....	...
Idaho	5	1	1	...
Illinois	...	41	17	...
Indiana	18	2	8	2
Iowa	...	26	....	...
Kansas	14	6	....	...
Kentucky	...	26	....	...
Louisiana	3	6	....	2
Maine	11	....	....	...
Maryland	16	....	....	...
Massachusetts	13	....	....	...
Michigan	...	....	30	...
Minnesota	17	6	1	...
Mississippi	6½	3½	....	2
Missouri	4½	20	4	3
Montana	...	....	8	...
Nebraska	6	....	10	...
Nevada	2	1½	2	...
New Hampshire	8	....	....	...
New Jersey	17	....	11	...
New Mexico	6	....	....	...
New York	23	26	5	2
North Carolina	2	15	4	...
North Dakota	3	1	....	6
Ohio	9	....	....	39
Oklahoma	2	18	....	...
Oregon	2	....	8	...
Pennsylvania	...	....	....	...
Rhode Island	10	....	....	...
South Carolina	...	10	....	...
South Dakota	10	....	....	...
Tennessee	19	1	....	...
Texas	9	8½	1	4½
Utah	5	2	....	1
Vermont	8	....	....	...
Virginia	3	12	....	...
Washington	...	....	....	...
West Virginia	6	....	1	...
Wisconsin	1	....	....	...
Wyoming	3	3	....	...
Alaska	1	....	....	...
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	....	...

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.	Hard-ing.
Hawaii	...	2	....	...
Philippines	2	....	....	...
Porto Rico	1	1	....	...
Total	303	282½	148	58½

Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14; Total, 15.
Hoover—Maine, 1; Nevada, ½; New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 5½.
Du Pont—Delaware, 2.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Borah—Idaho, 1.
Knox—Missouri, 1; Pennsylvania, 1. Total, 2.
Watson—Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1. Total, 2.
Sutherland—West Virginia, 9.
Sproul—Delaware, 1; Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 2½; Pennsylvania, 75. Total, 79½.
Butler—New York, 25.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 22; New York, 3; North Carolina, 1; Alaska, 1. Total, 27.

Fourth Ballot.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.	Hard-ing.
Alabama	4	6	4	....
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	2½	10½	....	....
California	...	....	26	....
Colorado	9	2	....	1
Connecticut	...	13	1	....
Delaware	...	2	....	2
Florida	6½	1½	....	....
Georgia	8	9	....	....
Idaho	5	1	1	....
Illinois	...	41	17	....
Indiana	18	3	6	3
Iowa	...	26	....	....
Kansas	14	6	....	....
Kentucky	...	26	....	....
Louisiana	3	6	....	2
Maine	11	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	16	....	....	....
Michigan	...	....	30	....
Minnesota	17	5	2	....
Mississippi	7½	2½	....	2
Missouri	8½	19	1	....
Montana	...	....	8	....
Nebraska	6	....	10	....
Nevada	2½	2	1½	....
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	17	....	11	....
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	20	32	5	2
North Carolina	3	15	2	1
North Dakota	3	1	6	....
Ohio	9	....	....	39
Oklahoma	2	18	....	....
Oregon	5	....	5	....
Pennsylvania	...	....	....	....
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	...	11	....	....
South Dakota	10	....	....	....
Tennessee	19	1	....	....
Texas	8	9½	1	4½
Utah	5	2	....	1
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	3	12	....	....
Washington	...	....	....	....
West Virginia	8	....	1	4
Wisconsin	1	....	2	....
Wyoming	3	3	....	....
Alaska	1	....	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	...	2	....	....
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	1	1	....	....
Total	314½	289	140½	61½

Sutherland—West Virginia, 3.
Knox—Missouri, 1; Pennsylvania, 1. Total, 2.
Watson—Missouri, 3; North Carolina, 1; Total, 4.
Borah—Idaho, 1.
Butler—New York, 20.
Sproul—Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 3½; Pennsylvania, 75. Total, 79½.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 19; New York, 5; Alaska, 1. Total, 25.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 22.
Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14. Total, 15.
Sutherland—West Virginia, 3.
Hoover—Maine, 1; New York, 3; West Virginia, 1. Total, 5.
Du Pont—Delaware, 2.

Fifth Ballot.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	Hard-ing.	John-son.
Alabama	4	6	....	4
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	1½	11½	....	....
California	...	....	....	26
Colorado	7	2	2	....
Connecticut	...	13	....	1
Delaware	...	....	....	....
Florida	6½	1½	....	....
Georgia	8	9	....	....
Idaho	5	1	1	1
Illinois	...	41	....	17
Indiana	18	3	4	5
Iowa	...	26	....	....
Kansas	10	6	4	....
Kentucky	...	26	....	....
Louisiana	3	7	2	....
Maine	11	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	13	....	....	....
Michigan	...	....	....	30
Minnesota	16	5	....	2
Mississippi	9	1½	1½	....
Missouri	3½	18½	6½	1
Montana	...	....	....	8
Nebraska	6	....	....	10
Nevada	1½	2	....	2½
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	17	....	1	10
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	24	42	5	3
North Carolina	3	17	1	1
North Dakota	3	2	....	5
Ohio	9	....	39	....
Oklahoma	2	18	....	....
Oregon	4	1	....	5
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	...	11	....	....
South Dakota	10	....	....	....
Tennessee	18	2	....	....
Texas	6	10	6	1
Utah	5	2	1	....
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	3	12	....	....
West Virginia	9	....	3	1
Wisconsin	1	....	....	....
Wyoming	2	3	1	....
Alaska	1	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	...	2	....	....
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	1	1	....	....
Total	299	303	78	133½

Sutherland—West Virginia, 1.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Du Pont—Delaware, 6.
Hoover—Colorado, 1; Maine, 1; New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 6.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 22; New York, 5; West Virginia, 1; Alaska, 1. Total, 29.
Kellogg—Minnesota, 1.
Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14. Total, 15.
W. L. Ward—New York, 1.
Butler—New York, 4.

Sproul—Pennsylvania, 75; West Virginia, 1; Missouri, 6½. Total 82½.
Knox—Pennsylvania, 1.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	Hard-ing.	John-son.
Sixth Ballot.				
Alabama	4	6	....	4
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	1½	11½	....	....
California	....	....	....	26
Colorado	6	3	3	....
Connecticut	....	13	....	1
Delaware	1	....	1	....
Florida	6½	1½	....	....
Georgia	8	9	....	....
Idaho	4	2	1	1
Illinois	....	41	....	17
Indiana	16	7	5	2
Iowa	....	26	....	....
Kansas	10	6	4	....
Kentucky	....	26	....	....
Louisiana	3	7	2	....
Maine	12	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	12	....	....	....
Michigan	11	1	....	18
Minnesota	16	5	....	2
Mississippi	9½	1½	1	....
Missouri	2½	18½	13	....
Montana	....	....	....	8
Nebraska	12	....	....	4
Nevada	2	2	....	2
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	17	....	1	10
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	23	44	5	3
North Carolina	2	16	2	1
North Dakota	3	3	....	3
Ohio	13	....	35	....
Oklahoma	2	18	....	....
Oregon	4	....	....	5
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	....	11	....	....
South Dakota	10	....	....	....
Tennessee	17	3	....	....
Texas	5½	8½	8	1
Utah	4	2	2	....
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	3	12	....	....
West Virginia	8	1	5	2
Wisconsin	1	....	....	....
Wyoming	2	3	1	....
Alaska	1	....	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	....	2	....	....
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	1	1	....	....
Total	311½	311½	89	110

Du Pont—Delaware, 4.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 23; New York, 3; North Dakota, 1; Alaska, 1. Total, 28.
Sproul—Missouri, 2; Pennsylvania, 75. Total, 77.
Butler—New York, 4.
Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14. Total, 15.
Hoover—New York, 3; Oregon, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 5.
W. L. Ward—New York, 2.
Knox—Pennsylvania, 1.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Kellogg—Minnesota, 1.
Watson—North Carolina, 1.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	Hard-ing.	John-son.
Seventh Ballot.				
Alabama	4	6	2	2
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	1½	11½	....	....
California	....	....	....	26
Colorado	6	3	3	....
Connecticut	1	12	....	1
Delaware	....	1	2	....
Florida	7	1	....	....
Georgia	8	9	....	....
Idaho	4	2	1	1
Illinois	....	41	....	17
Indiana	17	5	8	....
Iowa	....	26	....	....
Kansas	10	6	4	....
Kentucky	....	26	....	....
Louisiana	3	7	2	....
Maine	12	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	12	....	....	....
Michigan	13	1	....	16
Minnesota	16	5	....	2
Mississippi	9½	1½	1	....
Missouri	2½	16½	16	....
Montana	....	....	....	8
Nebraska	13	....	....	3
Nevada	2	2	....	2
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	17	....	1	10
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	24	45	8	....
North Carolina	3	15	3	1
North Dakota	3	4	....	3
Ohio	13	....	35	....
Oklahoma	2	18	....	....
Oregon	4	....	1	5
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	....	11	....	....
South Daktoa	10	....	....	....
Tennessee	9½	7	2	1½
Texas	6	9	7	1
Utah	4	2	2	....
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	3	12	....	....
West Virginia	9	....	6	....
Wisconsin	1	....	....	....
Wyoming	2	3	1	....
Alaska	1	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	....	2	....	....
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	1	1	....	....
Total	312	311½	105	99½

Du Pont—Delaware, 3.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 23; New York, 3; West Virginia, 1; Alaska, 1. Total, 28.
Sproul—Missouri, 1; Pennsylvania, 75. Total, 76.
Butler—New York, 2.
Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14. Total, 15.
Hoover—New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 4.
Lenroot—New York, 1.
Kellogg—Minnesota, 1.
Knox—Pennsylvania, 1.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Ward—New York, 1.

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	Hard-ing.	John-son.
Eighth Ballot.				
Alabama	4	6	4	....
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	1½	11½	....	....
California	....	....	....	26
Colorado	6	3	3	....
Connecticut	1	11	....	1
Delaware	....	....	3	....
Florida	7	1	....	....
Georgia	8	9	....	....
Idaho	4	2	1	1
Illinois	....	41	....	17
Indiana	15	4	11	....
Iowa	....	26	....	....
Kansas	10	6	4	....
Kentucky	....	26	....	....
Louisiana	3	7	2	....
Maine	12	....	....	....

State.	Wood.	Low-den.	Hard-ing.	John-son.
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	11	....	....	....
Michigan	13	7	....	10
Minnesota	16	5	....	2
Mississippi	8½	1½	2	....
Missouri	2½	15½	17½	....
Montana	....	....	....	8
Nebraska	14	....	....	2
Nevada	1½	....	3½	1
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	16	....	2	10
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	23	45	8	....
North Carolina	2	16	4	....
North Dakota	3	4	....	3
Ohio	9	....	39	....
Oklahoma	2	18	....	....
Oregon	4	....	1	5
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	....	11	....	....
South Dakota	10	....	....	....
Tennessee	10	7	3	....
Texas	5	8½	8½	1
Utah	4	2	2	....
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	8	10	2	....
West Virginia	9	....	7	....
Wisconsin	1	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	6	....
Alaska	1	....	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	....	2	....	....
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	1	1	....	....
Total	299	307	133½	87

Coolidge—Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 24; New York, 4; Alaska, 1. Total, 30.
Du Pont—Delaware, 3.
Kellogg—Minnesota, 1.
Sproul—Pennsylvania, 75; Missouri, ½. Total, 75½.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Poindexter—New York, 1; Washington, 14. Total, 15.
Lenroot—New York, 1.
Hoover—New York, 4; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 5.
Butler—New York, 2.
Knox—Pennsylvania, 1.

Ninth Ballot.

State.	Hard-ing.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.
Alabama	4	4	6	....
Arizona	....	6	....	....
Arkansas	1	1½	10½	....
California	....	....	....	26
Colorado	5	6	1	....
Connecticut	13	....	....	1
Delaware	3	....	....	....
Florida	7	1	....	....
Georgia	1	8	8	....
Idaho	1	5	1	1
Illinois	....	....	41	17
Indiana	11	15	4	....
Iowa	....	....	26	....
Kansas	20	....	....	....
Kentucky	26	....	....	....
Louisiana	12	....	....	....
Maine	....	12	....	....
Maryland	....	16	....	....
Massachusetts	1	11	1	....
Michigan	1	15	6	8
Minnesota	....	17	5	2
Mississippi	4½	7½	....	....
Missouri	36	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	8
Nebraska	....	16	....	....
Nevada	3½	1½	....	1
New Hampshire	....	8	....	....
New Jersey	4	15	....	8
New Mexico	....	6	....	....
New York	66	5	4	....
North Carolina	18	3	....	1
North Dakota	....	3	4	3
Ohio	39	9	....	....
Oklahoma	18	½	....	....
Oregon	1	4	....	5
Rhode Island	....	10	....	....
South Carolina	11	....	....	....
South Dakota	....	10	....	....
Tennessee	13	6	1	....
Texas	19½	1	1	....
Utah	4	2	2	....
Vermont	....	8	....	....
Virginia	11	4	....	....
West Virginia	7	8	....	1
Wyoming	6	1	....	....
Alaska	1	1	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Hawaii	2	....	....	....
Philippines	....	2	....	....
Porto Rico	2	....	....	....
Total	374½	249	121½	82

Sproul—Delaware, 3; Pennsylvania, 75. Total, 78.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 22; New York, 6. Total, 28.
Hoover—New Jersey, 1; New York, 4. Total, 5.
Lenroot—New York, 1.
Butler—New York, 2.
Knox—Pennsylvania, 1.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Poindexter—Washington, 14.

Tenth Ballot.

State.	Hard-ing.	Wood.	Low-den.	John-son.
Alabama	8	3	3	....
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	13	....	....	....
California	....	....	....	26
Colorado	12	....	....	....
Connecticut	13	....	....	1
Delaware	6	....	....	....
Florida	7½	½	....	....
Georgia	10	7	....	....
Idaho	2	3	2	1
Illinois	38½	....	1	18½
Indiana	21	9	....	....
Iowa	26	....	....	....
Kansas	18	1	....	....
Kentucky	26	....	....	....
Louisiana	12	....	....	....
Maine	....	12	....	....
Maryland	5	10	....	....
Massachusetts	17	17	....	....
Michigan	25	1	....	4
Minnesota	2	21	....	1
Mississippi	12	....	....	....
Missouri	36	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	8
Nebraska	4	5	....	7
Nevada	3½	....	....	1
New Hampshire	....	8	....	....
New Jersey	5	15	....	7
New Mexico	6	....	....	....
New York	68	6	8	....
North Carolina	20	2	....	....
North Dakota	10	....	....	....
Ohio	48	....	....	....
Oklahoma	18	½	....	....
Oregon	2	3	....	5
Pennsylvania	60	14	....	1
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	11	....	....	....
South Dakota	4	6	....	....
Tennessee	20	....	....	....
Texas	23	....	....	....
Utah	5	1	2	....
Vermont	....	8	....	....
Virginia	14	1	....	....
Washington	14	....	....	....
West Virginia	16	....	....	....

State.	Harding.	Wood.	Lowden.	Johnson.
Wisconsin	1	....	....	...
Wyoming	6	....	....	...
Alaska	2	....	....	...
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	....	...
Hawaii	2	....	....	...
Philippines	....	2	....	...
Porto Rico	2	....	....	...
Total	692⅓	156	14	80⅔

Necessary to a choice, 493.
Butler—New York, 2.
LaFollette—Wisconsin, 24.
Absent or not voting—Oklahoma, ½; Hoover—Kansas, 1; Maryland, 1; Nevada, 1½; New Jersey, 1; New York, 4; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 9½.
Hays—Oklahoma 1.
Knox—Pennsylvania 1.
Lenroot—New York 1.
Coolidge—Massachusetts, 1; New York, 4. Total, 5.

Vote for Vice Presiaent.

State.	Coolidge.	Lenroot.	Allen.	Anderson.
Alabama	2	12	....	....
Arizona	6	....	....	....
Arkansas	13	....	....	....
California	19	....	2	1
Colorado	....	....	12	....
Connecticut	13	....	....	....
Delaware	1	5	....	....
Florida	8	....	....	....
Georgia	9	8	....	....
Idaho	8	....	....	....
Illinois	36	4	1	....
Indiana	16	11	3	....
Iowa	17½	3	4½	1
Kansas	....	....	20	....
Kentucky	1	24	....	1
Louisiana	12	....	....	....
Maine	12	....	....	....
Maryland	16	....	....	....
Massachusetts	35	....	....	....
Michigan	30	....	....	....
Minnesota	24	....	....	....
Mississippi	12	....	....	....
Missouri	8	21½	....	....
Montana	1	7	....	....
Nebraska	16	....	....	....
Nevada	6	....	....	....
New Hampshire	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	25	2	....	1
New Mexico	1	5	....	....
New York	59	21	8	....
North Carolina	9	4	7	....
North Dakota	10	....	....	....
Ohio	10	9	10	9
Oklahoma	20	....	....	....
Oregon	10	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	76	....	....	....
Rhode Island	10	....	....	....
South Carolina	11	....	....	....
South Dakota	10	....	....	....
Tennessee	20	....	....	....
Texas	22	....	1	....
Utah	7	1	....	....
Vermont	8	....	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....	15
Washington	7	7	....	....
West Virginia	16	....	....	....
Wisconsin	....	2	....	....
Wyoming	6	....	....	....
Alaska	2	....	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....	....
Philippines	2	....	....	....
Porto Rico	2	....	....	....
Total	674½	146½	68½	28

Johnson—Illinois, 16; Missouri, 6½. Total, 22½.
Pritchard—North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 10. Total, 11.
Gronna—Wisconsin, 24.
Absent—California, 4; Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1.
Not voting—Hawaii, 2.

DEMOCRATIC.

Held in Exposition Memorial auditorium, San Francisco, Cal., June 28-July 6.

Officers.

Temporary Chairman—Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.
Permanent Chairman—Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.
Secretary—Edward G. Hoffman, Indiana.
Assistant Secretary—Edward C. Burton, North Carolina.
Executive Secretary—W. R. Hollister, Missouri.
Chairman Committee on Resolutions—Senator Carter H. Glass, Virginia.
Chaplains—The Rt.-Rev. P. L. Ryan, Roman Catholic; Bishop A. W. Leonard, Methodist; Bishop William F. Nicholas, Protestant Episcopal; Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Jewish; the Rev. Mark A. Matthews, Presbyterian; the Rev. James L. Gordon, Congregationalist; the Rev. Creed W. Crawford, Baptist; Dr. C. S. Dutton, Unitarian; the Rev. Edward M. Stensrud, Lutheran; Peter V. Ross, Christian Science; the Rev. Josiah Sibley, Presbyterian.
Number of delegates—1,094; necessary to a choice, 729.
Woman delegates—At large, 41; district 63; alternates at large, 39; district alternates, 165; total, 308.

Nominees.

For President—James M. Cox, Ohio.
For Vice-President—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York.

Details of the Convention.

The democratic national convention for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States was held in the Exposition Memorial auditorium, San Francisco, Cal., beginning June 28 and ending July 6. The hall, seating 12,000 persons, was well adapted for the purpose and gave general satisfaction to the delegates. The convention was called to order at noon June 28 by the vice-chairman of the democratic national committee, J. Bruce Kremer of Montana, and after some preliminary routine business the "keynote" speech was delivered by Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, chairman of the democratic national committee. He declared that the republican platform was reactionary and provincial and the very apotheosis of political expediency. "Filled with premeditated slanders and vague promises, it will be searched in vain for one constructive suggestion for the reformation of the conditions it criticizes and deplores," said the speaker. He went on to say that the record of the republican congress was without a parallel for its incompetencies, failures and repudiations. The democratic party, on the other hand, had placed upon the statute books more effective, constructive and remedial legislation than the republican party had placed there in a generation. "If," he added, "the democratic party had accomplished nothing more than the passage of the federal reserve act it would be entitled to the enduring gratitude of the nation." Mr. Cummings commended the leadership of President Wilson and said good faith required that the United States should enter the league of nations.

When a portrait of President Wilson was exhibited in the hall a long and enthusiastic demonstration followed. Later the delegates by unanimous vote directed Chairman Cummings to send to the president a resolution

of appreciation and greeting. This, in part, was as follows:

"For seven of the most fateful years in the history of our country, Woodrow Wilson has occupied and by his character, learning and power has adorned the highest office in the gift of his countrymen.

"He has initiated and secured the adoption of great progressive measures of immeasurable value and benefit to the people of the United States.

"As the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States he has led the patriotic forces of his country through the most momentous struggle in history, and without check, reverse or retardation to an honorable part in the immortal victory for liberty and democracy, won by the free nations of the world.

"We hail these achievements, sir, and are proud that they have been accomplished under your administration.

"We rejoice in the recovery of your health and strength after months of suffering and affliction, which you have borne with courage and without complaint.

"We deeply resent the malignant onset which you have most undeservedly been called upon to sustain from partisan foes, whose judgment is warped and whose perceptions are obscured by a party malice which constitutes a lamentable and disgraceful page in our history.

"At this moment when the delegates to this convention from every state in the union are about to enter upon their formal proceedings, we pause to send an expression of cheer and admiration and of congratulations."

On July 3 the following telegram, dated at the white house, Washington, D. C., July 3, and addressed to Homer S. Cummings, was read to the convention:

"It was with the most grateful appreciation that I received the message from the convention so kindly transmitted by you. It is a source of profound pride with me to receive such an evidence of the confidence of the great party which derives its principles direct and untainted from the founders of our government and the authors of our liberty. While our opponents are endeavoring to isolate us among the nations of the world, we are following the vision of the founders of the republic, who promised the world the counsel and leadership of the free people of the United States in all matters that affected human liberty and the justice of law. That promise we deliberately renewed when we entered the great war for human freedom, and we now keep faith with those who died in Flanders fields to redeem it.

"That I should have been accorded leadership in such great matters fills my heart with gratitude and pride, and the course the party has taken fills me with a perfect confidence that it will go from victory to victory until the true traditions of the republic are vindicated and the world convinced, not only of our strength and prowess, but of our integrity and our devotion to the highest ideals. This is a conquering purpose, and nothing can defeat it. WOODROW WILSON."

The features of the second session of the convention on Tuesday afternoon, June 29, were a second keynote speech by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the permanent chairman, and the adoption of the report of the credentials committee, including the finding that Senator James A. Reed of the 5th Missouri district was not entitled to a seat in the convention. Senator Robinson's speech was devoted mainly to an attack on the republican platform, which he said was "an amazing jumble of ambiguities, inconsistencies, evasions, misrepresentations, straddles and slanders." There was little opposition to the exclusion of Senator Reed, whose attacks on the league of nations covenant had made him "persona non grata" with the administration forces in control of the convention. The convention thanked the governor of Tennessee for calling a special session of the legislature for the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution.

The rules committee reported that nominating speeches for president should be made before the adoption of the platform and that the balloting should follow it. Nominating speeches were limited to twenty minutes each and seconding speeches to five minutes. The unit rule was to prevail except in direct primary states having certain district provisions.

Mrs. Georgia C. Ormsby of Oakland, Cal., was the first woman to speak from the platform. She read a telegram of greeting from the convention to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The convention then adjourned until 11 a. m. Wednesday.

Practically the whole of Wednesday's session, lasting from 11:25 a. m. to 7 p. m., was devoted to nominating and seconding speeches on behalf of the various candidates for the presidency and the customary "demonstrations" for each and there were some additional names to be presented on the following day. Those placed in nomination on Wednesday were:

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma; nominating speech made by D. Hayden Linebaugh of Muskogee, Okla.; seconding speeches made by Gov. Charles E. Brough of Arkansas and Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston, Mass.

James W. Gerard of New York; nominating speech by U. S. G. Cherry of Sioux Falls, S. D.

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut; nominating speech made by John S. Crosby of Hartford, Conn.; seconding speech made by Mrs. F. Parker of Los Angeles, Cal.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska; nominating speech made by ex-Gov. A. C. Shallenberger of Nebraska.

Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania; nominating speech made by John H. Bigelow of the same state; seconding speeches made by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Mrs. Florence Cotnam of Arkansas and Mrs. George C. Ormsby of California.

Secretary of Agriculture Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa; nominating speech made by Claude R. Porter of Iowa.

Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio; nominating speech made by Judge James G. Johnson of Ohio; seconding speeches made by Mrs. Cora W. Stewart of Kentucky and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York; nominating speech made by Bourke Cockran of New York; seconding speeches made by Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, assistant secretary of the navy, and Lillian R. Sire of New York.

William G. McAdoo of New York; nominating speech made by the Rev. Burris A. Jenkins of Kansas City, Mo.

Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey; nominating speech made by Charles F. X. O'Brien of New Jersey; seconding speeches made by R. S. Ferrington of Minnesota and J. E. T. Bowden of Florida.

Those placed in nomination on Thursday, July 1, were:

Senator Furnifold M. Simmons of North Carolina; nominating speech made by W. C. Newlands of same state; seconded by Mrs. Martha McCann of California.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia; nominating speech made by Representative H. D. Flood of Virginia.

Ambassador John W. Davis of West Virginia, nominated by Gov. John J. Cornwell of the same state; seconding speeches made by Mrs. Izette J. Brown of West Virginia, Borden Burr of Alabama and Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee.

Francis Burton Harrison of New York, governor-general of the Philippines; nominated by Mrs. Bessie A. Dwyer of the Philippines.

Prior to the convention William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, had been looked upon as most likely to be the winning candidate for the nomination. He had, however, announced that he did not wish to have his name presented to the convention. In spite of this Dr. Burris A. Jenkins of Kansas City, Mo., placed him in nomination for the presidency, saying that the former secretary of the treasury should be drafted for the service of the country and that if so drafted he would accept the nomination.

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago had the honor of being the first woman to preside over a national political convention. At the request of the chairman she wielded the gavel temporarily on several occasions.

The platform, which had been the subject of prolonged consideration by the committee on resolutions, was presented to the convention on Friday July 2, when a number of amendments to the document were presented and rejected. These were:

Proposal by William J. Bryan that the platform declare for unqualified enforcement of the Volstead prohibition act and against any modification of its strict enforcement provisions or amendment to change the limitation of one-half of one per cent of alcoholic content in permitted beverages; rejected, 155½ to 929½.

Proposal by Richmond P. Hobson that the platform declare for the unqualified enforcement of the Volstead act without reference to alcoholic content, an amendment originally suggested by the Anti-Saloon league; rejected by a viva voce vote.

Amendment offered by Bourke Cockran of New York for a modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers; rejected, 356 to 726½.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Bryan for a strong antiprofiteering plank in the platform providing criminal punishment alike for employer and agent participating in gouging the public; rejected by a viva voce vote.

Amendment by Mr. Bryan providing for declaration by the party against universal military training; rejected by a viva voce vote.

Amendment by Mr. Bryan proposing the creation of an industrial board patterned after the principle of the Bryan treaties to settle labor disputes; rejected by a viva voce vote.

Amendment by Delegate Thomas D. Lyons of Oklahoma to put the party on record in favor of a cash bonus for soldiers of the late war; rejected by a viva voce vote.

Amendment by Delegate E. L. Doheny of California to put the party on record as recognizing the Irish republic; rejected; 402½ to 676.

After the amendments offered had been rejected the platform was adopted by the convention in the shape it had been presented by Senator Glass, chairman of the resolutions committee. (The full text of the document will be found elsewhere in this volume.)

With the platform out of the way the balloting on the presidential nominees began, but it speedily became apparent that no one candidate had a commanding lead. On the first two ballots, taken on the evening of July 2, McAdoo, Palmer, Cox and Gov. Smith had 765 votes among them, McAdoo coming first with 266 and 289 and Palmer second with 256 and 264. The convention then adjourned and the balloting was continued on Saturday, July 3. Mr. McAdoo remained in the lead until the twelfth ballot, when Gov. Cox jumped into the lead with 404 votes to 375½ for McAdoo. Just before midnight at the close of the twenty-second ballot the convention adjourned until Monday morning, July 5. Sunday brought no agreement among the leaders of the various factions and when the voting was resumed on Monday the deadlock continued. The monotonous work of polling the states continued during the forenoon and afternoon without result. A recess was taken from 5 to 8:30 p. m. After the thirty-eighth ballot had been taken it was announced that Attorney-General Palmer had withdrawn from the race and released his delegates. The sentiment then began to drift toward Gov. Cox and on the forty-fourth ballot, at 1:39 a. m., Tuesday, July 6, the Ohio man became the democratic nominee for the presidency. The ballot was not concluded, for when Mr. Cox had received 702 votes he was made the nominee by acclamation.

The convention adjourned until noon, when the delegates reassembled to choose a candidate for vice-president. The following names were presented:

Maj.-Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson of Tennessee by Harvey H. Hannah of Nashville, Tenn.

Gov. Samuel D. Stewart of Montana by Senator Thomas J. Walsh of the same state.

Edward L. Doheny of California by L. A. Hanly, also of California.

Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York by Timothy L. Ansberry of the District of Columbia.

Ex-Gov. James H. Hawley of Idaho by Senator John F. Nugent of the same state

David R. Francis of Missouri by E. P. Rosenberg of that state.

The names of a number of other aspirants to the office, including James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, were withdrawn and when it became apparent that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the choice of the real leaders of the convention the names of the other candidates were withdrawn and the New York man was nominated for the vice-presidency by acclamation, no ballot being necessary.

The following tables give the number of delegates representing each state and territory, the first and last ballots in full and a summary of all the ballots:

DELEGATES.

Alabama	24	Missouri	36
Arizona	6	Montana	8
Arkansas	18	Nebraska	16
California	26	Nevada	6
Colorado	12	New Hampshire	8
Connecticut	14	New Jersey	28
Delaware	6	New Mexico	6
Florida	12	New York	90
Georgia	28	North Carolina	24
Idaho	8	North Dakota	10
Illinois	58	Ohio	48
Indiana	30	Oklahoma	20
Iowa	26	Oregon	10
Kansas	20	Pennsylvania	76
Kentucky	26	Rhode Island	10
Louisiana	20	South Carolina	18
Maine	12	South Dakota	10
Maryland	16	Tennessee	24
Massachusetts	36	Texas	40
Michigan	30	Utah	8
Minnesota	24	Vermont	8
Mississippi	20	Virginia	24

Washington	14	Hawaii	6
West Virginia	16	Philippines	6
Wisconsin	26	Porto Rico	6
Wyoming	6	Canal Zone	2
Alaska	6		
Dist. of Columbia	6	Total	1,094

First Ballot.

State.	McAdoo.	Palmer.	Cox.
Alabama	9	6	3
Arizona	4	...	1
Arkansas	3	2	7
California	10	3	4
Colorado	3	8	...
Delaware	4	...	...
Florida	1	8	...
Georgia	...	28	...
Idaho	8	...	...
Illinois	9	35	9
Kansas	20	...	...
Kentucky	3	...	23
Louisiana	5	2	2
Maine	5	5	...
Maryland	5½	...	5½
Massachusettes	4	17	4
Michigan	15	12	...
Minnesota	10	7	2
Missouri	15½	10	2½
Montana	1	...	...
Nevada	...	...	6
New Hampshire	4	1	...
New Mexico	2	1	...
North Dakota	6	2	1
Ohio	...	...	48
Oregon	10	...	...
Pennsylvania	2	73	...
Rhode Island	2	5	...
South Carolina	18	...	...
Tennessee	2	9	8
Texas	40	...	...
Utah	8	...	...
Vermont	4	1	2
Washington	10	...	...
Wisconsin	11	3	5
Wyoming	6	...	...
Alaska	2	3	1
District of Columbia	...	6	...
Hawaii	2	4	...
Porto Rico	1	2	1
Canal Zone	1	1	...
Total	266	256	134

Alabama—Owen, 1; Smith, 2; Cummings, 3.
Arizona—Cummings, 1.
Arkansas—Owen, 4; Cummings, 2.
California—Glass, 1; Gerard, 1; Colby, 1; Smith, 1; Davis, 2; Cummings, 2; Edwards, 1.
Colorado—Cummings, 1.
Connecticut—Cummings, 14.
Delaware—Marshall, 2.
Florida—Daniels, 1; Marshall, 1; Edwards, 1.
Iowa—Meredith, 26.
Illinois—Smith, 5.
Indiana—Marshall, 30.
Louisiana—Champ Clark, 9; Davis, 2.
Maine—Owen, 1; Edwards, 1.
Maryland—Underwood, ½; Glass, ½; Davis, 3; Edwards, 1.
Massachusettes—W. M. Wood, 1; Hearst, 1; Owen, 2; Smith, 7.
Michigan—Bryan, 1; Marshall, 1; missing, 1.
Minnesota—Edwards, 4.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, 20.
Missouri—Gerard, 1; Owen, 1; Edwards, 5.
Montana—Gerard, 7.
Nebraska—Hitchcock, 16.
New Hampshire—Wood, 3.
New Jersey—Edwards, 28.
New Mexico—Owen, 2.
New York—Smith, 90.
North Carolina—Simmons, 24.
North Dakota—Edwards, 1.
Oklahoma—Owen, 20.
Pennsylvania—Marshall, 1.
Rhode Island—Smith, 2; Davis, 1.
South Dakota—Gerard, 10.
Tennessee—Owen, 1; Davis, 1; Cummings, 1; absent, 1.
Vermont—Smith, 1.
Virginia—Glass, 24.
Washington—Gerard, 1; Owen, 1; Davis, 1; Cummings, 1.
West Virginia—Davis, 16.
Wisconsin—Gerard, 1; Hitchcock, 2; Meredith, 1; Smith, 1; Davis, 1; Cummings, 1.
Philippines—F. Burton Harrison, 6.
Porto Rico—Glass, 1; Davis, 1; Cummings, 1.

Forty-Fourth Ballot.

State.	Cox.	McAdoo.	Davis.
Alabama	13	8	3
Arizona	3	3	..
Arkansas	18	...	..
California	13	13	..
Colorado	12	...	..
Connecticut	12	2	..
Delaware	3	3	..
Florida	12	...	..
Georgia	28	...	..
Idaho	...	8	..
Illinois	44	13	1
Indiana	30	...	..
Iowa	26	...	..
Kansas	...	20	..
Kentucky	26	...	..
Louisiana	20	...	..
Maine	5	5	..
Maryland	13½	...	2½
Massachusetts	35	...	..
Michigan	30	...	..
Minnesota	8	15	..
Mississippi	20	...	..
Missouri	18	17	..
Montana	6	2	..
Nebraska	5	2	..
Nevada	6	...	..
New Hampshire	2	6	..
New Jersey	28	...	..
New Mexico	...	6	..
New York	70	20	..
North Carolina	...	24	..
North Dakota	2	4	..
Ohio	48	...	..
Oregon	...	10	..
Pennsylvania	68	4	2
Rhode Island	9	1	..
South Carolina	...	18	..
South Dakota	5	3	..
Tennessee	...	...	24
Texas	...	40	..
Utah	1	7	..
Vermont	8	...	..
Virginia	18½	2½	2½
Washington	13	...	1
West Virginia	...	...	16
Wisconsin	23	3	..
Wyoming	3	3	..
Alaska	6	...	..
District of Columbia	5	...	..
Hawaii	6	...	..
Philippines	4	2	..
Porto Rico	5	1	..
Canal Zone	..	2	..
Total	732½	267	52

Scattering—37½.
Owen—South Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 9; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 20; total, 34.
Colby—Massachusetts, 1; total, 1.
Glass—Virginia, 1½; total, 1½.
Absent—5.

The result as indicated above was that which followed the recording of changes in the vote of Michigan and Colorado that was interrupted by the motion to make the nomination of Cox unanimous.

SUMMARY.

Ballots 1 and 2 in the table below were cast on Friday, July 2; from 3 to 22 inclusive on Saturday, July 3, and those beginning with 23 were cast at the final sessions on Monday and Tuesday, July 5 and 6. Scattering votes are omitted:

Ballot.	McAdoo.	Cox.	Palmer.	Davis.	Marshall.	Cummings.	Owen.	Glass.	Edwards
1st	266	134	256	32	35	25	33	26½	42
2d	289	159	264	31½	36	27	29	25½	34
3d	323½	177	251½	28½	26	26	25	27	32½
4th	335	178	254	31	34	24	32	27	31
5th	357	181	244	29	29	21	34	27	31
6th	368½	195	265	29	13	20	36	27	31
7th	384	295½	267½	33	14	19	35	27	2
8th	380	315	262	32	12	18	36	27	..
9th	386	321½	257	34	7	18	37	25	1
10th	385	321	257	34	7	19	37	25	..
11th	380	332	255	33	7	19	35	25	..
12th	375½	404	201	31	7	8	34	25	..
13th	363½	428½	193½	29½	7	7	32	25	..
14th	355½	443½	182	33	7	7	34	25	..
15th	344½	468½	167	32	..	19	31	25	..
16th	337	454½	164½	52	..	20	34	25	..
17th	333	442	176	57	..	19	36	26	..
18th	330½	458	174½	42	..	19	38	26	..
19th	327½	468	179½	31	..	19	37	26	..
20th	340½	456½	178	36	..	10	41	26	..
21st	395½	426½	144	54	..	7	36	26	..
22d	372½	430	166½	52	..	6	35	25	..
23d	364½	425	181½	50½	..	5	34	25	..
24th	364½	429	178	54½	..	5	34	25	..
25th	364½	424	169	58½	..	4	34	25	..
26th	371	424½	167	55½	..	3	33	25	..
27th	371½	423½	166½	60½	1	3	34	25	..
28th	368½	423	165½	62½	..	4	35½	24	..
29th	399½	404½	166	63	..	4	33	24	..
30th	403½	400½	165	58	..	5	33	24	..
31st	415½	391½	174	57½	1	3	34	12½	..
32d	421	391	176	55½	..	3	34	9½	..
33d	421	380½	180	56	..	3	34	13	..
34th	420½	379½	184	54	..	3	37	7½	..
35th	409	376½	222	39	..	1	38½	5	..
36th	399	377	241	28	..	3	36	4	..
37th	405	386	202½	50½	..	3	33	1	..
38th	405½	383½	211	50	..	4	33	1	..
39th	440	468½	74	71½	..	2	32	..	..
40th	467	490	19	76	..	2	33	..	..
41st	460	497½	12	55½	..	2	36	24	..
42d	427	540½	8	49½	..	3	34	24	..
43d	412	567	7	57½	..	2	34	5½	..
*44th	267	732½	1	52	..	1	34	1½	..

*This result on the 44th ballot is obtained by including Michigan's 30 votes and Colorado's full 12 in the Cox column, changes that were being announced when the motion to make the nomination by acclamation intervened.

SOCIALIST.

New York, N. Y., May 8-15.

Officers.

Chairman—*Morris Hillquit, New York.
Vice-chairman—George Hempel, Wisconsin.
Secretary—Walter M. Cook, New York.

*On first day; others who served as chairman on different days included Algernon Lee of New York, Irving St. John Tucker of Chicago and Miss Lena M. Lewis of California.

Delegates.

Number of delegates—Socialist party, 163; language federation, 3; fraternal, 5; total, 171. States represented, 32.

Nominees.

For president—Eugene V. Debs of Indiana.
For vice-president—Seymour Stedman of Illinois.

The national socialist convention of 1920 was held in the Finnish Socialist hall, 127th street and Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y., May 8-15. There was no contest over the nomination of a candidate for the presidency, the leaders having determined beforehand that Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, serving a ten years' sentence in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for having violated the espionage act, should be the party's nominee for the fifth time. He was formally nominated by Edward Henry of Indiana and seconding speeches were made by Morris Hillquit of New York, Joseph D. Cannon of New York, Irving St. John Tucker of Illinois, Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, Algernon Lee of New York and others. Two candidates for the vice-presidency were presented. They were Seymour Stedman of Chicago and Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare of Kansas City, now serving a sentence in a Jefferson City, Mo., prison for violation of the espionage act. Mr. Stedman won by a vote of 106 to 26.

There was a sharp difference of opinion on the adoption of the party platform, the radical or left wing of the party, led by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois, demanding a declaration in conformity with the program of "our brothers in Germany and Russia." He and others of the Illinois delegation denounced the platform as drafted by Morris Hillquit as much too mild. Mr. Hillquit in reply said the program of the independent socialist parties of Germany, France, Italy and Russia had been studied, with resultant eliminations until the platform submitted had been brought down to a shape "to meet the needs of America in 1920." The ultra-radical group, however, secured a declaration in favor of a partial form of soviet government by having the following paragraph added to the platform:

"The socialist party of the United States

therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities, upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development, and with citizenship based on service, that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class."

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 70 to 16. [The complete platform, as finally adopted, will be found on another page of this volume.]

FARMER-LABOR.

Held in Carmen's hall, Chicago, July 11-14.

Officers.

Temporary Chairman—Max S. Hayes, Ohio.
Permanent Chairman—John H. Walker Illinois.
Vice-Chairman—James Duncan, Washington.

Nominees.

For President—Parley P. Christensen of Utah.
For Vice-President—Max S. Hayes of Ohio.

Three conventions representing the "committee of forty eight," the national labor party and the single taxers were held in Chicago between July 9 and 15, 1920, in an effort to form a "third party" in opposition to the republican and democratic parties. The delegates to the committee of forty-eight convention met in the Morrison hotel, those of the labor party in Carmen's hall and those of the single taxers at the Auditorium hotel. Conference committees were appointed and for a time it looked as if the divergent elements might be united, but irreconcilable differences over the platform developed. The single taxers withdrew entirely from the negotiations, adopted a platform and nominated a ticket of their own, while many of the most influential members of the committee of forty-eight declared that they would have nothing further to do with the movement though they themselves had initiated it. Representatives of the Nonpartisan league of North Dakota, made up chiefly of farmers and of various other organizations, the adhesion of which had been expected, found the principles advocated by the labor party, which was in control, too radical and refused to affiliate with the new organization.

Sixty trades union groups and other organizations were represented in the labor convention, miners and railway men predominating in the union section. The proceedings were opened by Max S. Hayes, chairman of the labor party's national committee, and John H. Walker, an Illinois labor leader, was made permanent chairman, with James Duncan, leader of the Seattle shipyards strike, as vice-chairman. After the adoption of the labor platform and "farmer-labor" as the official designation of the new party, the work of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States was begun. It had been the expectation that Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin would be the standard bearer, but he refused to run on the platform adopted. The names of Parley P. Christensen, Henry Ford, Dudley Field Malone, Louis F. Post, Herbert Bigelow, Jane Addams, Eugene V. Debs and Lynn Frazier were presented, but all were eventually withdrawn except those of Christensen and Malone. Christensen was chosen by a vote of 192.5 to 174.6. Max S. Hayes was nominated for vice-president by acclamation.

Committee of Forty-Eight.

The committee of forty-eight, which was organized in New York city in 1919 and which held conferences in Chicago in August and in St. Louis in December of that year with a view to the formation of a new party, was the moving force behind the convention of 1,200 delegates, representing forty-four states, held at the Morrison hotel July 9-15. The temporary chairman was Allen McCurdy of New York and the permanent chairman Parley P. Christensen of Salt Lake City, Utah. As already noted, the platform adopted by the radical element in control of the convention, after the labor party had obtained the upper hand in the conferences, was too radical to suit the leaders of the "forty-eighters" and the convention came to an end with the promise that another national gathering would be held later. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the committee, Dudley Field Malone, member of the executive committee, Allen McCurdy and Amos Pinchot were among the leaders in the convention.

SINGLE TAX.

Held in Auditorium hotel, Chicago, July 9-14.

Officers.

Temporary Chairman—Robert C. Macauley, Pennsylvania.
Permanent Chairman—James H. Dix, Pennsylvania.
Permanent Secretary—James L. Wick, Nebraska.
Number of delegates—Forty, from fifteen states.

Nominees.

For President—Robert C. Macauley of Philadelphia, Pa.
For Vice-President—R. C. Barnum of Cleveland, O.

The story of the national convention of the single tax party is practically told in the foregoing summary. There had been an idea that the organization might be united with the prospective "third party," but the notion was speedily abandoned after a few conferences with members of the labor party and of the committee of forty-eight holding conventions at the same time. An extremely brief platform embodying the single tax idea was adopted, candidates for president and vice-president were named and then the business of the meeting was concluded.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Under the provisions of the industrial courts act approved Nov. 20, 1919, an industrial court was set up in London soon after the date mentioned and has since been in successful operation. Up to March 3, 1920, 208 differences which could not be settled by negotiations between the employers' associations and the trade unions had been referred to it and in many important cases agreements had been reached. The court had settled the general wages arrangement for the Scottish building trade, gas undertakings throughout Great Britain, the spelter trade, the clay industry, the bobbin and shuttle making industry, the seed crushing and oil milling industry, the organ building trade and wages of women employed in railroad shops. The cases were for the most part heard in London, but the court also sat in other large cities, with a chairman, a representative of the employes and a representative of the employers constituting the tribunal. Some cases were dealt with by a single member of the court. The differences concerned chiefly question of wages, but other industrial matters came up. There are two woman members of the court, Violet Markham and Cecile Matheson.

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted at Chicago, June 10.

The republican party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

The outstanding features of the democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

Unpreparedness for War.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperilment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. To-day it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

Peace found the administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded an early and systematic return to a peace time basis. This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the government has continued on a wartime basis.

The administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life.

Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislation and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice with its wartime powers unabridged, its wartime departments undischarged, its wartime army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

Constitutional Government.

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people the constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and the partisan obstruction of the democratic congressional minority, the republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which, in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The republican congress has met the problems presented by the administration unprepared for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act, making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad system of the country, the operation of which under the present democratic administration has been extravagant and wasteful in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took from the incompetent democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership. We reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employes—the poorest paid of all public servants. We provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants and for an increase in pay for soldiers and sailors. We reorganized them on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient navy.

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

The republican congress established by law a permanent women's bureau in the department of labor. We submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman's suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the war risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the civil war, and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act that has been enacted by the republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration, to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly $3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the federal reserve act, to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade and, finally, amended the rules of the senate and house, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

Agriculture.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation; national greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm and sharing on equal terms of prosperity, which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disasters. The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The republican party believes that this condition can be improved by the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuation; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price fixing and ill considered efforts abitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act will be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors, and thus minimize the evils of farm tenancy, and to furnish such long time credit as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employe. The other is that of copartnership in a common task

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employe, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all government employes must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

Public Utilities.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

National Economy.

A republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to co-operate with congress in an economy program The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman act invested the president of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the armistice the United States government is still on a wartime basis and the expenditure program of the executive reflects wartime extravagance rather than rigid peace time economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the postwar policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employes. The net decrease in pay roll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employes and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

The Executive Budget.

We congratulate the republican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and business-like administration of the national finances and we condemn the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform.

Reorganization of Departments.

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and overlapping of work and the establishing of an up to date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President.

The president clings tenaciously to his autocratic wartime powers. His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing wartime legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the nation and to the states the form of government provided for by the constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Burden of Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in present-

ing a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that while the character of the capitol can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next republican administration will inherit from its democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over $3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations.

Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorizing the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law and to make recommendations to the congress.

Banking and Currency.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the federal reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the federal reserve board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought liberty bonds and victory notes at par, and extensive postwar speculation, followed to-day by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The federal reserve system should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

High Cost of Living.

The prime cause of the "high cost of living" has been, first and foremost, a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes to a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound policies of the democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies.

But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of overexpanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peace time economy.

We condemn the democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the republican congress.

Railroads.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employe operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulaton and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation, but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investments at a reasonable rate and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure and at the same time to provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conditions, at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry. We indorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the republican congress as a most constructive legislative achievement.

Waterways.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

Regulation of Industry and Commerce.

We approve in general the existing federal legislation against monopoly and combination in restraint of trade, but since the known uncertainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The federal trade commission, under a democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission, properly organized and its duties efficiently administered, should strive for protection to the public and legitimate business interest. There should be no persecution of honest business; but to the extent that circumstances warrant, we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with which we are at peace.

The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges

itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag and manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the republican congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the workmen's compensation acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama canal without premium of tolls.

Immigration.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the preservation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government.

The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

Naturalization.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien resident in the United States.

Free Speech and Alien Agitation.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representatives, but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vigorous malpractice of the departments of justice and labor, an adequate public hearing before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching.

We urge congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship.

Law and Order.

The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the republican party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order, our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured.

Intoxicating Beverages.

With regard to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, the republican party will stand for the enforcement of the constitution of the United States as it shall be declared by the Supreme court.

Public Roads and Highways.

We favor liberal appropriations in co-operation with the states for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction of transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of federal aid for road construction among the states the sums lost in taxation to the respective states by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations shall be considered as a controlling factor.

Conservation.

Conservation is a republican policy. It began with the passage of the reclamation act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil, and phosphate leasing bill by a republican congress, and the enactment of the water power bill, fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landmarks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the president to sign the water power bill passed after ten years of controversy. The republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The federal government, the states and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through federal action, with its increase of production and taxable wealth, a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agencies.

The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their grati-

tude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the world war. The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of $1,180,571,893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progressive employment policy in the hands of the civil service commission is worthy of all praise.

Postal Service.

We condemn the present administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employes whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the republican congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employes, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the republican party. We earnestly hope that republican legislatures in states that have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920, which is so important to the welfare of our country.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interests of the nation as a whole. We pledge the republican party to the solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country.

Education and Health.

We indorse the principle of federal aid to the states for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training.

Wherever federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in the youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the states to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The public health activities of the federal government are scattered through numerous departments and bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralization of the federal functions and in addition urge the better coordination of the work of the federal, state and local health agencies.

Child Labor.

The republican party stands for a federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

Women in Industry.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend congress for the permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of information to the states and to congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the federal government in which women are employed.

Federal aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of women workers.

We demand federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry, the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

Housing.

The housing shortage has not only compelled careful study of ways of stimulating building but it has brought into relief the unsatisfactory character of the housing accommodations of large numbers of the inhabitants of our cities. A nation of home owners is the best guaranty of the maintenance of those principles of liberty and law and order upon which our government is founded. Both national and state governments should encourage in all proper ways the acquiring of homes by our citizens. The United States government should make available the valuable information on housing and town planning collected during the war. This information should be kept up to date and made currently available.

For Hawaii we recommend federal assistance in Americanizing and educating their greatly disproportionate foreign population; home rule and the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race.

Foreign Relations—The League of Nations.

The foreign policy of the administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired and our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and firm adherence to our own rights and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag, but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations.

A scrupulous observance of our international engagements, when lawfully assumed, is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

Mexican Situation.

The ineffective policy of the present administration in Mexican matters has been largely

responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans; and for the bringing of American ideals of justice and national honor and political intergrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the president himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously or enforced, has but added in degree to that contempt and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guaranties that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained.

The republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with an established international law and our treaty rights.

The republican party is a sincere friend of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders a great service will be rendered the Mexican people themselves, for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interest and patriotic aspirations.

Armenian Mandate.

We condemn President Wilson for asking congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the republican senate for refusing the president's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels.

According to the estimate of the Harboard commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend $276,000,000 in the first year and $756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

For Association of Nations.

The republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the president at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose and contains stipulations not only intolerable for independent people but certain to produce injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expedients and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change and without any regard to the opinions of the majority of the senate, which shares with him the treaty making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths, according to their judgment, against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the command of a dictator in a matter where the authority and responsibility under the constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Tax Reform.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare the republican party has the genius, courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence, to raise the national standards of education and general welfare; to re-establish a peace time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without denial of justice; to repeal the arrogant challenge of any class and to maintain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people and finally, to allay unrest, suspicion and strife and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

DEMOCRATIC.

Adopted at San Francisco, July 2.

The democratic party, in its national convention now assembled, sends greetings to the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for the country and the

world, wrought by a democratic administration under his leadership.

It salutes the mighty people of this great republic, emerging with imperishable honor from the severe tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the democratic administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

League of Nations.

The democratic party favors the league of nations as the surest, if not only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the president of the United States, in prearrangement with our allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the imperial German government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of according mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Hence, we not only congratulate the president on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war, but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievements at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized peoples everywhere.

We commend the president for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the republican senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and renewed prosperity of the world.

By every accepted standard of international morality the president is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the accusing fact that, before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the now republican chairman of the senate foreign relations committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for a separate peace with Germany, such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime."

On May 15, 1920, the Knox substitute for the Versailles treaty was passed by the republican senate; and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obloquy than that made in the Forum magazine of December, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify.

"The intent of congress and the intent of the president was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us if we undertook to make a separate peace."

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge in saner moments considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sancity of law; that which eighteen months ago was an "everlasting dishonor" the republican party and its candidates to-day accept as the essence of faith.

We indorse the president's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and we commend the democrats in congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league of associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement.

We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the league of nations would in any wise impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours is a sufficient refutation of such charge. The president repeatedly has declared and this convention reaffirms that all our duties and obligations as a member of the league must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the congress before this nation may become a participant in any war.

Conduct of the War.

During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his conduct of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his counselors and coadjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the government.

And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the republican party in congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the president and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American government, has meanly requited the considerate course of the chief magistrate by savagely defaming the commander in chief of the army and navy by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the government at home.

We express to the soldiers and sailors of America the admiration of their fellow countrymen. Guided by the genius of such commanders as Gen. John J. Pershing the armed force of America constituted a decisive factor in the victory and brought new luster to the flag.

We commend the patriotic men and women who sustained the efforts of their government in the crucial hours of the war and contributed to the brilliant administrative success, achieved under the broad visioned leadership of the president.

Financial Achievements.

A review of the record of the democratic party during the administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the republic. For fifty years before the advent of this administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of the American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the federal reserve act the old system which bred panic was replaced by a new system which insured confidence. It was an indispensable factor in winning the war and to-day it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency and credits of the nation. Already there are well defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of republican success in the elections in November.

Under democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The treasury wisely insisted during the war upon meeting an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts, notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a republican congress.

The nonpartisan federal reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously though cautiously the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound treasury and federal reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchanges.

After a year and a half of fighting in Europe and despite another year and a half of republican obstruction at home the credit of the government of the United States stands unimpaired, the federal reserve note is the unit of value throughout all the world and the United States is the one great country in the world which maintains a free gold market.

We condemn the attempt of the republican party to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country, in this or any other war. And in particular we condemn the pernicious attempt of the republican party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the government of the United States and to drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics.

Tax Revision.

We condemn the failure of the present congress to respond to the oft-repeated demand of the president and the secretaries of the treasury to revise the existing tax laws. The continuance in force in peace times of taxes devised under pressure of imperative necessity to produce a revenue for war purposes is indefensible and can only result in lasting injury to the people. The republican congress persistently failed, through sheer political cowardice, to make a single move toward a readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election.

We advocate tax reform and a searching revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions so that the wealth of the nation may not be withdrawn from productive enterprise and diverted to wasteful or nonproductive expenditure.

We demand prompt action by the next congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

Public Economy.

Claiming to have effected great economies in government expenditures, the republican party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretense. In contrast, the last democratic congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from eight billions, designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice, and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after armistice day a republican congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of $5,403,390,327.30.

Affecting great paper economies by reducing departmental estimates of sums which would not have been spent in any event and by reducing formal appropriations, the republican statement of expenditures omits the pregnant fact that congress authorized the use of one and a half billion dollars in the hands of various departments and bureaus, which otherwise would have been covered into the treasury, and which should be added to the republican total of expenditures.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living and the depreciation of bond values in this country are primarily due to war itself, to the necessary governmental expenditures for the destructive purposes of war, to private extravagance, to the world shortage of capital, to the inflation of foreign currencies and credits and, in large degree, to conscienceless profiteering.

The republican party is responsible for the failure to restore peace and peace conditions in Europe, which is a principal cause of post-armistice inflation the world over. It has denied the demand of the president for necessary legislation to deal with secondary and local causes. The sound policies pursued by the treasury and the federal reserve system have limited in this country, though they could not prevent, the inflation which was worldwide. Elected upon specific promises to curtail public expenditures and to bring the country back to a status of effective economy, the republican party in congress wasted time and energy for more than a year in vain and extravagant investigations, costing the taxpayers great sums of money while revealing nothing beyond the incapacity of republican politicians to cope with the problems.

Demanding that the president, from his place at the peace table, call the congress into extraordinary session for imperative purposes of readjustment, the congress, when convened, spent thirteen months in partisan pursuits, failing to repeal a single war statute which harassed business or to initiate a single constructive measure to help business. It

busied itself making a pre-election record of pretended thrift, having not one particle of substantial existence in fact. It raged against profiteers and the high cost of living without enacting a single statute to make the former afraid or doing a single act to bring the latter within limitations.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict governmental economy and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of postwar conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits.

We pledge the democratic party to a policy of strict economy in government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm the traditional policy of the democratic party in favor of a tariff for revenue only and confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a nonpartisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

Budget.

In the interest of economy and good administration, we favor the creation of an effective budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the constitution. The reform should reach both the executive and legislative aspects of the question. The supervision and preparation of the budget should be vested in the secretary of the treasury as the representative of the president. The budget, as such, should not be increased by the congress except by a two-thirds vote, each house, however, being free to exercise its constitutional privilege of making appropriations through independent bills. The appropriation bills should be considered by single committees of the house and senate.

The audit system should be consolidated and its powers expanded so as to pass upon the wisdom of as well as the authority for expenditures.

A budget bill was passed in the closing days of the second session of the 66th congress, which, invalidated by plain constitutional defects and defaced by considerations of patronage, the president was obliged to veto. The house amended the bill to meet the executive objection. We condemn the republican senate for adjourning without passing the amended measure, when by devoting an hour or two more to this urgent public business a budget system could have been provided.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Agricultural Interests.

To the great agricultural interests of the country the democratic party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually accomplished. For nearly half a century of republican rule not a sentence was written into the federal statutes according one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first term of this democratic administration the national bank act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years' maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established a system of farm loan banks from which the borrowings already exceed $300,000,000 and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a democratic congress in the administration of a democratic president which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the future development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the federal farm loan system, originally opposed by the republican candidate for the presidency, appealed in vain to a republican congress for adequate financial assistance to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the democratic party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks but it passed the Smith-Lever agricultural extension act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the federal agricultural department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture and animal life; it established the bureau of markets, the bureau of farm management and passed the cotton futures act, the grain grades bill, the co-operative farm administration act and the federal warehouse act.

The democratic party has vastly improved the rural mail system and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render the activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the democratic party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since armistice day.

Rivals Fail to Aid Farmers.

Meanwhile the republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their fifteen months of congressional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the farm loan system and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the government has expended $70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operative handling and marketing of the products of the workshop and the farm and such legislation as will facilitate the exportation of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Labor and Industry.

The democratic party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the department of labor at Washington and a democratic president called to his official council board the first practical workingman who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bu-

reaus to bring the man and the job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the child labor act, the workingman's compensation act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce), the eight hour law, the act for vocational training and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the department of labor the democratic administration established a woman's bureau, which a republican congress destroyed by withholding appropriations.

Labor is not a commodity, it is human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound hearted and sound headed men, women and children. Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed, when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the rational interest in the welfare of the people.

At the same time, the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessation of production means loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker and the state. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible right of organization, of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes and the democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory, but a failure in fact. With respect to government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the democratic party to instant inquiry into the pay of government employes and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

Woman Suffrage.

We indorse the proposed nineteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States granting equal suffrage to women. We congratulate the legislatures of thirty-five states which have already ratified said amendment, and we urge the democratic governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida and such states as have not yet ratified the federal suffrage amendment to unite in an effort to complete the process of ratification and secure the thirty-sixth state in time for all the women of the United States to participate in the fall election. We commend the effective advocacy of the measure by President Wilson.

We urge co-operation with the states for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the woman's bureau in the department of labor. Co-operative federal assistance to the states is immediately required for the removal of illiteracy, for the increase of teachers' salaries and instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economies; re-establishment of joint federal and state employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. We advocate full representation of women's work or women's interest and a reclassification of the federal civil service, free from discrimination on the ground of sex; continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; federal legislation which shall insure that American women resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

Disabled Soldiers.

The federal government should treat with the utmost consideration every disabled soldier, sailor and marine of the world war, whether his disability be due to wounds received in line of action or to health impaired in service; and for the dependents of the brave men who died in line of duty the government's tenderest concern and richest bounty should be their requital. The fine patriotism exhibited, the heroic conduct displayed by American soldiers, sailors and marines at home and abroad constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the treasury and the glory of which must not be diminished.

The democratic administration wisely established a war risk insurance bureau, giving four and a half millions of enlisted men insurance at unprecedentedly low rates, through the medium of which compensation of men and women injured in service is readily adjusted and hospital facilities for those whose health is impaired are abundantly afforded.

The federal board for vocational education should be made a part of the war risk insurance bureau, in order that the task may be treated as a whole, and this machinery of protection and assistance must receive every aid of law and appropriation necessary to full and effective operation.

We believe that no higher or more valued privilege can be afforded to an American citizen than to become a freeholder in the soil of the United States, and to that end we pledge our party to the enactment of soldier settlements and home aid legislation which will afford to the men who fought for America the opportunity to become land and home owners under conditions affording genuine government assistance, unincumbered by needless difficulties of red tape or advance financial investment.

The Railroads.

The railroads were subjected to federal control as a war measure without other idea than the swift transport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake profits could not be considered and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and efficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment

taken over was not only grossly inadequate but shamefully outworn. Unification practices overcame these initial handicaps and provided additions, betterments and improvements. Economies enabled operation without the rate raises that private control would have found necessary, and labor was treated with an exact justice that secured the enthusiastic co-operation that victory demanded. The fundamental purpose of federal control was achieved fully and splendidly and at far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the case under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by government operation but government management returned these properties vastly improved in every physical and executive detail. A great task was greatly discharged.

The president's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the republican majority a full year in which to enact the necessary legislation. The house took six months to formulate its ideas and another six months was consumed by the republican senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence the Esch-Cummins bill went to the president in the closing hours of congress and he was forced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave may have been his objections to it.

There should be a fair and complete test of the law until careful and mature action by congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system under private ownership without government subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

Improved Highways.

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. The federal road act of 1916, enacted by a democratic congress, represented the first systematic effort of the government to insure the building of an adequate syst m of roads in this country. The act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and substantial basis in every state in the union and in bringing under actual construction more than 13,000 miles of roads suited to the traffic needs of the communities in which they are located.

We favor a continuance of the present federal aid plan under existing federal and state agencies, amended so as to include as one of the elements in determining the ratio in which the several states shall be entitled to share in the fund, the area of any public lands therein.

Inasmuch as the postal service has been extended by the democratic party to the door of practically every producer and every consumer in the country (rural free delivery alone having been provided for 6,000,000 additional patrons within the past eight years without material added cost), we declare that this instrumentality can and will be used to the maximum of its capacity to improve the efficiency of distribution and reduce the cost of living to consumers, while increasing the profitable operations of producers.

We strongly favor the increased use of the motor vehicle in the transportation of the mails and urge the removal of restrictions imposed by the republican congress on the use of motor devices in mail transportation in rural territories.

Merchant Marine.

We desire to congratulate the American people upon the rebirth of our merchant marine, which once more maintains its former place in the world. It was under a democratic administration that this was accomplished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, 13,000,000 tons having been constructed since the act was passed in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation so that American products will be carried to all ports of the world by vessels built in American yards, flying the American flag.

Port Facilities.

The urgent demands of the war for adequate transportation of war material as well as for domestic need revealed the fact that our port facilities and rate adjustment were such as to seriously affect the whole country in times of peace as well as war.

We pledge our party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country to the end that there might be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of the country offered for shipment.

Inland Waterways.

We call attention to the failure of the republican national convention to recognize in any way the rapid development of barge transportation on our inland waterways, which development is the result of the constructive policies of the democratic administration. And we pledge ourselves to the further development of adequate transportation facilities on our rivers and to the further improvement of our inland waterways and we recognize the importance of connecting the great lakes with the sea by way of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, as well as by the St. Lawrence river. We favor an enterprising foreign trade policy with all nations, and in this connection we favor the full utilization of all Atlantic, gulf and Pacific ports, and an equitable distribution of shipping facilities between the various ports.

Transportation remains an increasingly vital problem in the continued development and prosperity of the nation. Our present facilities for distribution by rail are inadequate and the promotion of transportation by water is imperative.

We, therefore, favor a liberal and comprehensive policy for the development and utilization of our harbors and interior waterways.

Flood Control.

We commend the democratic congress for the redemption of the pledge contained in our last platform by the passage of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, and point to the successful control of the floods of the Mississippi river and the Sacramento river, California, under the policy of that law, for its complete justification. We favor the extension of this policy to other flood control problems wherever the federal interest involved justifies the expenditure required.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By wise legislation and progressive administration we have transformed the government reclamation projects, representing an investment of $100,000,000, from a condition of impending failure and loss of confidence in the ability of the government to carry through such large enterprises, to a condition of demonstrated success, whereby formerly arid and wholly unproductive lands now sustain 40,000 prosperous families and have an annual crop production of over $70,000,000, not including the crops grown on a million acres outside the projects supplied with storage water from government works.

We favor ample appropriations for the continuation and extension of this great work of home building and internal improvement along the same general lines, to the end that all practical projects shall be built, and waters

now running to waste shall be made to provide homes and add to the food supply, power resources and taxable property, with the government ultimately reimbursed for the entire outlay.

The Trade Commission.

The democratic party heartily indorses the creation and work of the federal trade commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly, and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade.

Live Stock Markets.

For the purpose of insuring just and fair treatment in the great interstate live stock market, and thus instilling confidence in growers through which production will be stimulated and the price of meats to consumers be ultimately reduced, we favor the enactment of legislation for the supervision of such markets by the national government.

Mexico.

The United States is the neighbor and friend of the nations of the three Americas. In a very special sense, our international relations in this hemisphere should be characterized by good will and free from any possible suspicion as to our national purpose.

The administration, remembering always that Mexico is an independent nation and that permanent stability in her government and her institutions could come only from the consent of her own people to a government of their own making, has been unwilling either to profit by the misfortunes of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils. As a consequence, order is gradually reappearing in Mexico; at no time in many years have American lives and interests been so safe as they now are; peace reigns along the border and industry is resuming.

When the new government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statute books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that government should receive our recognition and systematic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met, Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the right of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens.

Petroleum.

The democratic party recognizes the importance of the acquisition by Americans of additional sources of supply of petroleum and other minerals and declares that such acquisition both at home and abroad should be fostered and encouraged. We urge such action, legislative and executive, as may secure to American citizens the same rights in the acquirement of mining rights in foreign countries as are enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

New Nations.

The democratic party expresses its active sympathy with the people of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Persia and others who have recently established representative government and who are striving to develop the institution of true democracy.

Ireland.

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war and victory established this principle.

Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the democratic party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

Armenia.

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government consistent with its constitution and principles should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

The Philippines.

We favor the granting of independence without unnecessary delay to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine islands.

Hawaii.

We favor a liberal policy of homesteading public lands in Hawaii to promote a larger middle class citizen population, with equal rights to all citizens.

The importance of Hawaii as an outpost on the western frontier of the United States demands adequate appropriations by congress for the development of our harbors and highways there.

Porto Rico.

We favor granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government with a view to ultimate statehood, accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

Alaska.

We commend the democratic adminstration for inaugurating a new policy as to Alaska as evidenced by the construction of the Alaska railroad and opening of the coal and oil fields.

We declare for the modification of the existing coal land law, to promote development without disturbing the features intended to prevent monopoly.

For such changes in the policy of forestry control as will permit the immediate initiation of the paper pulp industry.

For relieving the territory from the evils of long distance government by arbitrary and interlocking bureaucratic regulation, and to that end we urge the speedy passage of a law containing the essential features of the Lane-Curry bill now pending, co-ordinating and consolidating all federal control of natural resources under one department to be administered by a nonpartisan board permanently resident in the territory.

For the fullest measure of territorial self-government, with the view to ultimate statehood, with jurisdiction over all matters not of purely federal concern, including fisheries and game, and for an intelligent administration of federal control we believe that all officials appointed should be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

For a comprehensive system of road construction with increased appropriations and the full extension of the federal road act to Alaska.

For the extension to Alaska of the federal farm loan act.

Asiatic Immigrants.

The policy of the United States with reference to the nonadmission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judg-

ment of our people and to the several states whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support.

The Postal Service.

The efficiency of the postoffice department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed.

We commend the work of the joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of postal employes, recently concluded, which commission was created by a democratic administration. The democratic party has always favored and will continue to favor the just treatment of all government employes.

Free Speech and Press.

We resent the unfounded reproaches directed against the democratic administration for alleged interference with the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

No utterance from any quarter has been assailed, and no publication has been repressed, which has not been animated by treasonable purpose and directed against the nation's peace, order and security in time of war.

We reaffirm our respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press, but assert as an indisputable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the state or nation by force or violence.

Republican Corruption.

The shocking disclosure of the lavish use of money by aspirants for the republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people has created a painful impression throughout the country. Viewed in connection with the recent conviction of a republican senator from the state of Michigan for the criminal transgression of the law limiting expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the United States senate, it indicates the re-entry under republican auspices of money as an influential factor in elections, thus nullifying the letter and flaunting the spirit of numerous laws enacted by the people to protect the ballot from the contamination of corrupt practices. We deplore those delinquencies and invoke their stern popular rebuke, pledging our earnest efforts to a strengthening of the present statutes against corrupt practices and their rigorous enforcement.

We remind the people that it was only by the return of a republican senator in Michigan who is now under conviction and sentence for the criminal misuse of money in his election that the present organization of the senate with a republican majority was made possible.

Conclusion.

Believing that we have kept the democratic faith and resting our claims to the confidence of the people not upon grandiose promise but upon the solid performances of our party, we submit our record to the nation's consideration and ask that the pledges of this platform be appraised in the light of that record.

SOCIALIST.

Adopted in New York, May 13.

In the national campaign of 1920 the socialist party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the socialist party.

The outgoing administration, like democratic and republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed.

It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.

It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiatic imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations, land cut off from their sources of sustenance, and nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men, who staked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare.

While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home.

Upon the pretext of wartime necessity the chief executive of the republic and the appointed heads of his administration were clothed with dictatorial powers and congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression.

Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial rights during the war were indicted under the espionage law, tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and hysteria and many of them are now serving inhumanly long jail sentences for daring to uphold the traditions of liberty which once were sacred in this country.

Agents of the federal government unlawfully raided homes and meeting places and prevented or broke up peaceable gatherings of citizens.

The postmaster-general established a censorship of the press more autocratic than that ever tolerated in a regime of absolutism and has harassed and destroyed publications on account of their political and economic views, by excluding them from the mails.

And after the war was in fact long over the administration has not scrupled to continue a policy of repression and terrorism under the shallow and hypocritical guise of wartime measures.

It has practically imposed involuntary servitude and peonage on a large class of American workers by denying them the right to quit work and coercing them into acceptance of inadequate wages and onerous conditions of labor. It has dealt a foul blow to the traditional American right of asylum by deporting hundreds of foreign-born workers, by administrative order, on the mere suspicion of harboring radical views, and often for the sinister purpose of breaking labor strikes.

In the short span of three years our self-styled liberal administration has succeeded in undermining the very foundation of political liberty and economic rights which this republic has built up in more than a century of struggle and progress.

Under the cloak of a false and morbid patriotism and under the protection of governmental terror the democratic administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the condition of the American workers grows more precarious.

The responsibility does not rest upon the democratic party alone. The republican party through its representatives in congress and otherwise has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but it has sought to outdo its democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of the democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

We particularly denounce the militaristic policy of both old parties of investing countless millions of dollars in armaments after the victorious completion of what was to have been the "last war;" we call attention to the fatal results of such a program in Europe, carried on prior to 1914, and culminating in the great war; we declare that such a policy, adding unbearable burdens to the working class and all the people, can lead only to the complete Prussianization of the nation, and we demand immediate and complete abandonment of the fatal program.

America is now at the parting of the roads. If the outraging of political liberty and concentration of economic power into the hands of the few is permitted to go on, it can have only one consequence, the reduction of the country to a state of capitalist despotism.

The socialist party of the United States therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities; upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as from geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development; and with citizenship based on service; that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class.

The socialist party sounds the warning. It calls upon the people to defeat both old parties at the polls, and to elect the candidates of the socialist party to the end of restoring political democracy and bringing about complete industrial freedom.

To achieve this end the socialist party pledges itself to the following program:

Foreign Relations.

1. All claims of the United States against allied countries for loans made during the war should be canceled upon the understanding that all war debts, including indemnities, among such countries shall likewise be canceled. The largest possible credit in food, raw material and machinery should be extended to the stricken nations of Europe in order to help them rebuild the ruined world.

2. The government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the "League or Nations" and to create an international parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world, based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self-determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and charged with revising the treaty of peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

3. The United States should immediately make peace with the central powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the soviet government. It should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish republic.

4. The United States should make and proclaim it a fixed principle in its foreign policy that American capitalists who acquire concessions or make investments in foreign countries do so at their own risk, and under no circumstances should our government enter into diplomatic negotiations or controversies or resort to armed conflicts on account of foreign property-claims.

Political.

1. The constitutional freedom of speech, press and assembly should be restored by repealing the espionage law and all other repressive legislation, and by prohibiting the executive usurpation of authority.

2. All prosecutions under the espionage law should be discontinued and all persons serving prison sentences for alleged offenses growing out of religious convictions, political views or industrial activities should be fully pardoned and immediately released.

3. No alien should be deported from the United States on account of his political views or participation in labor struggles, nor in any event without proper trial on specific charges. The arbitrary power to deport aliens by administrative order should be repealed.

4. The power of the courts to restrain workers in their struggles against employers by the writ of injunction or otherwise and their power to nullify congressional legislation should be abrogated.

5. Federal judges should be elected by the people and be subject to recall.

6. The president and the vice-president of the United States should be elected by direct popular election and be subject to recall.

7. All members of the cabinet should be elected by congress and be responsible to congress.

8. Suffrage should be equal and unrestricted, in fact as well as in law, for all men and women throughout the nation.

9. Adequate provision should be made for the registration of the votes of migratory workers.

10. The constitution of the United States should be amended to strengthen the safeguards of civil and political liberty and to remove all obstacles to industrial and social reform and reconstruction, including the changes enumerated in this program, in keeping with the will and interest of the people. It should be made amendable by a majority of the voters of the nation upon their own initiative, or upon the initiative of congress.

Social.

1. All business vitally essential for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroads, express service, steamship lines, telegraphs, mines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses, cold storage plants and all industries operating on a national scale should be taken over by the nation.

2. All publicly owned industries should be administered jointly by the government and representatives of the workers, not for revenue or profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensation and humane con-

ditions of employment to the workers and efficient and reasonable service to the public.

3. All banks should be acquired by the government and incorporated in a unified public banking system.

4. The business of insurance should be taken over by the government and should be extended to include insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment, without contribution on the part of the worker.

5. Congress should enforce the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, with reference to the negroes, and that effective federal legislation should be enacted to secure to the negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

Industrial.

1. Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strikebreaking agencies and to establish a shorter workday in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

Fiscal.

1. That all war debts and other debts of the federal government must be immediately paid off in full, the funds for such payment to be raised by means of a progressive property tax, whose burden should fall upon the rich and particularly upon great fortunes made during the war.

2. A standing progressive income and a graduated inheritance tax should be levied to provide for all needs of the government, including the cost of its increasing social and industrial functions.

3. The unearned increment of land should be taxed. All land held out of use should be taxed at full rental value.

FARMER-LABOR.

Adopted at Chicago July 14.

Preamble.

The American declaration of independence, adopted July 4, 1776, states that governments are instituted to secure to the people the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Democracy cannot exist unless all power is preserved to the people. The only excuse for the existence of government is to serve, not to rule the people.

In the United States of America the power of government, the priceless and inalienable heritage of the people, has been stolen from the people—has been seized by a few men who control the wealth of the nation and by the tools of these men, maintained by them in public office to do their bidding.

The administrative offices of the government and congress are controlled by the financial barons—even the courts have been prostituted—and the people as a result of this usurpation have been reduced to economic and industrial servitude.

Under the prevailing order in the United States wealth is monopolized by a few and the people are kept in poverty, while costs of living mount until the burden of providing the necessaries of life is well nigh intolerable.

Having thus robbed the people, first of their power and then of their wealth, the wielders of financial power, seeking new fields of exploitation, have committed the government of the United States against the will of the people to imperialistic policies and seek to extend these enterprises to such lengths that our nation to-day stands in danger of becoming an empire instead of a republic.

Just emerging from a war which we said we fought to extend democracy to the ends of the earth, we find ourselves helpless while the masters of our government, who are also the masters of industry and commerce, league themselves with the masters of other nations to prevent self-determination by helpless peoples and to exploit and rob them, notwithstanding that we committed ourselves to guaranty of self-government for all such peoples.

Following the greedy spectacle of the peace conference, the money masters faced an awakening of the people which threatened to exact for mankind those benefits for which the war was said to have been fought. Thereupon these masters, in the United States, through their puppets in public office, in an effort to stifle free discussion, stripped from the inhabitants of this land rights and liberties guaranteed under American doctrines on which this country was founded and guaranteed also by the federal constitution.

These rights and liberties must be restored to the people.

More than this must be done. All power to govern this nation must be restored to the people. This involves industrial freedom, for political democracy is only an empty phrase without industrial democracy. This cannot be done by superficial palliative measures such as are from time to time thrown as sops to the voters by the republican and democratic parties. Patchwork cannot repair the destruction of democracy wrought by these two old parties. Reconstruction is necessary.

The invisible government of the United States maintains the two old parties to confuse the voters with false issues. These parties, therefore, cannot seriously attempt reconstruction, which, to be effective, must smash to atoms the money power of the proprietors of the two old parties.

Into this breach step the amalgamated groups of forward looking men and women who perform useful work with hand and brain, united in the farmer-labor party of the United States by a spontaneous and irresistible impulse to do righteous battle for democracy against its despoilers, and more especially determined to function together because of the exceptionally brazen defiance shown by the two old parties in the selection of their candidates and the writing of their platforms in this campaign. This party, financed by its rank and file and not by big business, sets about the task of fundamental reconstruction of democracy in the United States, to restore all power to the people and to set up a governmental structure that will prevent seizure, henceforth, of that power by a few unscrupulous men.

The reconstruction proposed is set forth in the following platform of national issues, to which all candidates of the farmer-labor party are pledged.

1. 100 Per Cent Americanism.

Restoration of civil liberties and American doctrines and their preservation inviolate, including free speech, free press, free assemblage, right of asylum, equal opportunity and trial by jury, return of the department of justice to the functions for which it was created to the end that laws may be enforced without favor and without discrimination; amnesty for all persons imprisoned because of their patriotic insistence upon their constitutional guaranties, industrial activities or religious beliefs; repeal of all so-called "espionage," "sedition" and "criminal syndicalist" laws; protection of the right of all workers to strike and stripping from the courts of powers unlawfully usurped by them and used to defeat the people and foster big

business, especially the power to issue anti-labor injunctions and to declare unconstitutional laws passed by congress.

To Americanize the federal courts we demand that federal judges be elected for terms not to exceed four years, subject to recall.

As Americanism means democracy, suffrage should be universal. We demand immediate ratification of the nineteenth amendment and full, unrestricted political rights for all citizens, regardless of sex, race, color or creed, and for civil service employes.

Democracy demands also that the people be equipped with the instruments of the initiative, referendum and recall, with the special provision that war may not be declared, except in cases of actual military invasion, before referring the question to a direct vote of the people.

2. Abolish Imperialism at Home and Abroad.

Withdrawal of the United States from further participation (under the treaty of Versailles) in the reduction of conquered peoples to economic or political subjection to the small groups of men who manipulate the bulk of the world's wealth; refusal to permit our government to aid in the exploitation of the weaker peoples of the earth by these men; refusal to permit use of the agencies of our government (through dollar diplomacy or other means) by the financial interests of our country to exploit other peoples, including emphatic refusal to go to war with Mexico at the behest of Wall street; recognition of the elected government of the republic of Ireland and of the government established by the Russian people; denial of assistance, financial, military or otherwise, for foreign armies invading these countries, and an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to be used against the Russian or Irish people; instant lifting of the blockade against Russia; recognition of every government set up by peoples who wrest their sovereignty from oppressors, in accordance with the right of self-determination for all peoples; abolition of secret treaties and prompt publication of all diplomatic documents received by the state department; withdrawal from imperialistic enterprises upon which we already have embarked (including the dictatorship we exercise in varying degrees over the Philippines, Hawaii, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, Cuba, Samoa and Guam), and prevention of the imposition upon the people of the United States of any form whatever of conscription, military or industrial, or of military training.

We stand committed to a league of free peoples, organized and pledged to destruction of autocracy, militarism and economic imperialism throughout the world and to bring about a worldwide disarmament and open diplomacy, to the end that there shall be no more kings and no more wars.

3. Democratic Control of Industry.

The right of labor to an increasing share in the responsibilities and management of industry; application of this principle to be developed in accordance with the experience of actual operation.

4. Public Ownership and Operation.

Immediate repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; public ownership and operation, with democratic control, of all public utilities and natural resources, including stockyards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, water power and cold storage and terminal warehouses; government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads, mines and of such natural resources as are in whole or in part bases of control by special interests of basic industries and monopolies such as lands containing coal, iron, copper, oil, large water power and commercial timber tracts; pipe lines and oil tanks; telegraph and telephone lines; and establishment of a public policy that no land (including natural resources) and no patents shall be held out of use for speculation or to aid monopoly; establishment of national and state owned banks where the money of the government must and that of individuals may be deposited; granting of credit to individuals or groups according to regulations laid down by congress which will safeguard deposits.

We denounce the attempt to scuttle our great government owned merchant marine and favor bringing ocean going commerce to our inland ports.

5. Promotion of Agricultural Prosperity.

Legislation that will effectively check and reduce the growth and evils of farm tenancy; establishment of public markets; extension of the federal farm loan system, making personal credit readily available and cheap to farmers; maintenance of dependable transportation for farm products; organization of a state and national service that will furnish adequate advice and guidance to applicants for farms and to farmers already on the land; legislation to promote and protect farmers' and consumers' co-operative organizations conducted for mutual benefit; comprehensive studies of costs of production of farm and staple manfactured products and uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

6. Government Finance.

We demand that economy in governmental expenditures shall replace the extravagance that has run riot under the present administration. The governmental expenditures of the present year of peace, as already disclosed, exceed $6,000,000,000—or six times the annual expenditures of the prewar period. We condemn and denounce the system that has created one war millionaire for every three American soldiers killed in the war in France, and we demand that this war acquired wealth shall be taxed in such a manner as to prevent the shifting of the burden of taxation to the shoulders of the poor in the shape of higher prices and of increased living costs.

We are opposed, therefore, to consumption taxes and to all indirect taxation for support of current operations of the government. For support of such current operations we favor steeply graduated income taxes, exempting individual incomes amounting to less than $3,000 a year, with a further exemption allowance of $300 for every child under 18 and also for every child over 18 who may be pursuing an education to fit himself for life. In the case of state governments and of local governments we favor taxation of land values, but not of improvements or of equipment, and also sharply graduated taxes on inheritance.

7. Reduce the Cost of Living.

Stabilization of currency so that it may not fluctuate as at present, carrying the standard of living of all the people down with it when it depreciates; federal control of the meat packing industry; extension and perfection of the parcel post system to bring producer and consumer closer together; enforcing existing laws against profiteers, especially the big and powerful ones.

8. Justice to the Soldiers.

We favor paying the soldiers of the late war, as a matter of right and not as charity, a sufficient sum to make their war pay not less than civilian earnings. We denounce the delays in payment, and the inadequate compensation to disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependents, and we pledge such changes as will promptly and adequately give sympathetic recognition of their services and sacrifices.

9. Labor's Bill of Rights.

During the years that labor has tried in vain to obtain recognition of the rights of the workers at the hands of the government through the agencies of the republican and democrat parties, the principal demands of labor have been catalogued and presented by the representatives of labor, who have gone to convention after convention of the old parties—to congress after congress of old party officeholders. These conventions and sessions of congress have, from time to time, included in platforms and laws a few fragments of labor's program, carefully rewritten, however, to interpose no interference with the oppression of labor by private wielders of the power of capital. It remains for the farmer-labor party, the people's own party, financed by the people themselves, to pledge itself to the entire bill of rights of labor, the conditions enumerated therein to be written into the laws of the land, to be enjoyed by the workers, organized or unorganized, without the amelioration of a single word in the program. Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves the highest consideration."

We pledge the application of this fundamental principle in the enactment and administration of legislation.

(a) The unqualified right of all workers, including civil service employes, to organize and bargain collectively with employers through such representatives of their unions as they choose.

(b) Freedom from compulsory arbitration and all other attempts to coerce workers.

(c) A maximum standard eight hour day and forty-four hour week.

(d) Old age and unemployment payments and workmen's compensation to insure workers and their dependents against accident and disease.

(e) Establishment and operation through periods of depression of governmental work on housing, road building, reforestation, reclamation of cutover timber, desert and swamp lands and development of ports, waterways and water power plants.

(f) Re-education of the cripples of industry as well as the victims of war.

(g) Abolition of employment of children under 16 years of age.

(h) Complete and effective protection for women in industry, with equal pay for equal work.

(i) Abolition of private employment, detective and strikebreaking agencies and extension of the federal free employment service.

(j) Prevention of exploitation of immigration and immigrants by employers.

(k) Vigorous enforcement of the seamen's act, and the most liberal interpretation of its provisions. The present provisions for the protection of seamen and for the safety of the traveling public must not be minimized.

(l) Exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

(m) A federal department of education to advance democracy and effectiveness in all public school systems throughout the country, to the end that the children of workers in industrial and rural communities may have maximum opportunity of training to become unafraid, well-informed citizens of a free country.

SINGLE TAX.

Adopted at Chicago July 14.

"Full rental value of the land shall be collected by the government instead of all taxes, and all buildings and other improvements of land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor shall be entirely exempt from taxation."

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total.	
Year.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
1850	29.407	$68.614.189	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	60.000	180.000.000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	839.226	2.262.847.000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	679.690	1.564.183.532	236.674	$20.533.469	916.364	$1.584.717.001
1890	1.319.561	3.620.057.439	3.883.529	429.521.128	5.203.090	4.049.578.567
1900	3.176.051	7.093.152.380	11.219.296	1.468.986.366	14.395.347	8.562.138.746
1910	6.954.119	13.227.213.168	23.034.463	3.177.047.874	29.988.582	16.404.261.042
1918	12,768,019	24.167 111,902	40.453,438	5,629,956,453	53,221,457	29,797,068,355

Year.	Total income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196.938.069	$90.007.820	$770.972.061	$678.681.309	$92.290.752
1900	400.257.603	168.687.601	1.742.414.173	1.493.378.709	249.035.464
1910	781.011.249	387.302.073	3.875.877.059	3.325.878.366	549.998.693
1918	1,324,586,741	710,201,684	6 529,620,899	6,201,990,207	327,630,692

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Disbursement.	Claims paid.	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.
1901	489	$81.628.596	$77.343.460	$64.128.047	$799.626.678	$5.656.453,465
1910	497	128.631.649	110.168.334	92.279.662	1.331.552.713	9.562.511.910
1918	542	155,878,098	137,190,620	118,620,904	834,170,063	8,838,578,765

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr.	Companies.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.
1890	580	$157.857.983	$75.334.517	$5.334.495
1900	493	198.312.577	108.307.171	8.446.110
1910	597	381.545.814	166.789.763	20.709.261
1918	630	772 739,806	335,921,319	25,353,894

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.
1890	34	$9.758.413	$2.933.306
1900	62	32.309.619	10.166.796
1910	177	111.041.748	41.465.472
1918	201	330,696,403	122,744,682

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.
1915	$41.069.870	$18.519,057
1916	47.505,091	20,631,083
1917	55.594.631	23.741.506
1918	52,985,135	23,478,887

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

[From the Insurance Press.]

1910	$214.003.300	1916	$214.530.995
1913	203.408.250	1917	250.753.640
1914	221.439.350	1918	280.989.885
1915	172.033,200		

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)	Frank D. Blodgett, A.M., LL.D.	28	533
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859)	Harlan L. Feeman, A.M., D.D.	18	164
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D.D., LL.D.	37	453
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,*Col. S., Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, D.C.L., LL.D.	150	2,765
Alabama Poly. Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	C. C. Thach, M.A., LL.D.	78	997
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866)	A. M. Williams	16	135
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861)	Hon. Samuel Dickie, M.S., LL.D.	28	489
Alcorn Ag. & Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871)	Levi J. Rowan, Ph.D.	26	600
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836)	Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	37	342
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815)	W. H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D.	27	487
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887)	Harry Mears Crooks, LL.D.	23	127
Amer. Inter. col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor)	14	127
American univ., Washington, D. C. (1913)	John W. Hamilton, LL.D., L.H.D.	12	54
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1825)	Alexander Meikeljohn, A.M., Ph.D.	44	387
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852)	William M. Dawson	15	125
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872)	W. S. Lacy, D.D.	12	124
Ark. Cumberland col., Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	Hubert S. Lyle, D.D.	15	185
Armour Inst. of Tech.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D.	70	2,200
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890)	H. C. Morrison, D.D.	29	550
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869)	Edward T. Ware, A.B., D.D.	26	570
Auburn Theo. sem., Auburn, N. Y. 1819)	G. B. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.	13	65
Augsburg sem., Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, D.D.	16	145
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustav Andreen, Ph.D., D.D.	61	703
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849)	T. S. Clyce, D.D., C.L.D.	15	265
Baker university, Baldwin City, Kas. (1858)	Samuel A. Lough, A.M., Ph.D.	32	494
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845)	Albert B. Storms	48	864
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889)	V.C.Geldersleeve,Ph.D.,LL.D (dean)	83	744
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864)	Clifton D. Gray, Ph.D.	38	564
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845)	Samuel P. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	51	2,095
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880)	Chas. E. Baskerville, D.D. (acting)	10	135
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846)	Melvin A. Brannon, D.D., LL.D.	35	531
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871)	B. W. Valentine, A.M., D.D.	35	682
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855)	W. G. Frost, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	68	2,088
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840)	Lloyd Goodnight	24	365
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881)	Ernest P. Pihlblad, A.M.	40	760
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	George F. Dasher	15	183
Birming'm Southern college, Bir'm., Ala. (1897)	C. C. Daniel	18	349
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	3	90
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857)	William M. Hudson, Ph.D., D.D.	10	119
Bonebrake Theo. Sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871)	Josiah P. Landis, D.D., Ph.D.	7	71
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863)	Rev. William Devlin, S.J.	29	700
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869)	Lemuel H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D.	418	6,024
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794)	Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D.	28	445
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph.D.	49	1,873
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880)	Paul H. Bowman, D.D.	27	196
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877)	Christian N. Jensen, Ph.D.	35	800
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764)	William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.	90	1,304
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885)	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	67	472
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846)	Emory W. Hunt, D.D., LL.D.	47	852
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850)	Thomas C. Howe, Ph.D.	26	796
California Inst. of Tech. Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	J. A. B. Scherer, Ph.D., LL.D.	49	368
Campion col., Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880)	Rev. Albert C. Fox, A.M., S.J.	35	600
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870)	Rev. L. M. Ahern, S.J., A.M.	16	163
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn, (1866)	Donald G. Cowling, D.D., Ph.D.	60	634
Carnegie Inst. Tech.,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	A. A. Hammerschlag, Sc.D., LL.D.	304	5,108
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846)	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph.D., LL.D.	20	340
Carson & Neman col., Jeff. City, Tenn. (1851)	Oscar E. Sams	20	321
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870)	H. D. Hoover, A. M., B.D., Ph.D.	30	330
Case Sch. Ap. Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	Chas. S. Howe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.	62	786
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851)	A. D. Wolfinger, D.D.	13	171
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903)	Joseph A. O'Connor, D.D.	22	375
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.	82	1,257
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887)	W. R. McChesney, Ph.D.	14	116
Centre college, Danville, Ky. (1819)	William A. Garfield, D.D., LL.D.	14	224
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857)	Paul H. Linn, LL.B., D.D.	11	214
Central college, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	M. W. Hatton, Litt.M.	12	120
Central Wesleyan col., Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Otto E. Kriege, D.D., A.M.	27	363
Chicago Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	8	43
Chilocco Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.	O. M. Blair (ass't supt.)	60	500
Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869)	Lewis M. Dunton, A.M., D.D.	28	945
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902)	Edmund G. Sanford, Ph.D., LL.D.	26	205
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870)	Henry A. King, D.D.	15	330
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889)	G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D.	21	113
Clarkson Col. Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896)	John P. Brooks, Sc.D	13	150
Clemson Ag. col.* Clemson Col., S. C. (1896)	W. M. Riggs, E.M.E., LL.D.	73	1,014
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881)	John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.	155	1,179
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820)	Arthur J. Roberts, A.M.	25	450
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Elmer B. Bryan, LL.D., L.H.D.	50	650
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882)	Frederick W. Lewis, D.D.	23	276
Col. of City of New York, The, N. Y. (1847)	Sydney E. Mezes, Ph.D., LL.D.	238	16,529

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
College of Hawaii, Honolulu (1908)	Arthur L. Dean, A.B., Ph.D.	28	242
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho (1891)	William J. Boone	15	216
College of N. Rochelle, N. Rochelle, N.Y. (1904)	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.	50	700
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851)	Tully C. Knoles, D.D.	33	400
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868)	Charles F. Wishart, D.D., LL.D.	45	670
Colorado Agr. col.,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871)	Charles A. Lory, LL.D., D.Sc.	97	1,350
Colorado col.,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874)	Clyde A. Dunaway, Ph.D., LL.D.	45	580
Colorado Sch. of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874)	Victor G. Alderson, D.Sc.	20	400
Columbia univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1754)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	1,500	25,734
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881)	George A. Romoser, D.D.	9	140
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839)	Rev. Martin Luecke	11	207
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881)	M. J. F. Albrecht, D.D.	10	166
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)	Theodore Buenger	10	153
Connecticut Agr. col.,* Storrs, Conn. (1881)	Charles L. Beach, B.S., M.S.	35	350
Conn. Col. for Women, N. London (1915)	Benjamin T. Marshall, M.A., D.D.	47	300
Converse col.,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890)	Robert P. Pell, A.B., Litt.D.	36	316
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)	Charles Wesley Flint, D.D., LL.D.	42	887
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)	Jacob G. Schurman, D.Sc., LL.D.	700	5,644
Cotner university, Bethany, Neb. (1889)	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M.	30	300
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)	J. F. McCormick, D.D.	100	1,724
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853)	John H. Woods	17	158
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)	Edward P. Childs, A.M.	19	343
Dakota Wes. univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)	William D. Schermerhorn	34	678
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)	Ernest M. Hopkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	126	1,738
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)	William J. Martin, Ph.D., LL.D.	18	454
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)	Albert G. Caris, M.A., Litt. D.	28	482
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833)	Walter Hullihen, Ph.D.	61	675
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D.	62	848
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898)	Very Rev. Thos. F. Levan, C.M., Ph.D., D.D.	90	2,000
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)	George R. Grose, D.D., LL.D.	44	1,025
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Ia. (1865)	John A. Earl, D.D.	43	1,556
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783)	James H. Morgan, LL.D.	18	380
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872)	John N. Bennett	18	198
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)	Arthur Holmes, Ph.D.	82	2,133
Drew Theo. seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)	Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D.	20	377
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph.D., LL.D.	20	362
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)	David M. Edwards	30	555
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900)	(Vacancy)	20	215
Ellsworth college, Iowa Falls, Iowa (1890)	Ida F. Meyer, Litt.M., M.A.	18	400
Elmhurst academy, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	J. H. Schiek, D.D.	12	135
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)	Frederick Lent, Ph.D.	30	371
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)	W. A. Harper, M.A., Litt.D.	28	400
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)	Charles C. Weaver, A.M., Ph.D.	12	210
Emory university, Atlanta, Ga. (1836)	F. N. Parker, D.D. (chancellor)	200	1,000
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)	James S. Moffat, D.D.	9	110
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855)	L. O. Lehman	23	290
Evansville college, Evansville, Ind. (1807)	Alfred F. Hughes	25	548
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)	W. H. Rollins, D.D.	27	448
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888)	E. Lee Howard, LL.D.	31	587
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)	William Harris Guyer, A.M., D.D.	19	535
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph.D., LL.D.	60	569
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)	Rev. E. P. Tivnan, S.J., Ph.D.	225	3,466
Frances Shimer sch., Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853)	Wm. P. McKee, A.M., B.D. (dean)	20	165
Franklin & Marshall col., Lancaster, Pa. (1887)	Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D.	20	331
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)	C. E. Goodsell, LL.D.	20	325
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)	W. M. Hughes, A.M., B.D.	7	107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)	William O. Mendenhall, LL.D.	18	274
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851)	W. J. McGlothlin, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	15	300
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)	Percival Hall, M.A., Litt.D.	16	125
General Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)	Rev. H. Fosbroke, D.D. (dean)	14	76
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.	Bruce R. Payne, A.M., Ph.D.	90	1,608
Geo. Washington U., The, Wash., D. C. (1821)	William M. Collier, LL.D.	290	4,579
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829)	M. B. Adams, D.D., LL.D.	25	375
Georgetown univ., Washington, D. C. (1789)	John B. Creeden	216	2,296
Georgia Sch. of Tech., Atlanta, Ga. (1888)	Kenneth G. Matheson, A.M., LL.D	88	2,209
Goshen college, Goshen, Ind. (1903)	I. R. Detweiler	18	483
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)	William W. Guth, Ph.D., LL.D.	70	793
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Iowa (1895)	George N. Briggs, B.A., B.D.	34	302
Grand Island col., Grand Island, Neb. (1892)	Arthur T. Belknap	21	232
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)	Eldon G. Burritt, A.M.	22	370
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847)	J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D.	69	812
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)	Weir C. Kettler	43	857
Guilford col., Guilford College, N. C. (1888)	Raymond Binford	19	240
Gustavus Adolphus col., St. Peter, Minn. (1862)	O. J. Johnson, B.D.	20	405
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)	Frederick C. Ferry, A.M., Ph.D.	25	296
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D.D.	30	500
Hamp.-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776)	J. D. Eggleston, A.M., LL.D.	10	127
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)	James E. Gregg, D.D.	100	1,885
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)	William A. Millis, LL.D.	16	271
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)	A. L. Lowell, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.	783	7,342
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)	Calvin H. French, LL.D.	23	358
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)	William W. Comfort, Ph.D., LL.D.	25	200

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)	William W. Ballinger	17	192
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)	Charles E. Miller, D.D., LL.D	25	353
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890)	J. M. Workman, A.B., LL.D	21	253
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)	J. H. Reynolds, A.M., LL.D	20	365
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)	J. M. Gordon, LL.D	27	386
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857)	M. P. Smith, M.A	8	58
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)	Joseph W. Mauck, A.M., LL.D	24	343
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., LL.D	25	285
Hiwasse college,* Madisonville, Tenn. (1849)	J. E. Lowry, A.M	10	218
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)	Murray Bartlett, D.D	30	240
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)	Rev. James J. Carlin, S.J	45	703
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)	Edward D. Dimnent, D.D	18	450
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)	Charles B. Williams, Ph.D	15	428
Howard Payne col., Brownwood, Tex. (1890)	L. J. Mims, A. M., D.D	30	722
Howard univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1867)	J. Stanley Durkee, A.M., Ph.D	121	1,583
Hunter college,* New York, N. Y. (1870)	George S. Davis, LL.D	205	2,961
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)	Henry Morehouse Gage, LL.D	23	404
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D	23	450
Illinois Col. of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	7	250
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmly, LL.D	116	2,761
Illinois Wes. univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	Theodore Kemp, D.D, LL.D	40	224
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D	160	3,701
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D	350	4,001
Iowa Wesleyan col., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842)	U. S. Smith, D.D	22	265
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909)	Barend H. Kroeze, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	23	230
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	L. E. Holden, D.D., LL.D	65	1,373
John B. Stetson univ.,* DeLand, Fla. (1883)	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.	34	500
Johns Hopkins univ.,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D	350	3,200
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838)	Paul V. Bomar, A.B., D.D	27	305
Juniata college, Huntington, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M	26	421
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	H. L. Stetson, D.D	21	293
Kansas City univ., Kansas City, Kas. (1886)	A. N. Ward, D.D., LL.D. (chan'cellor)	17	159
Kansas Wesleyan univ., Salina, Kas. (1886)	L. B. Bowers, D.D	14	650
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	Mother Superior	21	105
Kentucky Wes. col., Winchester, Ky. (1866)	Will B. Campbell	12	200
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Peirce, L.H.D., D.D	15	162
Kingfisher college, Kingfisher, Okla. (1894)	Henry W. Tuttle	14	140
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	James L. McConaughy, Ph.D	30	520
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	James K. Giffin	25	541
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	J. H. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D	55	725
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo	John W. Crouch	10	125
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss V. B. Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	20	135
Lake Forest col.,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	Herbert M. Moore, LL.D	19	226
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	John O. Wilson, D.D	23	308
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn	J. F. Lane, A.M., Ph.D	23	500
Lane Theological sem., Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D.D., LL.D	5	35
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother Richard, F.S.C	20	356
Lawrence college,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., LL.D	52	927
Leander Clark college, Toledo, O. (1856)	Henry W. Ward (acting)	14	176
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. O. Gossard, B.D., D.D	25	300
Lehigh university,* Bethlehem, Pa. (1866)	Henry S. Drinker, E.M., LL.D	91	1,136
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.,* Stan. U., Cal. (1891)	Ray L. Wilbur, A.M., M.D	275	2,600
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	J. F. Hinkhouse, D.D	10	102
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865)	George N. Carman (director)	90	3,000
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	John B. Rendall, D.D	14	180
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	A. E. Turner, LL.D	15	150
Lincoln Inst. of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky	A. E. Thomson, D.D	17	225
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	D. C. Suggs, A.M., D.D	26	936
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Joseph H. Tilden, A.M., LL.D	25	200
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906)	C. Cottingham, M.A	20	300
Louisiana St. univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D	75	1,857
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869)	John B. Furay, S. J	150	1,879
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	Rev. C. K. Preus, A.B	19	217
Lynchburg college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	J. F. T. Hundley	9	207
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	Elmer Allen Bess, D.D	28	524
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Jasper, F.S.C	17	307
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	Edward S. Parsons, A.M., L.H.D	16	261
Marquette univ., Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J	260	3,200
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D., LL.D	71	1,003
Mass. Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A.M., LL.D.	80	1,100
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge (1861)	R. C. Maclaurin, A.M., LL.D., D.Sc.	242	1,950
McCormick Theo. sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D.	18	165
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	G. E. McCammon, D.D	17	150
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, A.B., D.D	18	245
Mercer university, Macon, Ga. (1837)	Rufus W. Weaver, Th.D., D.D	35	379
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	Charles E. Brewer, A.M., Ph.D	30	516
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M.Sc	68	2,045
Michigan Agr. col., East Lansing, Mich. (1857)	Frank S. Kedzie	170	2,167
Mich. Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	F. W. McNair, B.S., B.Sc	24	174
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D	37	652
Midland college, Atchison, Kas. (1887)	E. E. Stauffer	26	673
Milligan col., Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	H. J. Derthick	12	104
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885)	Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Ph.D., LL.D.	63	400
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	A. F. Watkins, A.B., D.D	10	216

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors	Students.
Milton college, Milton, Wis (1867)	Rev. W. C. Daland, M.A., D.D	13	176
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847)	William H. Heaps, Ph.D., LL.D	15	250
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M.A., LL.D	37	350
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M.A., LL.D	16	250
Miss. A. & M. col., Agricultural College, Miss.	W. H. Smith, LL.D	85	1,650
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826)	J. W. Provine, D.D., Ph.D	15	395
Missouri Valley col., Marshall, Mo. (1889)	W. H. Black, D.D., LL.D	13	311
Missouri Wesleyan col., Cameron, Mo. (1887)	Cameron Harmon, A.M., D.D	24	313
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857)	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D	22	436
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893)	James M. Hamilton, M.S	70	1,225
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1889)	C. M. Donaldson, A.B., D.D	24	173
Morgan college & acad., Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John O. Spencer, Ph.D	30	360
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894)	Frank E. Mossman, D.D	42	953
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885)	John Henry Lewis	24	1,005
Mount Angel col., Mount Angel, Ore. (1887)	Rev. Thomas Meier, O.S.B	30	250
Mount Holyoke col.,* S. Hadley, Mass. (1837)	Miss M. E. Woolley, M.A., Litt.D., L.H.D	140	815
Mount St. Mary's col., Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Very Rev. B. J. Bradley, A.M., LL.D	40	451
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D	31	546
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D.D., LL.D	17	625
Municipal Univ. of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D	33	609
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837)	J. K. Montgomery, D.D	25	1,060
Neb. Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888)	A. D. Harmon, A.M	30	300
Neb. Wes. univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)	I. B. Schreckengast, Ph. M	47	1,281
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856)	Sidney J. Derrick	11	249
N. H. Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts,* Durham (1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel, LL.B., LL.D	74	818
New Orleans univ., New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D.D., Ph.D	21	492
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y.	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D	36	530
Newton Theo. inst., New Center, Mass. (1825)	George F. Horr, D.D., LL.D	8	107
New York univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1830)	E. E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D (chan.)	525	12,017
Niagara univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)	Very Rev. Wm. E. Katzenberger, C.M.	18	250
N. C. St. Col. of Ag. & Eng.,* W. Raleigh, N. C. (1889)	W. C. Riddick, A.B., C.E., LL.D	72	1,055
N. C. Col. for Women,* Greensboro, N. C. (1892)	Julius S. Foust, LL.D	91	1,164
N. Dakota Agricultural col.,* Fargo (1890)	Edwin F. Ladd, B.S., LL.D	60	1,230
Northland college, Ashland, Wis. (1892)	Joseph D. Brownell, D.D	16	178
North-Western college, Naperville, Ill. (1861)	Edward E. Rall, Ph.D	30	466
N. W. Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A.M	19	350
Northwestern univ., Evanston, Ill. (1865)	Walter Dill Scott, B.A., Ph.D	608	7,679
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)	H. R. Roberts, D.C.L. (acting)	20	270
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D	125	1,708
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)	Silas Evans, D.D., LL.D	27	400
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D	35	1,173
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)	William O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D	676	7,817
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804)	Alston Ellis, Ph.D., LL.D	98	4,023
Ohio Wesleyan univ.,* Delaware, O. (1842)	John W. Hoffman, D.D., LL.D	93	1,535
Okla. Agr. & Mech. col.* Stillwater (1891)	J. W. Cantwell	138	1,908
Oklahoma City col., Okla. City (1881)	E. G. Green	14	120
Oregon Agricultural col.,* Corvallis (1885)	William J. Kerr, D.Sc	210	3,442
Oriental univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1903)	H. P. Holler, Ph.D., S.T.D	102	500
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Silas Eber Price, D.D	26	486
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A.B., D.D	35	422
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886)	Charles E. Dicken, A.M., D.D	26	324
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849)	Robert F. Clark, A.M	20	210
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882)	Albert D. Betts, A.M., D.D	20	353
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Frederick W. Hawley, D.D., LL.D	20	446
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	R. Amos Montgomery, D.D., LL.D	23	411
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	Henry E. McGrew, A.M., D.D	29	614
Pennsylvania col., Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	W. A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D	35	493
Pennsylvania Col. for Wom.,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	John C. Acheson, LL.D	25	200
Pennsylvania Mil. col.* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C.E., LL.D	20	150
Pennsylvania State col., The,* State Col., Pa.	Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D., LL.D	280	4,316
Philander Smith col., Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D	24	553
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga. (1897)	Frank E. Jenkins, D.D	40	386
Polytechnic inst.,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph.D	50	1,245
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, D.D	55	770
Potomac univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1904)	Ernest W. Porter, LL.D	20	228
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	C. D. Pratt, A.M. (director)	150	4,103
Presbyt'n Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)	Davison McD. Douglas, M.A., D.D	12	146
Princeton Theo. sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL.D	14	156
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)	John Grier Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D	181	1,852
Pritchett college,* Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	Oscar Dahlene, M.S	8	79
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874)	W. E. Stone, Ph.D., LL.D	226	2,955
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)	LeB. R. Briggs, A.M., LL.D., Litt.D	124	655
Rand.-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D	18	210
Rand.-Macon Wom.'s col., Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	D. R. Anderson, Ph.D	51	632
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	Edward A. Fath, Ph.D	10	100
Rensselaer Poly. inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	P. C. Ricketts, C.S., E.D., LL.D	68	1,017
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Howard Edwards, LL.D	34	343
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D	55	675
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatwright, M.A., LL.D	37	627
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Simeon H. Bing, A.M	12	420
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850)	H. C. Culbertson, D.D., LL.D	31	431
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	Charles J. Smith, A.M., D.D	24	240
Roch'r Ath. & Mech. inst., Roch'r, N. Y. (1885)	R. B. Farnum	58	2,700

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Rochester Theo. sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Clarence A. Barbour, D.D.	14	80
Rockford Col. for Wom.,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)	William A. Maddox, Ph.D.	40	395
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857)	Brother E. Felix, A.M.	16	175
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1885)	George M. Ward, D.D., LL.D.	30	322
Rose Poly. inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)	John White, Ph.D. (acting)	21	240
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868)	George Evans, A.M., D.D.	26	459
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Demarest, D.D. LL.D.	110	1,386
St. Anselm's col., Manchester, N. H. (1899)	Abbot Ernest, O.S.B.	20	300
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858)	Rt.-Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	34	350
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Charles D. Hogue, S.S., Ph.D.	16	220
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.	35	575
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	Very Rev. John W. Moore, C.M.	30	700
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	Brother D. E. Edward, LL.D.	16	314
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	12	180
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis.	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph.D., D.D.	25	490
St. John's univ., Collegeville, Minn. (1857)	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O.S.B., Ph.D.	60	450
St. Joseph's college, Collegeville, Ind. (1891)	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C.P., P.S., Ph.D.	24	320
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Richard E. Sykes, D.D.	47	840
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	William F. Robison, D.D., S.J.	175	2,046
St. Mary college, Dayton, O. (1878)	Joseph A. Tetzloff, D.D.	40	800
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother Gregory, F.S.C., A.B.	34	389
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. W. E. Cogley, S.J.	30	450
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.	8	115
St. Meinrad Seminary, St. Meinrad, Ind. (1857)	Rt.-Rev. A. Schmitt, O.S.B.	15	196
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	L. W. Boe, D.D.	57	787
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. C. Kaeppel	9	120
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago (1890)	Rev. L. G. Zapala, C.R., A.M.	7	219
St. Stephen's col., Annandale on H'd'n, N.Y. ('60)	B. I. Bell	14	103
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868)	William J. Bergin, C.S.V.	26	392
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. ('46)	A. M. Norton	7	70
Scotia Women's col., Concord, N. C. (1870)	A. W. Verner, D.D.	20	280
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	James F. Mooney, D.D., LL.D.	20	382
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Joseph L. Peacock, A.M.	23	606
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	A. W. Van Hoose, A.M., LL.D.	27	276
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A.M.	12	135
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lafavour, Ph.D., LL.D.	131	1,251
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	John L. Hillman	28	583
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	D. F. Charles (chancellor)	18	266
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	William A. Neilson, Ph.D., LL.D.	181	2,011
South Carolina College for Women, Rock Hill, S. C. (1886)	D. B. Johnson	120	2,400
S. Dak. St. Sch. of Mines,* Rapid City (1885)	C. C. O'Hara, Ph.D.	16	128
S. Dak. State col.,* Brookings, S. D. (1871)	W. E. Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D.	92	1,200
So. Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	14	540
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Albert E. Kirk, Ph.D., D.D.	26	520
S'thwest'n Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	Charles E. Diehl (chancellor)	13	135
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873)	Charles McT. Bishop, D.D., LL.D.	27	530
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	53	851
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830)	J. C. Kearns, S.J.	26	335
State Col. of Wash.,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. O. Holland, Ph.D.	167	2,532
State Univ. of Iowa,* Iowa City (1847)	Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D.	370	4,916
State university, Louisville, Ky.	C. H. Parrish, D.D., F.R.G.S.	16	325
State Univ. of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	Edward O. Sisson, Ph.D.	75	1,230
Sterling College, Sterling, Kas. (1887)	Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	15	178
Stevens Institute of Tech.,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D.	61	780
Straight college, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Howard A. M. Briggs, D.D.	25	546
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896)	J. Margelin, A.B., D.D.	11	166
Susquehanna univ., Sellinsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D.D.	22	390
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	Joseph Swain, B.L., M.S., LL.D.	41	498
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	James R. Day, LL.D. (chancellor)	407	4,854
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph.B., B.D.	14	85
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867)	Frederick A. Sumner, M.A.	40	624
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	27	275
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	Monroe Vayhinger, D.D.	18	250
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1888)	J. E. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean)	236	9,670
Teach. Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind. (1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker, LL.D.	35	1,064
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	325	6,769
Texas Christian univ., Ft. Worth, Tex. (1873)	Edward McShane Waits, A.B.	55	880
Tillotson college, Austin, Tex. (1881)	F. W. Fletcher	15	250
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.	Murray P. Brush, Ph.D.	25	230
Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. (1869)	William T. Holmes	22	431
Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. (1793)	R. H. Crossfield, Ph.D., LL.D.	29	315
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838)	William P. Few, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D	39	618
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	Remsen B. Ogilbey, D.D.	20	227
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900)	Sister Catherine Aloysius, S.N.D.	35	300
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869)	S. L. Hornbeak, Ph.D., LL.D.	20	350
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	John A. Cousens (acting)	392	1,996
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834)	A. B. Dinwiddie, Ph.D., LL.D.	317	3,872
Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn. (1794)	C. O. Gray, D.D.	18	197
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Robert Russa Moton, D.D.	190	1,971
Union Christian college, Meron, Ind. (1860)	C. B. Hershey	12	104
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A.M.	14	250
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Harvey A. Morrison	28	488

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles A. Richmond, D.D., LL.D.	50	1,002
Union Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Arthur C. McGiffert, D.D., LL.D.	37	295
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	H. E. Watters, A.M., D.D.	50	730
U. S. Mil. academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Brig-Gen.D.M'Arthur,U.S.A. (supt.)	150	733
U. S. Naval academy,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Rear-Ad. A.H.Scales, U.S.N. (supt.)	246	1,823
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	George H. Denny, LL.D., D.C.L.	115	2,067
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	R. B. von Kleinsmid, A.M., Sc.D.	78	1,616
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Futrall, M.A., LL.D.	85	1,500
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846)	Charles P. Norton (chancellor)	226	1,273
University of California,* Berkeley (1860)	David P. Barrows, Ph.D., LL.D.	955	15,690
Univ. of Chat., Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	Frederick W. Hixson, LL.D.	27	500
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.	346	10,880
Univ. of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Charles M. Dabney, Ph.D., LL.D.	299	3,145
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	George Norlin, LL.D.	225	3,254
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864)	Henry A. Buchtel, D.D., LL.D.	100	1,800
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	William T. Doran, S.J.	69	1,547
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905)	A. H. Murphree, LL.D.	59	1,276
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow (chancellor), LL.D	90	1,267
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	E. H. Lindley, D.D., Ph.D.	100	1,021
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	David Kinley, Ph.D., LL.D.	891	9,208
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	Frank Strong, Ph.D., LL.D., (chan.)	256	4,011
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865)	Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D., LL.D.	334	1,649
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D.	160	1,213
University of Maryland,* College Park (1784)	A. F. Woods	214	911
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837)	Marion L. Burton, Ph.D., LL.D.	671	9,401
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	Lotus D. Coffman, LL.D.	900	9,877
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	J. N. Powers, LL.D., (chancellor)	45	635
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)	Albert Ross Hill, LL.D.	288	3,972
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)	S. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. (chancellor)	273	6,886
University of Nevada, Reno (1886)	Walter E. Clark, Ph.D., LL.D.	47	548
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	26	417
Univ. of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)	Harry W. Chase, Ph.D., LL.D.	95	2,232
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., LL.D.	88	1,294
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	James A. Burns, C.S.C., Ph.D.	75	1,700
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D.	137	4,087
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878)	Prince L. Campbell, A.B., LL.D.	123	2,058
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)	E. F. Smith, Ph.D., LL.D. (provost)	827	10,120
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)	S. B. McCormick, LL.D. (chan.)	370	4,979
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903)	Paul G. Miller, LL.D.	63	983
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909)	Victor Le Roy Duke, A.M., LL.D.	20	281
Univ. of Roch., The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D.	52	677
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	Walter F. Thornton, S.J.	47	375
Univ. of So. California, Los Angeles (1879)	G. F. Bovard, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	300	3,874
Univ. of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)	L. R. Docker (acting)	28	800
Univ. of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)	W. S. Currell, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	41	579
Univ. of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)	Robert L. Slagle, M.A. Ph.D.	82	961
Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)	Albion W. Knight, D.D., (vice-chan.)	30	275
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)	H. A. Morgan, B.S.A., LL.D.	176	1,059
University of Texas,* Austin (1883)	Robert E. Vinson, D.D., LL.D.	275	4,474
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)	John A. Widtsoe, A.M., Ph.D.	150	2,650
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)	Guy W. Bailey (acting)	110	1,183
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.	75	2,361
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)	Henry Suzzalo, Ph.D., LL.D.	225	7,078
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)	Edw. A. Birge, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	886	10,213
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)	Aven Nelson	60	1,311
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)	Chauncey P. Colegrove, M.A., LL.D.	20	510
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893)	Frans Ericsson, A.M. (acting)	14	90
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)	George L. Omwake, D.D., Ph.D.	19	244
Utah Agricultural col.,* Logan, Utah (1890)	E. G. Peterson, M.A., Ph.D.	75	1,466
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	Henry K. Brown, A.M.	200	5,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, LL.D. (chancellor)	167	1,043
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)	H. N. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	115	1,120
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.	Rev. James S. Dean, O.S.A.	42	645
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	William Hamow, A.M., Ph.D.	18	500
Virginia Military inst.,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Gen. E. W. Nicols (superintendent)	34	600
Virginia Poly. inst.,* Blacksburg, Va. (1872)	J. A. Beemuss	33	595
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	William John Clark	18	393
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D.	21	343
Wake Forest col., Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	William L. Poteat, LL.D.	39	534
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)	Parley P. Womer, D.D., Sc.D.	50	854
Wash. & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)	Samuel C. Black, D.D., LL.D.	24	578
Wash. and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry L. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.	35	635
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	Clarence P. Gould, Ph.D.	11	118
Wash. col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795)	James T. Cooter, D.D.	15	127
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	Fredk. A. Hall, LL.D. (chancellor)	286	3,135
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	J. W. McKay, Ph.D., LL.D.	18	300
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)	Ellen E. Pendleton, M.A., Litt.D.	140	1,529
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868)	Kerr D. Macmillan, B.D., S.T.D.	32	215
Wesleyan univ., Middletown, Conn. (1831)	William A. Shanklin, D.D., LL.D.	51	595
Western Col. for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. M. Boyd, Ph.D.	35	312
West. Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Thomas H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.	24	272
Western Reserve univ.,* Cleveland, O. (1826)	Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D.	360	2,055
Western Theo. sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)	James A. Kelso, Ph.D., D.D.	11	48

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)	E. E. Reed, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	12	135
Westminster col., New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	W. Charles Wallace, D.D.	21	250
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867)	Frank B. Trotter, LL.D.	130	1,972
W. Virginia Wesleyan col., Buckhannon (1890)	Wallace B. Fleming, Ph.D., D.D.	40	550
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)	S. V. Cole, D.D., LL.D.	30	225
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860)	Charles A. Blanchard, A.M., D.D.	25	340
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D.D.	35	500
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)	Harry N. Wright, Ph.D.	19	116
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	Wm. S. Scarborough, Ph.D., LL.D.	50	600
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)	M. W. Hogan, A.M., Ph.D.	30	731
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)	Carl G. Doney, Ph.D., LL.D.	34	450
Wm. & Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	J. A. C. Chandler, Ph.D.	20	330
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill. (1908)	Ray C. Pellett	4	6
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D.	20	357
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, LL.D.	54	557
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Murray Bartlett, D.D.	27	95
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)	E. D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	27	738
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)	Charles G. Heckert, D.D.	47	972
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)	H. N. Snyder, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	13	265
Women's Col. of Delaware,* Newark (1914)	Winifred J. Robinson, Ph.D., (dean)	27	380
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865)	Ira N. Hollis, A.M., L.H.D.	50	567
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)	Arthur T. Hadley, Ph.D., LL.D.	532	3,326
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)	Henry K. Warren, M.A., LL.D.	31	511
York college, York, Neb. (1890)	H. U. Roop, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D.	24	649

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education biennial report.]

STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS (1917-1918.)

Children.

State.	*Number.	Enrolled.
Alabama	760,598	573,762
Arizona	66,655	67,973
Arkansas	562,861	461,591
California	606,350	602,758
Colorado	237,407	200,763
Connecticut	295,031	243,880
Delaware	53,657	37,137
District of Columbia	74,524	61,536
Florida	269,553	196,405
Georgia	937,742	679,661
Idaho	121,838	104,737
Illinois	1,554,799	1,088,391
Indiana	712,913	564,152
Iowa	582,889	530,375
Kansas	495,578	405,319
Kentucky	707,766	533,355
Louisiana	590,259	325,571
Maine	179,048	140,774
Maryland	363,234	235,268
Massachusetts	855,544	630,878
Michigan	770,809	655,941
Minnesota	635,138	488,333
Mississippi	651,443	540,756
Missouri	900,144	664,412
Montana	104,673	122,000
Nebraska	351,924	300,011
Nevada	18,831	14,518
New Hampshire	99,038	66,021
New Jersey	739,126	562,319
New Mexico	126,679	85,677
New York	2,421,283	1,666,589
North Carolina	792,481	634,250
North Dakota	222,693	168,034
Ohio	1,246,601	951,960
Oklahoma	729,547	551,365
Oregon	194,984	145,891
Pennsylvania	2,192,214	1,514,984
Rhode Island	147,516	91,864
South Carolina	554,374	394,467
South Dakota	203,623	138,485
Tennessee	697,110	591,346
Texas	1,441,881	1,098,989
Utah	131,734	110,193
Vermont	85,256	62,049
Virginia	678,455	481,139
Washington	363,812	262,829
West Virginia	416,483	317,144
Wisconsin	701,084	449,403
Wyoming	39,294	38,271
United States	27,686,476	20,853,516

Division.	*Number.	Enrolled
North Atlantic division	7,014,056	4,979,358
North Central division	8,378,195	6,404,806
South Atlantic division	4,140,503	3,037,007
South Central division	6,141,465	4,676,735
Western division	2,012,257	1,755,612

*Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age.

Teachers.

State.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alabama	2,957	9,605	12,562
Arizona	245	1,812	2,057
Arkansas	4,421	7,587	12,008
California	2,015	15,261	17,276
Colorado	561	6,658	7,219
Connecticut	405	6,512	6,917
Delaware	99	962	1,061
Dist. of Columbia	219	1,636	1,855
Florida	1,206	5,065	6,271
Georgia	2,677	12,377	15,054
Idaho	651	3,196	3,847
Illinois	4,656	28,997	33,653
Indiana	6,247	10,743	16,990
Iowa	2,454	25,178	27,632
Kansas	2,353	14,045	16,398
Kentucky	4,414	9,657	14,071
Louisiana	1,319	6,589	7,908
Maine	614	6,575	7,180
Maryland	599	4,966	5,565
Massachusetts	2,089	16,913	19,002
Michigan	2,975	20,076	23,051
Minnesota	1,793	16,975	18,768
Mississippi	2,560	9,051	11,611
Missouri	4,122	16,545	20,667
Montana	645	5,136	5,781
Nebraska	660	12,098	12,758
Nevada	91	644	735
New Hampshire	228	2,900	3,128
New Jersey	1,397	14,411	15,808
New Mexico	600	1,934	2,534
New York	6,681	52,508	59,189
North Carolina	2,767	12,241	15,241
North Dakota	700	6,400	7,160
Ohio	7,307	27,846	35,153
Oklahoma	3,036	10,760	13,796
Oregon	1,017	5,453	6,470
Pennsylvania	7,818	36,515	44,333
Rhode Island	254	2,680	2,934
South Carolina	1,195	7,266	8,461
South Dakota	745	6,600	7,345
Tennessee	3,376	9,571	12,947
Texas	5,229	23,772	29,001
Utah	917	2,532	3,449
Vermont	123	2,852	2,975
Virginia	1,787	12,117	13,904
Washington	1,349	8,012	9,361

State.	Men.	Women.	Total.
West Virginia.....	3,774	7,204	10,978
Wisconsin	1,642	15,103	16,745
Wyoming	145	1,746	1,891
United States....105,194	545,515	650,709	
North Atlantic.....	19,609	141,866	161,475
North Central.....	35,741	200 606	236,347
South Atlantic.....	14,323	64,067	78,390
South Central.....	27,312	86,592	113,904
Western	8,236	52,384	60,620

Salaries and Total Expenditures.

State.	Salaries.	Expenditures.
Alabama	$4,330,498	$6,066,204
Arizona	2,039,016	3,533,433
Arkansas	3,834,677	4,994,739
California	20,848,966	34,115,891
Colorado	5,421,875	9,733,221
Connecticut	5,815,439	10,669,633
Delaware	598,328	875,876
Dist. of Columbia...	2,071,263	3,183,871
Florida	2,377,802	4,674,111
Georgia	5,959,000	7,612,060
Idaho	2,636,443	5,178,845
Illinois	27,648,529	51,506,043
Indiana	12,227,561	27,577,705
Iowa	13,608,309	29,277,854
Kansas	8,828,136	17,102,644
Kentucky	5,541,386	8,355,991
Louisiana	3,985,304	6,018,452
Maine	2,632,057	4,431,108
Maryland	4,077,057	5,983 835
Massachusetts	17,554,474	31,087,788
Michigan	14,898,026	32,121,246
Minnesota	12,217,925	24,997,003
Mississippi	3,828,413	4,263,954
Missouri	13,408,882	22,888,591
Montana	4,105,141	9,308,062
Nebraska	7,451,002	14,381,857
Nevada	509,365	802,548
New Hampshire	1,713,375	3,138,346
New Jersey	15,192,012	30,244,431
New Mexico	1,658,766	3,871,908
New York	55,872,183	81,058,361
North Carolina	4,610,611	6,544,320
North Dakota	4,500,000	9,894,125
Ohio	24,370,894	50,498,015
Oklahoma	8,099,538	14,166,210
Oregon	4,450,375	7,530,262
Pennsylvania	31,226,303	69,520,247
Rhode Island	2,159,668	4,048,771
South Carolina	2,711,965	4,955,037
South Dakota	3,743,545	7,081,903
Tennessee	4,794,107	7,702,014
Texas	14,125,073	24,557,692
Utah	2,686,323	5,356,554
Vermont	1,390,647	2,536,779
Virginia	5,349,819	8,304,507
Washington	9,097,394	15,263,970
West Virginia	4,702,279	6,991,033
Wisconsin	8,897,113	17,656,591
Wyoming	1,177,790	2,004,419
United States 421,084,254	763,678,089	
North Atlantic.....	133,556,158	236,735,464
North Central.....	151,889,922	304,983,557
South Atlantic.....	32,458,724	49,134,650
South Central.....	48,538,996	76,125,276
Western	54,640,454	96,699,122

HIGH SCHOOLS (1918).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	13,951	Schools	2,058
Teachers—Men.	29,731	Teachers—Men..	5,411
Women	55,257	Women	8,788
Students—Boys	851,954	Students—Boys.	72,238
Girls	1,081,867	Girls	86,507

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1918).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	251	Schools	55
Teachers—Men.	2,799	Teachers—Men...	367
Women	4,815	Women	571
Students—Men.	18,460	Students—Men...	2,827
Women	110,045	Women	6,742

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Institutions	574
Instructors—Men	28,472
Instructors—Women	6,397
Preparatory students—Men	33,319
Preparatory students—Women	19,155
Collegiate students—Men	152,860
Collegiate students—Women	90,181
Colleges for men.....	144
Undergraduate students	43,851
Colleges for women	89
Undergraduate students	20,638
Coeducational colleges	341
Undergraduate students—Men	109,009
Undergraduate students—Women	69,543
Total students	178,552

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Theology—		Dentistry—	
Schools	169	Schools	48
Students	12,051	Students	10,715
Law—		Pharmacy—	
Schools	124	Schools	71
Students	22,993	Students	6,034
Medicine—		Veterinary—	
Schools	92	Schools	22
Students	14,767	Students	3,064

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND AND DEAF (1918).

Public schools for blind.....	62
Pupils	5,386
State schools for deaf	68
Pupils	11,316
Public schools for deaf.....	69
Pupils	2,482
Private schools for deaf.....	17
Pupils	605

SCHOOLS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED (1918).

State—Number..	43	Pupils	983
Pupils	35,968	Public—Day ...	131
Private—Number	31	Pupils	13,133

OTHER SCHOOLS (1918).

Training nurses	1,776	Students	63,762
Students	55,251	Agriculture(1916)..	69
Commercial ...	890	Students	130,499
Students ...	289,579	Summer	480
Reform	135	Students	160,411

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (1919).

Agricultural—Teachers	941
Pupils enrolled	19,933
Trade or industrial—Teachers	1,058
Pupils enrolled	18,664
Home-economic—Teachers	604
Pupils enrolled	12,445
Continuation—Teachers	616
Pupils enrolled	50,783

Note—The figures are for all day and not for evening or part time schools.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Dec. 27, 1919.

Class of work.	No. training.
Prevocational training	3,359
Building trades	337
Electrical trades	899
Mechanical trades	2,552
Metal trades	274
Printing trades	182
Garment and leather trades	347
Railway occupation	16
Manufacturing pursuits	46
Crafts	292
Advertising trades	120

Class of work.	No. training.
Woodworking	33
Food preparation	51
Textile work	128
Repair work	53
Miscellaneous	869
Total trade and industrial	6,169
Administrative positions	2,763
Subordinate positions	2,581
Commercial facilities	210
Total business and commercial	5,554
Agricultural	3,162
Professional	3,040
Grand total	21,284

SCHOOLS IN OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

Hawaii (1917)—Pupils	39,028
Public schools, No.	168
Teachers	855
Pupils	32,282
Porto Rico (1918-1919)—	
Common schools—Pupils	155,009
Teachers	2,730
Alaska (1918)—Schools	69
Pupils	3,635
Teachers	116
Philippines (1918)—Primary schools	4,276
Intermediate schools	423
Secondary schools	48
Total schools	4,747
Teachers—American	406
Filipino	12,821

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

	Children.		Teachers.				
Year.	*Number.	Enrolled. †Attendance.	Men.	Women.	Total.	‡Salaries.	Total cost
1870.	12,055,443	6,871,522 4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515	$37,832,566	$63,396,660
1880.	15,065,767	9,867,505 6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890.	18,543,201	12,722,581 8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900.	21,404,322	15,503,110 10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910.	24,360,888	17,813,852 12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911.	24,745,562	18,035,118 12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912.	25,167,445	18,182,937 13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913.	25,499,928	18,523,558 13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	303,537,849	534,058,580
1914.	26,002,153	19,153,786 14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915.	26,425,100	19,693,007 14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916.	26,846,976	20,351,687 15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918§	27,686,476	20,853,516 15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of superintendents and teachers. §Statistics now collected for even years only.

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Warsaw	2,257	Griefswald	1,337
Berlin	14,178	Upsala	2,419	Salamanca	1,200
Moscow	9,760	Turin	2,199	Leiden	1,212
Cairo	9,540	Nancy	2,248	Leeds	1,320
Vienna	8,784	Graz	2,151	Pisa	1,150
Budapest	7,814	Geneva	1,858	Amsterdam	1,215
Munich	7,718	Bologna	2,000	Seville	1,100
St. Petersburg	7,455	Kasan	2,122	Utrecht	1,096
Naples	6,600	Tubingen	2,016	Havana	1,070
Leipzig	6,143	Marburg	2,072		
Toronto	5,903	Prague (German)	2,053		
Madrid	5,675	Sendai	1,915		
Lemberg	5,567	Jena	1,993		
Tokyo (Imperial)	5,354	Durham	1,648		
Buenos Aires	5,054	Lille	1,828		
Valladolid	4,600	Bern	2,015		
Bonn	4,478	Konigsberg	1,744		
Prague (Bohemian)	4,406	Kiel	1,876		
London	4,047	Valencia	1,700		
Oxford	4,025	Manchester	1,691		
Copenhagen	4,000	Wales, Univ. of	1,389		
Rome	3,919	Padua	1,648		
Cambridge	3,748	Pavia	1,600		
Helsingfors	3,532	Palermo	1,669		
Edinburgh	3,352	Rennes	1,570		
Charkow	3,342	Wurzburg	1,456		
Bukharest	3,283	Kingston (Canada)	1,548		
Lyons	3,084	Christiania	1,500		
Kiev	3,000	Algiers	1,440		
Halle	2,982	Giessen	1,426		
Cracow	2,960	Grenoble	1,746		
Toulouse	2,869	Zurich	1,481		
Dorpat	2,684	Gothenburg	2,021		
Luttich	2,778	Sydney	1,496		
Athens	2,800	Montreal (Laval)	1,624		
Glasgow	2,800	Coimbra	1,350		
Breslau	2,684	Innsbruck	1,365		
Louvain	2,630	Lausanne	1,254		
Freiburg	2,766	Genoa	1,413		
Strassburg	2,485	Aberdeen	1,300		
Bordeaux	2,548	Tomsk	1,300		
Gottingen	2,668	Poitiers	1,318		
McGill (Montreal)	2,213	Erlangen	1,295		
Barcelona	2,430	Brussels	1,250		
Heidelberg	2,466	Melbourne	1,319		
Klausenburg	2,124	Lund	1,347		
Odessa	2,023	Czernowitz	1,194		
Muenster (Germ'y)	2,368	Liverpool	1,312		
Sofia	2,116	Ghent	1,253		

Belgrade	1,167		
Dijon	1,000		
Dublin	1,000		
Granada	1,000		
Rome	1,070		
Agram	1,045		
Santiago (Chile)	1,000		
Birmingham (Eng.)	1,000		

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO EDUCATION.

[From report of United States commissioner of education.]

Institutions.	1915.	1916.
Univ. and colleges	$20,310,124	$30,196,006
Schools of theology	1,467,055	2,257,359
Schools of law	90,576	128,588
Schools of medicine	2,661,076	2,253,598
Public normal schools	449,992	758,998
Private normal schools	168,479	143,012
Private high schools	875,944	1,357,719
Total	26,023,246	37,095,280

GIFTS BY YEARS.

1871	$8,593,740	1895	$8,240,876
1872	10,072,540	1896	11,677,048
1873	11,225,977	1897	10,049,141
1874	6,053,804	1898	10,981,209
1875	4,126,562	1899	25,332,792
1876	4,691,845	1900	15,066,561
1877	3,015,256	1901	21,158,400
1878	3,103,289	1902	20,348,739
1879	5,249,810	1903	17,915,075
1880	5,518,501	1904	17,261,375
1881	7,440,224	1905	21,827,875
1883	7,141,363	1906	23,347,070
1884	11,270,286	1907	28,585,780
1885	9,314,081	1908	19,763,421
1886	5,976,168	1909	21,192,450
1887	7,512,910	1910	24,755,663
1888	6,646,368	1911	27,634,029
1889	6,942,058	1912	30,061,310
1890	8,011,019	1913	29,651,310
1891	8,519,233	1914	31,357,398
1892	8,721,902	1915	26,023,246
1893	8,207,690	1916	37,095,280
1894	10,855,365	Total	647,536,608

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufac. machin'y, tools and utensils.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc.
New England	$7,248,043,478	$152,411,703	$53,648,227	$766,480,256	$168,386,104	$501,391,191	$667,812,193
Maine	485,858,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire	335,212,237	16,015,159	6,020,570	38,561,611	8,023,193	76,619,613	31,072,620
Vermont	255,994,278	30,651,098	10,694,726	19,089,082	6,499,412	66,338,921	20,642,085
Massachusetts	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,873,043	101,876,063	135,123,384	348,842,372
Rhode Island	600,747,009	6,874,870	1,883,634	93,860,055	13,603,256	12,483,737	53,771,682
Connecticut	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,628,686	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic	30,315,701,320	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York	16,910,262,952	263,577,707	89,172,586	813,601,441	632,554,526	553,314,437	1,787,201,570
New Jersey	3,856,914,601	45,847,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	54,897,349	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania	9,548,523,767	09,827,532	74,687,818	877,218,512	211,751,286	781,727,113	702,832,843
East North Central	23,748,446,047	1,301,591,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,372	488,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio	5,173,708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,275,002	607,038,239	584,792,833
Indiana	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,384,997	57,444,477	480,251,362	286,566,614
Illinois	10,046,319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,299,068	205,185,274	926,403,787	748,713,023
Michigan	3,067,378,894	184,782,900	54,140,466	199,266,379	63,658,411	584,884,648	268,201,502
Wisconsin	2,503,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,200,719	480,673,161	146,742,838
West North Central	18,690,288,308	1,838,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,898,127	3,313,505,472	843,052,977
Minnesota	3,391,615,408	217,832,281	56,775,152	83,647,680	51,531,987	564,652,082	231,846,178
Iowa	5,111,230,343	491,613,546	102,981,406	58,520,370	49,566,432	635,695,172	133,831,854
Missouri	3,264,058,859	308,100,681	55,328,257	125,037,985	93,140,304	613,546,469	267,556,780
North Dakota	1,261,388,140	125,614,384	49,878,002	5,244,543	12,453,723	277,870,640	17,051,547
South Dakota	639,661,792	145,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,334,760	258,641,210	25,801,674
Nebraska	2,316,850,464	265,473,943	48,111,560	35,084,497	30,453,382	384,432,025	79,476,484
Kansas	2,705,483,302	284,537,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,417,539	578,665,874	87,488,460
South Atlantic	7,536,324,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,255	1,976,695,855	680,270,319
Delaware	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,693,931	3,936,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland	1,345,483,922	45,903,766	12,509,481	85,042,692	28,722,903	91,591,546	165,625,265
District of Columbia	902,023,891	1,794,926	83,608	13,785,676	8,778,789	19,468,338	64,167,592
Virginia	1,176,103,685	85,954,360	19,756,852	66,657,021	37,836,727	296,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia	1,399,189,713	55,993,204	7,405,732	60,271,939	23,590,424	232,878,472	67,305,922
North Carolina	700,300,022	85,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	44,410,575
South Carolina	506,607,276	61,304,088	15,604,670	98,942,660	25,507,035	220,932,828	55,766,258
Georgia	904,983,602	106,429,447	23,176,865	90,428,881	45,623,056	465,990,385	129,508,626
Florida	429,484,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,233,001
East South Central	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,538	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	304,130,933
Kentucky	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,223	247,266,327	91,799,742
Tennessee	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,353	253,394,762	118,787,097
Alabama	933,661,266	86,921,130	17,812,825	95,250,311	38,211,885	352,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,375,013	35,119,725	30,304,403	284,000,024	28,275,523
West South Central	8,666,784,508	722,172,650	128,079,443	250,665,542	175,407,024	2,107,781,380	346,620,452
Arkansas	890,976,538	88,301,395	18,487,026	30,524,632	27,064,086	333,824,378	32,908,222
Louisiana	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	88,307,350	32,739,070	390,186,948	93,342,172
Oklahoma	3,138,755,256	174,193,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	383,688,745	48,415,760
Texas	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,868,326	81,345,736	1,000,081,309	171,954,298
Mountain	2,799,845,396	460,554,283	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Montana	450,271,730	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,526
Idaho	143,201,061	58,398,555	11,912,252	18,598,415	7,757,979	159,755,166	95,201,419
Wyoming	90,280,515	54,434,914	4,128,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	103,078,595	26,723,620
Colorado	1,223,511,598	88,059,546	14,400,570	91,353,941	23,696,656	369,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico	147,056,680	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,905	18,070,248
Arizona	183,408,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,609,832	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,982,596
Utah	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,491,145	9,580,423	129,582,931	57,933,901
Nevada	186,106,640	29,650,581	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific	8,289,267,259	318,336,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,386,734	1,032,742,871	1,339,186,922
Washington	1,888,850,453	68,242,365	18,797,487	111,048,892	35,799,788	351,546,678	227,341,952
Oregon	1,163,594,445	74,362,095	14,545,429	38,107,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	220,314,430	92,447,173	501,279,306	966,098,200
United States	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,985	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,5	10,265,207,322

Note—Total for street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc., includes $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at $187,739,000,000, or $1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912	$175,426,000,000	$1,836
1904	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900	82,305,000,000	1,083
1890	61,204,000,000	975
1880	41,642,000,000	836
1870	24,055,000,000	624
1860	16,160,000,000	514
1850	7,136,000,000	308

Including exempt property (1880 to 1912):

1912	$187,739,000,000	$1,965
1904	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880	43,642,000,000	870

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912		
				Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.
New England	$11,805,422,012	$10,922,179,117	$883,242,895	$1,744	$1,614	$131
Maine	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52
New Hampshire	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	83
Vermont	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85
Massachusetts	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163
Rhode Island	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137
Connecticut	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114
Middle Atlantic	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238
New York	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325
New Jersey	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142
Pennsylvania	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166
East North Central	39,502,313,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104
Ohio	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73
Indiana	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89
Illinois	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153
Michigan	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89
Wisconsin	4,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86
West North Central	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133
Minnesota	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131
Iowa	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194
Missouri	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89
North Dakota	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164
South Dakota	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109
Nebraska	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,954	156
Kansas	4,615,432,538	4,393,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127
South Atlantic	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85
Delaware	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69
Maryland	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133
District of Columbia	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1186
Virginia	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55
West Virginia	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97
North Carolina	1,807,573,780	1,745,233,696	62,340,084	794	767	27
South Carolina	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32
Georgia	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31
Florida	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43
East South Central	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37
Kentucky	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50
Tennessee	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39
Alabama	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35
Mississippi	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21
West South Central	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80
Arkansas	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44
Louisiana	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63
Oklahoma	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140
Texas	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75
Mountain	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89
Montana	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91
Idaho	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48
Wyoming	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57
Colorado	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117
New Mexico	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34
Arizona	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66
Utah	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119
Nevada	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172
Pacific	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154
Washington	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128
Oregon	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138
California	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171
The United States	187,739,071,090	175,425,551,588	12,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129

Note—The totals at the head of the first two columns include $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements taxed	$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt	12,313,519,502
Live stock	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery	$1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc.:	
Street railways	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems	223,252,516
Telephone systems	1,081,433,227

Pullman and cars not owned by railroads	$123,362,701
Shipping and canals	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise	826,632,467
Mining products	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adornments	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	8,463,216,222
Total	187,739,071,090

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904)	*$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903)	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom	*72,997,500,000
Canada	*6,569,775,000
Australasia	*5,353,150,000
India	*14,599,500,000
South Africa	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently")	†46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900)	*1,946,600,000
Germany (1908)	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903)	†4,578,903,000
New Zealand (1905)	*1,605,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907)	‡428,939,492

*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total Wealth.
German empire (1910-1911)	$68,020,000,000 to 76,160,000,000
France (1908)	55,391,000,000
England (not stated)	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated)	119,000,000,000

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Nine governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

Wm. W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912	12
Bologoe, Russia, March 6, 1911	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911	26
Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, 1847	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876	295
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909	250
Front street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895	23
Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913	72
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836	700
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, June 19, 1919	60
Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914	75
Valence-sur-Rhone, France, June 1, 1919	80
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912	80

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ont.	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schauffhausen, Switzerl'd	100
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, British Col.	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Mont.	110
Yellowstone (lower), Mont.	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), Calif.	1,436
Yosemite (middle), Calif.	626
Yosemite (lower), Calif.	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES (1918).

[United States geological survey.]

Minerals.		Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum	pounds	.....	$41,159,000
Antimony	short tons	5,183	1,306,116
Antimonial lead	short tons	18,570	2,826,350
Arsenous oxide	short tons	6,323	1,213,000
Asbestos	short tons	802	121,687
Asphaltum	short tons	587,609	8,216,012
Barytes (crude)	short tons	155,368	1,044,905
Bauxite	long tons	605,721	3,497,992
Borax (crude)	pounds	88,794	2,179,830
Bromine	pounds	1,727,156	970,099
Cadmium	pounds	127,164	188,203
Calcium chloride	short tons	26,624	503,452
Cement	barrels	71,348,474	113,554,854
Chromic iron ore	long tons	82,430	3,055,567
Clay products	short tons	2,976,361	230,217,292
Coal, anthracite	long tons	88,237,575	336,480,347
Coal, bituminous	short tons	579,385,820	1,491,809,940
Coke	short tons	56,478,372	382,324,368
Copper	pounds	1,908,533,595	471,408,000
Emery	short tons	10,422	112,878
Feldspar	short tons	99,120	674,346
Ferro-alloys	long tons	750,868	115,433,943
Fluorspar	short tons	263,817	5,465,481
Fuller's earth	short tons	84,468	1,146,354
Garnet (abrasive)	short tons	4,696	248,161
Gold (coining value)	troy oz.	3,320,784	68,646,700
Graphite (amorphous)	short tons	6,560	69,455
Graphite (crystalline)	pounds	12,861 839	1,454.799
Grindstones	.....	.....	1,776.282
Gypsum	short tons	2,057,015	11,470,854
Infusorial earth	short tons	22,947	224,801
Iron (pig)	long tons	38,230,440	1,180,759,565
Iron ore	long tons	72,021,202	244 368,147
Lead	short tons	539,905	76,667.000
Lime	short tons	3,206,016	26,808,909
Magnesite (crude)	short tons	231,605	1,812,601
Manganese ore	long tons	305,869	8,240,386
Manganiferous ore	long tons	1,170,432	5,635 579
Mica, sheet	pounds	1,644,200	731,810
Mica, scrap	short tons	2,292	33,130
Millstones	.....	.....	92,514
Mineral paints	short tons	135,746	26,464,590
Mineral waters	gallons sold	40,709,722	4,533,001
Natural gas	.....	.....	157,000 000
Natural-gas gasoline	gallons	282 535,550	50,363,535
Nickel	pounds	138,000	118,500
Oilstones	.....	1,010	189,033
Peat	short tons	107,261	1,047,243
Petroleum	barrels	355,927,716	703,943,961
Phosphate rock	long tons	2,490,760	8,214,463
Platinum	troy oz.	59,753	6,417 980
Potash	short tons	38,580	15,839,618
Precious stones	.....	.....	106,523
Pumice	short tons	30,637	91,178
Pyrite	long tons	464,494	2,644,515
Quartz (silica)	short tons	71,740	259,330
Quicksilver	flasks	32 883	3,863,752
Salt	barrels	51,705,314	26,940,361
Sand, building	short tons	59,651,539	33,717,351
Sand, glass	short tons	2,172,887	4,209,728
Sand, lime brick	.....	.....	883,929
Silver (com. value)	troy oz.	67,810,129	66,485,129
Slate	.....	.....	4,038,770
Stone	short tons	68,563,300	82,700,430
Sulphur	long tons	1,266.709	57,868.000
Talc, soapstone	short tons	137,140	1,778 919
Tin	pounds	138.000	118,500
Titanium ore	short tons	261	39,150
Tungsten ore	short tons	5,068	6,650,000
Uranium minerals	.....	.....	957.000
Zinc	short tons	492,405	89,618,000
Total*	.....	.....	5,543,456,026

*Including $6,700,000 estimated value of unspecified mineral products.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1918).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

Anthracite. State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Penn.	88,237,575	Arkansas	1,988,722	Illinois	79,724,201	Kentucky	28,225,551		
Bituminous.		California	73,220	Indiana	27,391,638	Maryland	4,015,444		
Alabama	17,129,430	Colorado	11,078,188	Iowa	7,314,460	Michigan	1,307.573		
		Georgia	59,568	Kansas	6,751,738	Missouri	5,060,473		

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Montana ..	4,046,879	Texas	2,018,871
N. Mexico	3,592,178	Utah	4,586,451
N. Carolina	1,268	Virginia ..	9,187,329
N. Dakota	642,619	Wash.	3,644,832
Ohio	40,904,413	W. Va. ...	80,299,856
Oklahoma.	4,297,721	Wyoming..	8,427,400
Oregon ...	11,900		
Penn.	159,420,304	Total bituminous..	517,308,768
S. Dakota.	7,091	Grand tot.	605,546,343
Tennessee.	6,099,150		

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880.....	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890.....	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900.....	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905.....	69,405,958	281,239,252
1910.....	75,514,296	372,339,703
1915.....	79,459,876	442,624,426
1916.....	78,195,083	448,678,288
1917.....	88,939,117	492,670,146
1918.....	88,237,575	517,308,768

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1919.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama ..	2,130,092	Illinois	2,558,213
Colorado ..	375,587	Kentucky ..	413,091
Conn.	13,678	Maryland ..	244,002
Michigan ..	2,715,659	Virginia ...	319,409
N. Jersey ..	2,070,288	Wisconsin ..	605,619
Ohio	7,102,627		
Penn.	12,276,585	Total	31,015,364
Tennessee ..	190,514	Tot. 1918..	39,054,644

Note—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES (1918).

State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.
California	97,531,997	New York	808,843
Colorado.	143,286	Ohio	7,285,005
Illinois ..	13,365,974	Oklahoma	103,347,070
Indiana ..	877,558	Penn. ...	7,407,812
Kansas ..	45,451,017	Texas ...	38,750,031
Kentucky.	4,376,342	W. Va. ..	7,866,628
La.	16,042,600	Wyoming.	12,596,287
Montana.	69,323	Other ...	7,943

*Of 42 gallons.

Production by Years.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1880	26,600,638	1916	309,767,158
1890	45,823,572	1917	335,315,601
1900	63,620,529	1918	355,927,716
1915	281,104,104		

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†	Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1905...	2,232	3.63	1912...	2,419	3.35
1906...	2,138	3.39	1913...	2,785	3.73
1907...	3,242	4.81	1914...	2,454	3.22
1908...	2,445	3.60	1915...	2,269	3.09
1909...	2,642	3.96	1916...	2,226	3.09
1910...	2,821	3.89	1917...	2,696	3.56
1911...	2,656	3.65	1918...	2,579	3.38

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

1915...	148	1.47	1917...	131	1.59
1916...	173	1.91	1918...	125	1.83

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1913.....	683	1916.....	697
1914.....	559	1917.....	852
1915.....	553	1918.....	646

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Killed	38	36	53	42
Injured	5,718	9,656	7,745	6,743

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 and 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	21
Miles of pole line	*241 012
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,888,793
Number of messages	‡155,263,206
Number of telegraph offices	28,865
Income, total	$92,954,370
Telegraph traffic	91,312,567
All other sources	1,641,803
Net income for the year	12,125,400
Expenses, total	80,828,970
General operation and maintenance	66,959 295
Interest and taxes	5,511,747
All other expenses	8,357,928
Assets, total	226,406,952
Construction and equipment	163,487,637
Stocks and bonds	29,564,702
Cash and current assets	33,354,613
Liabilities, total	226,406,952
Capital stock	106,360,237
Funded debt	33,827,549
Reserves	20,627,340
Accounts payable	16,829,137
Dividends, taxes and interest	7,174,908
Sundries	13,019,821
Net surplus	28,567,960
Captilization—Stock outstanding, par	106,360 237
Dividends on stock	7,165,514
Funded debt	33,827,549
Average number employes	49,608
Salaries and wages	37,879,560

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 24,301 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	3
Number of messages	122,244
Number of tower stations	63
Income, total	$1,385,060
Net income	609,526
Expenses, total	775,534
General operations and maintenance	540,891
Interest and taxes	47,806
All other expenses	186,837
Assets, total	14,483,638
Construction and equipment	9,275,261
Cash and current assets	5,208,377
Liabilities, total	14,483 638
Capital stock	10,399,500
Floating debt and mortgages	989,173
Accounts payable	1,671,641
Net surplus	1,423,324
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	10,399,500
Average number employes	586
Salaries and wages	461,402

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems	6
Nautical miles of ocean cable	46,950
Number of messages	2,913,250
Income, total	$16,749,058
Telegraph traffic	15,677,176
All other sources	1,071,882
Net income	5,706,869
Expenses, total	11,042,189
General operation	7,975,458
Interest and taxes	2,470,039
All other expenses	596,692
Assets, total	136,610 271
Construction and equipment	79,870,795
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc	26,470,295
Cash and current assets	30,269,181
Liabilities, total	136,610,271
Capital stock	60,900,000
Funded debt	28,000,000
Reserves	33,035,608
Accounts payable	4,962,592
Dividends due and sundries	3,497,896
Surplus	6,214,175
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	60,900,000
Dividends on stock	2,651,697
Average number employes	1,966
Salaries and wages	1,764,351

WESTERN UNION STATISTICS.

	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1900	933,153	22,900	$24,758 570	$18,593,206	$6,165,364
1910	1,429,049	24,825	33,889,202	26,614,302	7.274,900
1918	1,382,544	25,452	88,093,247	76,713 028	11,380,219

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM (1919).

Central offices	5,742
Miles underground wire	13,967,496
Miles submarine wire	53,361
Miles aerial wire	9,260,293
Total miles wire	23,281,150
Miles exchange wire	19,947,230
Miles of toll wire	3,333,920
Miles phantom circuit	305,400
Telephones owned	7 201,757
Connected telephones	3,790,568
Total telephones	10,992,325
Employes	187,458
Exchange messages daily	30,001,146
Toll messages daily	1,066,552
Telephone plant	$1,142,498,152
Capital stock	513,017,040
Funded debt	430,992,459
Private branch exchanges	80,914
Miles of pole line	780,200
Miles of wire	27,298,026
Miles phantom circuit	315,037
Number telephones	9,953,710
Number messages or talks	19,809,061,085
Value plant and equipment	$1,435,912,142
Capital stock	$665,944,471
Funded debt	$503,129 399
Number employes (salaried)	44,705
Salaries	$46,566,869
Wage earners	199,785
Wages	$123,088,197

OTHER TELEPHONE SYSTEMS (1917).

Number	2,200
Public exchanges	12,294

ADELINA PATTI BURIED IN FRANCE.

Adelina Patti, the great singer, who died at her home, Craig-y-Nos castle, Penycae, Wales, Sept. 27, 1919, was buried in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, Paris, France, May 15, 1920, in accordance with her wishes.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States.....	940,987,000	921,438,000
Canada	196,361,000	189,075,000
Guatemala	252,000	.....
Argentina	184,268,000	223,636,000
Brazil	.....	.....
Chile	21,591,000	23,120,000
Uruguay	.....	13,060,000
Belgium	9,895,000	.....
Czecho-Slovakia ..	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	6,330,000
France	177,978,000	225,736,000
Germany	.....	90,330,000
Italy	169,563,000	176,368,000
Luxemburg	.....	512,000
Netherlands	6,015,000	5,431,000
Norway	1,139,000	1,087,000
Portugal	.....	.....
Spain	133,939,000	135,709,000
Sweden	.....	9,003,000
Switzerland	3,524,000	7,095,000
United kingdom..	.....	96,079,000
British India.....	280,075,000	370,421,000
Japan	29,800,000	32,923,000
Korea	7,144,000	6,655,000
Algeria	25,559,000	49,774,000
Egypt	.....	32,555,000
Morocco	.....	22,697,000
Tunis	7,000,000	8,451,000
Union of S. Africa.	10,150,000	8 833,000
Australia	75,138,000	114,734,000
New Zealand.....	6,659,000	6,808,000
Comparable totals. 17 countries.....	2,267,074,000	2,500,639,000

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States.....	2,917,450,000	2,502,665,000
Canada	12,691,000	14,214,000
Guatemala	4,939,000	.....
Argentina	.....	170,660,000
Chile	1,702,000	1,446,000
Uruguay	.....	7,086,000
France	.....	8,743,000
Italy	79,000,000	66,925,000
Spain	24,553,000	24,141,000
Switzerland	287,000	358,000
British India.....	.....	92,680,000
Japan	.....	3,757,000
Philippine islands	.....	11,271,000
Algeria	236,000	.....
Morocco	.....	3,364,000
Tunis	217,000	.....
Union of S. Africa	41,289,000	45,143,000
Australia	.....	8,843,000
New Zealand.....	415,000	368,000
Comparable total. 8 countries.....	3,074,856,000	2,654,902,000

RYE CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States.....	88,478,000	91,041,000
Canada	11,003,000	8,504,000
Chile	192,000	176,000
Belgium	13,681,000	.....
Denmark	.....	12,726,000
France	27,833,000	29,935,000
Germany	.....	315,301,000
Italy	4,571,000	4,724,000
Luxemburg	.....	422,000
Netherlands	14,057,000	13,022,000
Norway	1,063,000	1,012,000
Spain	24,635,000	30,445,000
Sweden	.....	19,793,000
Switzerland	1,575,000	1,850,000
Comparable totals. 9 countries.....	169,063,000	178,859,000

OAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States.....	1,248,310,000	1,538,124,000
Canada	411,136,000	426,312,000
Argentina	44,120,000	68,635,000
Chile	3,250,000	3,177,000
Uruguay	.....	3,697,000
Belgium	26,920,000	.....
Denmark	.....	41,571,000
France	168,303,000	176,504,000
Germany	.....	322,475,000
Italy	34,722,000	41,336,000
Luxemburg	.....	1,459,000
Netherlands	20,512,000	18,617,000
Norway	16,810,000	16,582,000
Spain	28,814,000	30,474,000
Sweden	.....	57,880,000
Switzerland	2,770,000	5,188,000
United kingdom..	.....	257,433,000
Japan	9,921,000	12,243,000
Algeria	11,219,000	22,914,000
Morocco	.....	267,000
Tunis	3,445,000	4,271,000
Australia	.....	10,387,000
New Zealand.....	6,926,000	4,943,000
Comparable totals. 14 countries.....	1,995,720,000	2,364,132,000

BARLEY CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States.....	165,719,000	256,225,000
Canada	58,336,000	77,287,000
Chile	3,977,000	3,304,000
Uruguay	.....	108,000
Belgium	3,617,000	.....
Denmark	.....	21,465,000
France	23,626,000	27,475,000
Germany	.....	103,720,000
Italy	8,327,000	9,186,000
Luxemburg	.....	136,000
Netherlands	2,688,000	2,615,000
Norway	5,737,000	5,622,000
Spain	79,432,000	90,496,000
Sweden	.....	11,670,000
Switzerland	625,000	666,000
United kingdom..	.....	64,036,000
British India	.....	155,307,000
Japan	91,500,000	82,650,000
Korea	26,480,000	27,751,000
Algeria	33,667,000	60,742,000
Egypt	.....	9,871,000
Morocco	.....	35,217,000
Tunis	6,110,000	13,090,000
New Zealand.....	709,000	569,000
Comparable totals. 14 countries.....	487,936,000	629,261,000

POTATO CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States.....	357,901,000	411,860,000
Canada	131,952,000	104,364,000
Mexico	.....	452,000
Guatemala	694,000	.....
Chile	9,768,000	9,640,000
Belgium	76,064,000	.....
Denmark	.....	40,605,000
France	.....	228,433,000
Germany	.....	1,082,816,000
Italy	.....	44,092,000
Luxemburg	.....	4,731,000
Netherlands	114,331,000	130,288,000
Norway	34,722,000	28,954,000
Spain	102,418,000	95,562,000
Sweden	.....	71,129,000
Switzerland	27,925,000	.....
United kingdom..	.....	344,325,000
Japan	.....	41,275,000
Algeria	920,000	.....
New Zealand.....	3,899,000	3,756,000
Comparable totals. 7 countries.....	723,584,000	784,424,000

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Flaxseed (1918).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	14,657,000
Canada	6,055,000
Mexico	20,712,000
Argentina	19,588,000
Uruguay	333,000
Italy	472,000
Netherlands	145,000
Roumania	292,000
Spain	65,000
British India	20,600,000

Rice (1918).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,222,889,000
Mexico	40,155,000
Dutch Guiana	17,649,000
Russia (Europe)	712,412,000
Spain	282,581,000
British India	53,361,280,000
Japan	17,184,044,000
Russia (Asia)	2,209,585,000

Cotton (1918).

Country.	*Bales.
United States	12,041,000
Porto Rico	443
Grenada	505
Mexico	365,709
British India	3,071,967
Lagos	2,510
Nyasaland	4,184
East Africa	167
Gold Coast	83
Nigeria, N.	2,510
Uganda	19,247
U. of S. Africa	837
Egypt	1,262,000
Sudan	10,042

*Bales of 478 pounds net.

Tobacco (1918).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,340,019,000
Dominican Repub.	35,000,000
Mexico	27,963,000
Greece	48,699,000
Italy	19,841,000
Roumania	13,481,000
Sweden	1,389,060
Japan	83,544,000
Algeria	52,910,000
Tunis	484,000

Hops (1918).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	20,193,000
Germany	1,833,000
United kingdom	14,560,000

Beans (1918).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	17,397,000
Canada	3,564,000
Mexico	4,858,000
Luxemburg	15,609,000
Spain	7,489,000
Sweden	132,060
England	7,032,000
Wales	78,000
Scotland	266,000
British India	164,267 000

Raw Silk (1918).

Country.	Pounds.
Italy	5,942,000
France	529,000
Spain	165,000
Austria	188,000
Hungary	143,000
Asia (central)	2,293,000
China	14,385,000
Japan	31,416,000
British India	242,000
Indo-China	11,000

Peas (1918).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	9,000,000
Canada	2,935,000
Spain	8,143,000
Sweden	1,885,000
United kingdom	3,525,000

Sugar (1918-1919).

Country.	Cane. Short tons.
United States	282,025
Hawaii	600,312
Costa Rica	4,225
Guatemala	17,500
Nicaragua	12,000
Antigua	14,679
Barbados	84,000
Trinidad	50,687
Cuba	4,448,389
Dominican Rep.	186,682
Guadeloupe	25,142
Brazil	440,920
British Guiana	120,467
Paraguay	619
Spain	7,295
British India	2,617,440
Formosa	588,000
Java	1,960,118
Egypt	48,708
Mauritius	278,628
Natal	164,080
Australia	212,775
	Beet (Raw).
United States	760,950
Belgium	80,949
Denmark	155,755
France	121,374
Germany	1,317,628
Netherlands	181,986
Spain	64,936
Switzerland	12,125

CROPS OF 1919 BY STATES.

(*Indicates 000 omitted.)

Corn.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	20	55.0	1,100	$2,145
New Hamp.	21	50.0	1,050	1,785
Vermont	40	53.0	2,120	3,710
Mass'ch'setts	44	60.0	2,640	4,541
Rhode Island	11	45.0	495	921
Connecticut	55	60.0	3,300	5,940
New York	820	43.0	35,260	58,332
New Jersey	270	40.0	10,800	16,524
Pennsylvania	1,536	47.0	72,192	106,122
Delaware	230	30.0	6,900	10,005
Maryland	693	41.0	28,413	39,778
Virginia	1,600	28.0	44,800	75,712
W. Virginia	735	34.0	24,990	40,984
N. Carolina	2,900	19.0	55,100	101,935
S. Carolina	2,340	16.0	37,440	73,757
Georgia	4,820	14.5	69,890	111,824
Florida	840	15.0	12,600	17,640
Ohio	3,700	44.0	162,800	196,988
Indiana	4,750	37.0	175,750	219,688
Illinois	8,600	35.0	301,000	391,300
Michigan	1,650	39.0	64,350	88,803
Wisconsin	1,820	47.0	85,540	106,925
Minnesota	2,950	40.0	118,000	141,600
Iowa	10,000	41.6	416,000	499,200
Missouri	5,756	27.0	155,412	214,469
N. Dakota	508	33.0	16,764	23,470
S. Dakota	3,200	28.5	91,200	108,528
Nebraska	7,030	26.2	184,186	224,707
Kansas	4,475	15.5	69,362	97,107
Kentucky	3,300	25.0	82,500	127,875
Tennessee	3,250	23.0	74,750	117,358
Alabama	4,334	14.5	62,843	99,920
Mississippi	3,980	15.0	59,700	95,520
Louisiana	1,850	17.5	32,375	$48,562
Texas	6,760	30.0	202,800	239,304
Oklahoma	3,100	24.0	74,400	94,488
Arkansas	2,707	18.0	48,726	79,911
Montana	128	13.5	1,728	2,851
Wyoming	48	16.0	768	1,267
Colorado	671	16.7	11,206	15,913
New Mexico	240	30.0	7,200	10,872
Arizona	39	33.0	1,287	2,574
Utah	24	18.0	432	648
Nevada	3	30.0	90	126
Idaho	24	35.0	840	1,386
Washington	45	36.0	1,620	2,997
Oregon	71	26.2	1,860	2,883
California	87	33.0	2,871	5,139
U. S.	102,075	28.6	2,917,450	3,934,234

Winter Wheat.

New York	474	22.0	10,428	$22,420
New Jersey	109	18.0	1,962	4,316
Pennsylvania	1,638	17.5	28,665	61,916
Delaware	145	12.0	1,740	3,706
Maryland	790	13.5	10,665	22,930
Virginia	1,060	11.8	12,508	28,018
W. Virginia	400	13.5	5,400	11,880
N. Carolina	850	8.5	7,225	16,834
S. Carolina	204	9.0	1,836	4,737
Georgia	240	10.5	2,520	6,628
Ohio	2,800	19.1	53,480	113,378
Indiana	2,862	16.0	45,792	96,163
Illinois	3,400	17.0	57,800	121,380
Michigan	950	20.3	19,285	40,498
Wisconsin	76	19.6	1,490	3,204
Minnesota	65	15.0	975	2,438

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Iowa	950	17.4	16,530	$33.060
Missouri	4,274	13.5	57,699	120,591
S. Dakota	75	13.0	975	2,340
Nebraska	716	14.8	54,997	111.094
Kansas	11,594	13.0	150,722	324.052
Kentucky	1,046	11.5	12,029	25,381
Tennessee	810	9.0	7,290	16.184
Alabama	138	9.0	1,242	3.043
Mississippi	36	14.0	504	1.260
Texas	1,900	16.5	31,350	62,700
Oklahoma	3,760	14.0	52,640	107.912
Arkansas	340	9.5	3,230	6.525
Montana	580	5.2	3,016	7.088
Wyoming	84	12.0	1,008	2.137
Colorado	1,064	11.2	11,917	24,072
New Mexico	173	20.0	3,460	6,920
Arizona	43	28.0	1,204	2.709
Utah	164	10.5	1,722	3,616
Nevada	4	20.0	80	171
Idaho	330	18.5	6,105	12,515
Washington.	990	20.0	19,800	42,372
Oregon	781	20.5	16.010	33,941
California	990	16.5	16,335	33.323
U. S.	49,905	14.7	731,636	1,543,452
	Spring Wheat.			
Maine	12	19.0	228	$502
Vermont	12	21.0	252	572
New York	50	15.0	750	1,612
Pennsylvania	26	15.0	390	842
Ohio	60	16.0	960	2,035
Indiana	24	9.5	228	479
Illinois	750	10.5	7,875	16,538
Michigan	85	11.2	952	1.999
Wisconsin	473	12.4	5,865	12,610
Minnesota	3,950	9.3	36,735	91,838
Iowa	750	9.5	7,145	14,290
Missouri	22	8.5	187	391
N. Dakota	7,770	6.9	53,613	129,207
S. Dakota	3,650	8.0	29,200	70,080
Nebraska	668	8.5	5,678	11,470
Kansas	30	9.3	279	600
Montana	1,641	4.7	7,713	18,126
Wyoming	200	15.0	3,000	6,360
Colorado	395	14.5	5,728	11,571
New Mexico	110	24.0	2,640	5.280
Utah	140	14.0	1,960	4,116
Nevada	25	23.5	588	1,258
Idaho	700	18.0	12,600	25,830
Washington.	1,450	14.0	20,300	43,442
Oregon	345	13.0	4,485	9,508
U. S.	23,338	9.0	209,351	480,556
	All Wheat.			
Maine	12	19.0	228	$502
Vermont	12	21.0	252	572
New York	524	21.3	11,178	24,032
New Jersey	109	18.0	1,962	4,316
Pennsylvania	1,664	17.5	29,055	62,758
Delaware	145	12.0	1,740	3,706
Maryland	790	13.5	10,665	22,930
Virginia	1,066	11.8	12,508	28,018
W. Virginia.	400	13.5	5,400	11,880
N. Carolina.	850	8.5	7,225	16,834
S. Carolina	204	9.0	1,836	4,737
Georgia	240	10.5	2,520	6,628
Ohio	2,860	19.0	54,440	115,413
Indiana	2,886	15.9	46,020	96,642
Illinois	4,150	15.8	65,675	137,918
Michigan	1,035	19.6	20,237	42,497
Wisconsin	549	13.4	7,355	15,814
Minnesota	4,015	9.4	37,710	94,276
Iowa	1,700	13.9	23,675	47,350
Missouri	4,296	13.5	57,886	120,982
N. Dakota	7,770	6.9	53,613	129,207
S. Dakota	3,725	8.1	30,175	72,420
Nebraska	4,384	13.8	60,675	122,564
Kansas	11,624	13.0	151,001	324,652
Kentucky	1,046	11.5	42,029	25,381
Tennessee	810	9.0	7,290	16,184
Alabama	138	9.0	1,242	3,043
Mississippi	36	14.0	504	1,260
Texas	1,900	16.5	31,360	62,700

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Oklahoma	3,760	14.0	52,640	107,912
Arkansas	340	9.5	3,230	6,525
Montana	2,221	4.8	10.729	25,214
Wyoming	284	14.1	4,008	8,497
Colorado	1,459	12.1	17.645	35,643
New Mexico	283	21.6	6,100	12,200
Arizona	43	28.0	1,204	2,709
Utah	304	12.1	3,682	7.732
Nevada	29	23.0	668	1,429
Idaho	1,030	18.2	18,705	38,345
Washington.	2,440	16.4	40,100	85,814
Oregon	1,126	18.2	20,495	43,449
California	990	16.5	16,335	33,323
U. S.	73,243	12.8	940,987	2,024,008
	Buckwheat.			
Maine	17	24.0	408	$714
New Hamp.	2	26.0	52	81
Vermont	9	25.0	225	382
Mass'ch'setts	2	22.0	44	70
Connecticut.	5	20.0	100	200
New York	233	22.0	5,126	7,433
New Jersey	11	18.0	198	297
Pennsylvania	256	21.6	5,530	7,742
Delaware	6	18.0	108	173
Maryland	14	23.0	322	499
Virginia	25	19.0	475	736
W. Virginia.	42	21.0	882	1,499
N. Carolina.	11	19.0	209	293
Ohio	26	23.9	621	963
Indiana	14	16.5	231	346
Illinois	4	18.0	72	130
Michigan	48	13.8	662	907
Wisconsin	31	16.2	502	753
Minnesota	15	16.0	240	312
Iowa	7	14.0	98	166
Missouri	6	15.0	90	166
Nebraska	1	16.0	16	29
Tennessee	5	18.0	90	135
U. S.	790	20.6	16,301	24,026
	Oats.			
Maine	169	34.0	5,746	$5,286
New Hamp.	33	37.0	1,221	1,038
Vermont	110	36.0	3,960	3,564
Mass'ch'setts	15	38.0	570	513
Rhode Island	2	34.0	68	65
Connecticut.	20	31.0	620	546
New York	1,160	25.5	29,580	24,551
New Jersey.	82	30.0	2,460	1,968
Pennsylvania	1,189	31.0	36,859	29,487
Delaware	5	23.0	115	104
Maryland	65	28.0	1,820	1,492
Virginia	240	22.0	5,280	5,280
W. Virginia.	190	25.0	4,750	4,322
N. Carolina.	322	11.7	3,767	3,993
S Carolina.	510	23.0	11,730	12,903
Georgia	540	20.0	10,800	12,420
Florida	60	19.0	1,140	1,368
Ohio	1,548	33.5	51,858	37,338
Indiana	1,825	33.0	60,225	41,555
Illinois	4,102	30.0	123,060	86,142
Michigan	1,475	25.0	36,875	26,181
Wisconsin	2,339	33.4	78,123	54,686
Minnesota	3,220	28.0	90,160	57,702
Iowa	5,670	34.6	196,182	125,556
Missouri	1,417	27.0	38,259	27,164
N. Dakota	2,400	16.0	38,400	25,728
S. Dakota	1,850	29.0	53,650	33,800
Nebraska	2,133	32.8	69,962	45,475
Kansas	1,574	28.1	44,229	32,287
Kentucky	440	22.5	9,900	9,009
Tennessee	400	23.0	9,200	8,556
Alabama	372	18.0	6,696	7,031
Mississippi	278	19.0	5,282	5,546
Louisiana	75	22.0	1,650	1,650
Texas	2,250	42.0	94,500	60,480
Oklahoma	1,500	33.0	49,500	34,650
Arkansas	420	22.0	9,240	8,131
Montana	612	10.0	6,120	5,569
Wyoming	315	18.0	5,670	6,350
Colorado	249	26.2	6,524	5,872
New Mexico	65	36.0	2,340	2,223

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Arizona	13	41 0	533	$533
Utah	72	34.0	2,448	2,399
Nevada	12	32.0	384	384
Idaho	220	35.0	7,700	7,546
Washington.	320	40.0	12,800	11,904
Oregon	347	32 0	11.104	10,216
California ..	175	30.0	5,250	5,040
U. S.....	42,400	29.4	1,248,310	895,603
		Barley.		
Maine	6	28 0	168	$286
New Hamp.	1	25 0	25	47
Vermont ...	14	30.0	420	630
New York..	113	22.0	2,486	3,381
Pennsylvania	16	24.5	392	502
Maryland ..	6	33.0	198	244
Virginia ...	15	25.0	375	488
Ohio	125	25.2	3,150	3,938
Indiana	55	26.0	1,430	1,687
Illinois	212	27.0	5,724	6,926
Michigan ..	280	19.0	5,320	6,278
Wisconsin ..	512	26 5	13,568	16,417
Minnesota ..	910	20.0	18,200	21,112
Iowa	315	25 5	8,032	8,996
Missouri ...	11	30.0	330	429
N. Dakota..	1,300	11 5	14,950	16,146
S. Dakota..	875	22 0	19,250	22,138
Nebraska ..	217	25 7	5,577	5,577
Kansas	600	27 0	16,200	16,200
Kentucky ..	4	25 0	100	157
Tennessee ..	8	22 0	176	317
Texas	25	35 0	875	980
Oklahoma ..	50	30 0	1,500	1,830
Montana ...	90	6.0	540	756
Wyoming ..	35	15.0	525	919
Colorado ...	200	19 5	3,900	4,680
New Mexico	20	34.0	680	748
Arizona	29	38.0	1,102	1,543
Utah	24	30 0	720	1,015
Nevada	12	35.0	420	630
Idaho	120	28.0	3,360	4,704
Washington.	138	30 0	4,140	5,589
Oregon	82	23.0	1,886	2,829
California ..	1,000	30.0	30,000	42,300
U. S.....	7,420	22.3	165,719	200,419
		Rye.		
Vermont ...	1	17.0	17	$26
Mass'ch'setts	5	23.0	115	201
Connecticut.	11	20 0	220	440
New York..	120	16.1	1,932	2,898
New Jersey.	81	16.0	1,296	2,074
Pennsylvania	228	16 0	3,648	5,727
Delaware ..	2	13.0	26	42
Maryland ..	30	14.0	420	685
Virginia	72	11.5	828	1,408
W. Virginia.	20	13.0	260	429
N. Carolina.	90	9.0	810	1,701
S. Carolina..	17	10.0	170	502
Georgia	33	8.9	294	800
Ohio	115	16.4	1,886	2.735
Indiana	380	14.0	5,320	7,448
Illinois	250	16.5	4,125	5,362
Michigan ..	900	15.0	13,500	17,280
Wisconsin ..	525	15.8	8,295	11,032
Minnesota ..	522	15.0	7,830	10,179
Iowa	70	15.9	1,113	1.469
Missouri ...	60	12.0	720	1,080
N. Dakota...	1,945	8 0	15,560	18,828
S. Dakota...	500	13.0	6,500	8,125
Nebraska ..	408	16.3	6.650	7,648
Kansas	200	12.6	2,520	3,553
Kentucky ..	62	12 0	744	1,302
Tennessee ..	31	9.0	279	558
Alabama ...	4	9 5	38	99
Texas	7	17.0	119	199
Oklahoma ..	25	14.0	350	525
Arkansas ..	3	9.5	28	56
Montana ...	68	4.0	272	503
Wyoming ..	28	9 0	252	454
Colorado ...	143	8 8	1,258	1,635
Utah	18	7 0	126	252

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Idaho	9	15.0	135	$236
Washington.	20	12.0	240	444
Oregon	60	9.7	582	1,106
U. S.....	7,063	12 5	88,478	119,041
		Flaxseed.		
Wisconsin ..	6	10 5	63	$271
Minnesota ..	320	9 0	2,880	12,816
Iowa	16	9 5	152	638
Missouri ..	5	9 5	48	215
N. Dakota...	760	5.0	3,800	16,758
S. Dakota...	145	8.0	1,160	4,930
Nebraska ..	3	5.0	15	60
Kansas	14	6.3	88	334
Montana ...	410	1.7	697	3,067
Wyoming ..	4	4 0	16	56
U. S.....	1,683	5 3	8,919	39,145
		Clover Seed.		
New York..	15	2.2	33	$825
Pennsylvania	8	1 4	11	321
Ohio	100	1.0	100	2,820
Indiana	75	1 0	75	2,048
Illinois	140	1.5	210	5,334
Michigan ..	72	1.4	101	2,778
Wisconsin ..	124	2.0	248	6,597
Minnesota ..	19	2.5	48	1,200
Iowa	60	1.4	84	2,243
Missouri ...	20	1.7	34	799
Nebraska ..	4	1.8	7	169
Kansas	6	1.8	11	209
Kentucky ..	20	1.9	38	1,129
Tennessee ..	4	1.5	6	154
Idaho	13	5 8	75	1,905
Oregon	6	3.0	18	536
U. S.....	686	1.6	1,099	29,067
		Potatoes.		
Maine	102	240	24,480	$34,272
New Hamp.	20	120	2,400	4,200
Vermont ...	25	125	3,125	4,906
Mass'ch'setts	33	90	2,970	5,643
Rhode Island	5	85	425	765
Connecticut.	24	70	1,680	3,276
New York..	363	109	39,567	57,372
New Jersey.	110	96	10,560	17,846
Pennsylvania	254	100	25,400	39,116
Delaware ..	11	83	913	1,141
Maryland ..	55	94	5,170	6,721
Virginia ...	121	95	11,495	18,047
W. Virginia.	57	90	5,130	8,978
N. Carolina.	58	85	4,930	8,036
S. Carolina.	27	85	2,295	4,590
Georgia	23	70	1,610	3,494
Florida	24	76	1,824	3,830
Ohio	150	62	9,300	17,856
Indiana	100	44	4,400	8,580
Illinois	155	52	8,060	15,798
Michigan ...	326	88	28,688	38,729
Wisconsin ..	300	94	28,200	39,480
Minnesota .	300	87	26,100	39,933
Iowa	115	43	4,945	9,494
Missouri ...	110	75	8,250	15,180
N. Dakota..	90	63	5,670	9,072
S. Dakota..	90	50	4,500	8,550
Nebraska ..	115	55	6,325	12,018
Kansas	68	76	5,168	9,819
Kentucky ..	72	70	5,040	10,584
Tennessee ..	48	65	3,120	5,366
Alabama ...	44	80	3,520	7,568
Mississippi .	18	85	1,530	2,830
Louisiana ..	25	64	1,600	3,520
Texas	52	73	3,796	7,972
Oklahoma ..	44	80	3,520	7,216
Arkansas ..	41	81	3,321	6,808
Montana ...	47	60	2,820	4,512
Wyoming ..	33	80	2,640	5,016
Colorado ...	92	120	11,040	18,768
New Mexico	11	45	495	940
Arizona	5	70	350	682
Utah	17	141	2,397	3,284
Nevada	6	150	900	1,350

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Washington.	58	125	7 250	$10,512
Oregon	45	94	4,230	6,345
California ..	88	129	11,352	19,412
U. S.....	4,013	89.2	357,901	577,581
Sweet Potatoes.				
New Jersey.	14	125	1,750	$3,850
Pennsylvania	1	138	138	248
Delaware ...	7	138	966	1,063
Maryland ..	12	140	1,680	2,234
Virginia ...	38	125	4,750	7,362
W. Virginia.	2	115	230	483
N. Carolina.	106	93	9.858	13,604
S. Carolina.	84	90	7,560	11,189
Georgia	142	92	13.064	14,370
Florida	41	100	4,100	5,740
Ohio	1	115	115	247
Indiana	3	105	315	677
Illinois	9	95	855	1,496
Iowa	4	80	320	800
Missouri	8	104	832	1,556
Kansas	4	109	436	807
Kentucky ..	16	105	1,680	2,688
Tennessee ..	40	110	4,400	5,148
Alabama ...	151	94	14.194	16,039
Mississippi .	98	105	10,290	11,525
Louisiana ..	70	90	6,300	7.245
Texas	95	110	10,450	15.675
Oklahoma .	25	120	3,000	5,400
Arkansas ..	46	100	4,600	5,290
New Mexico	3	150	450	1,012
Arizona	1	150	150	375
California ..	8	137	1,096	1,962
U. S.....	1,029	100.7	103,579	138,085
Rice.				
N. Carolina.	400	24.4	10	$28
S. Carolina.	3.700	24.4	90	270
Georgia	1.200	24.4	29	80
Florida	2.000	21.1	42	110
Missouri ...	600	38.0	23	55
Alabama ...	600	26.4	16	43
Mississippi .	3.300	29.1	96	182
Louisiana ..560.000		35.2	19,712	53,420
Texas 218.000		32.1	6,998	19,504
Arkansas ..158.000		39.0	6,162	14.789
California ..142.000		55.5	7.336	21,042
U. S.....1,089,800		37.7	41,059	109,613
Hops.				

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
New York...	2.300	600	1,587	$1,159
Washington.	2,600	1,340	3.484	2,613
Oregon	8.000	800	5.000	5,120
California ..11.000		1,625	12.500	13,764
Total 23,900		1227.9	29,316	22,656
Cranberries.				

State.	Acres.	Yield, brls	Barrels.	*Value.
Mass'ch'setts	14.000	24.0	336,000	$2,856
New Jersey.	10,200	15.8	161,000	1,288
Wisconsin ..	1,900	23.4	44.000	376
Total	26.100	20.7	541,000	4,520
Cotton				

State.	*Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Virginia ...	42	250	22	$3.850
N. Carolina.	1,568	266	875	154,000
S. Carolina.	2,881	243	1,475	263,288
Georgia	5,288	156	1,730	309,670
Florida	117	70	17	3.570
Alabama ...	2,621	130	715	124,410
Mississippi .	2.950	154	946	177.375
Louisiana ..	1,532	94	300	52.500
Texas	10,346	125	2,700	472,500
Arkansas ...	2,563	155	830	151,060
Idaho	36	150	5	8,154

State.	*Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Tennessee ..	775	184	298	$49.915
Missouri ...	111	260	60	10,200
Oklahoma ..	2,341	190	930	163.680
California ..	167	292	102	21,930
Arizona	116	310	75	19.125
Other	11	300	7	1,250
U. S.....	33,344	158.2	11,030	1,967.143
Tobacco.				

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Pounds.	Value.
Mass'ch'setts	10,000	1,540	15,400	$7,130
Connecticut.	25.000	1,560	39,000	18,057
New York..	2.700	1,290	3,483	784
Pennsylvania	41.000	1,320	54,120	9,200
Maryland ..	29.000	675	19.575	5,872
Virginia ...	230.000	570	131,100	62,141
W. Virginia.	15.000	700	10.500	5,250
N. Carolina.	554.000	560	310,240	166,289
S. Carolina.	135.000	600	81,000	18,468
Georgia	31.000	530	16.430	3,532
Florida	4.200	950	3,990	2.175
Ohio	90.000	860	77.400	26,084
Indiana	17.900	850	15,215	5,356
Illinois	700	750	525	105
Wisconsin ..	48.000	1,270	60,960	13,533
Missouri ...	3.500	1,000	3.500	1,260
Kentucky ..550.000		830	456.500	174,383
Tennessee ..110.000		800	88.000	22,088
Alabama ...	3.000	630	1,890	567
Louisiana ..	400	434	174	113
Arkansas ..	800	570	456	160
U. S.....1,901,200		730.8	1,389,458	542,547
Broom Corn.				

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	*Value.
Illinois	15.200	0.275	4,200	$1,134
Missouri ...	4.400	.205	900	153
Kansas	20.000	.167	3.300	495
Texas	58.000	.186	10,800	1,512
Oklahoma .137.000		.196	26,900	4,008
Colorado ...	17.000	.175	3,000	300
New Mexico	20.000	.200	4,000	500
Total 271,600		.196	53,100	8,102
Apples, Peaches and Pears.				

State.	*Apples, bu.	*Peaches, bu.	*Pears, bu.
Maine	4.680	.....	44
New Hampshire...	1.510	43	25
Vermont	1.500	.....	18
Massachusetts	3,240	160	115
Rhode Island	294	.....	12
Connecticut	1.572	200	47
New York.....	16.800	1,648	1,530
New Jersey.....	2.313	1,018	500
Pennsylvania	7.972	1,200	355
Delaware	750	277	200
Maryland	1.944	731	420
Virginia	9.950	928	190
West Virginia.....	3.478	760	40
North Carolina.....	1,108	713	84
South Carolina.....	700	466	81
Georgia	636	5,895	152
Florida	.....	.....	70
Ohio	2,806	428	218
Indiana	1,704	150	188
Illinois	4,943	790	436
Michigan	6.484	480	426
Wisconsin	2.087	.....	.....
Minnesota	1,365	.....	.....
Iowa	1.815	3	58
Missouri	5,773	828	280
South Dakota.....	302	.....	.....
Nebraska	1.125	.....	16
Kansas	1.835	80	120
Kentucky	1.480	726	128
Tennessee	1,560	978	72
Alabama	617	1,678	114
Mississippi	.....	.....	95
Louisiana	.....	.....	50
Texas	624	2,760	385

State.	*Apples, bu.	*Peaches, bu.	*Pears, bu.
Oklahoma	1,512	1,007	70
Arkansas	4,250	3,639	98
Montana	1,289	.....	11
Colorado	3,418	840	290
New Mexico	1,329	145	67
Arizona	154	.....	22
Utah	779	1,500	47
Nevada	.....	.....	5
Idaho	4,350	350	70
Washington	23,190	1,899	1,700
Oregon	5,579	514	553
California	8,640	18,506	4,096
U. S.	147,457	51,340	13,498

Oranges.

State.	Boxes.	Value
Florida	6,400,000	$16,000,000
California	17,516,000	48,169,000
Total	23,916,000	64,169,000

Cane Sugar, 1919 and 1918.

State and year.	*Sugar made, lbs.	*Cane crushed, short tons.	Area harvested.
Louisiana, 1919	231,179	1,765	176,500
1918	561,800	4,170	231,200
Texas, 1919	2,250	15	1,500
1918	7,000	50	5,500
Total, 1919	233,429	1,780	178,000
Total, 1918	568,800	4,220	236,700

Grain Sorghums.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Kansas	1,040	17.2	17,888	$26,832
Texas	1,798	33.0	59,334	65,267
Oklahoma	1,440	23.0	33,120	49,680
Colorado	149	14.5	2,160	2,592
New Mexico	238	30.0	7,140	9,282
Arizona	58	35.0	2,030	3,045
California	170	25.8	4,386	6,754
Total	4,893	25.8	126,058	163,452

Sorghum Sirup.

State.	Acres.	Yield, gals.	*Gallons.	*Value.
Virginia	11,000	93	1,023	$1,105
W. Virginia	5,000	100	500	670
N. Carolina	40,000	91	3,640	3,676
S. Carolina	8,000	85	680	707
Georgia	16,000	92	1,472	1,501
Florida	600	130	78	87
Ohio	5,400	84	454	681
Indiana	11,300	82	927	1,363
Illinois	8,500	72	612	906
Wisconsin	3,000	75	225	396
Minnesota	3,000	128	384	557
Iowa	5,000	90	450	639
Missouri	19,500	83	1,618	2,071
Nebraska	2,000	75	150	194
Kansas	7,000	70	490	598
Kentucky	29,900	85	2,542	3,152
Tennessee	18,000	87	1,566	1,644
Alabama	100,000	91	9,100	8,645
Mississippi	60,000	85	5,100	4,845
Louisiana	600	110	66	70
Texas	8,300	68	564	575
Oklahoma	7,800	87	679	706
Arkansas	16,000	60	960	989
Utah	300	105	32	49
U. S.	386,200	86.3	33,312	35,826

Peanuts.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Virginia	139,000	38.0	5,282	$14,420
N. Carolina	116,000	41.0	4,756	11,605
S. Carolina	13,000	45.0	585	1,708
Georgia	202,000	25.0	5,050	12,423
Florida	125,000	27.0	3,402	7,178
Missouri	400	38.0	15	41
Tennessee	11,000	35.0	385	1,211
Alabama	380,000	18.0	6,840	14,911
Mississippi	4,000	32 0	128	$283
Louisiana	3,000	31 0	93	236
Texas	222,000	25 0	5,550	13,209
Oklahoma	16,000	32 0	512	1,418
Arkansas	19,000	35 0	665	1,556
U. S.	1,251,400	26 6	33,263	79,839

Beans.

New York	100,000	14 5	1,660	$7,105
Michigan	310,000	13 0	4,030	16,926
Colorado	69,000	6 5	448	1,568
N. Mexico	128,000	7.5	960	3,552
Arizona	16,000	8 5	136	612
California	395,000	11 3	4,464	19,418
U. S.	1,018,000	11 3	11,488	49,181

Hay (Tame).

State.	*Acres.	Yield, tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine	1,120	1.30	1,436	$27,227
New Hamp.	450	1 50	765	16,200
Vermont	910	1 60	1,456	29,266
Mass'ch'setts	410	1 60	656	17,712
R. Island	57	1.50	86	2,752
Connecticut	340	1 60	544	10,429
New York	4,386	1.50	6,579	134,870
New Jersey	325	1.50	488	14,201
Pennsylvania	2,978	1.45	4,318	103,632
Delaware	82	1.28	105	2,730
Maryland	450	1 40	630	15,120
Virginia	1,100	1.50	1,650	39,105
W. Virginia	810	1.50	1,215	31,104
N. Carolina	800	1.30	1,040	28,168
S. Carolina	275	1.30	358	11,098
Georgia	557	1.10	613	15,500
Florida	113	1.25	141	3,243
Ohio	2,879	1.38	3,973	86,611
Indiana	2,200	1.40	3,080	66,528
Illinois	3,250	1.48	4,810	102,934
Michigan	2,650	1.20	3,180	74,412
Wisconsin	2,677	1.77	4,622	96,181
Minnesota	2,000	1.90	3,800	55,100
Iowa	3,140	1 65	5,181	90,149
Missouri	2,810	1.35	3,794	73,983
N. Dakota	605	1 50	908	12,803
S. Dakota	890	1.75	1,558	21,033
Nebraska	1,769	2 43	4,299	60,186
Kansas	1,832	2.46	4,507	71,211
Kentucky	1,115	1 40	1,561	39,649
Tennessee	1,280	1.40	1,792	48,384
Alabama	1,367	1.00	1,367	30,484
Mississippi	405	1 60	648	13,284
Louisiana	250	1.80	450	10,350
Texas	662	1 90	1,258	22,644
Oklahoma	700	2 20	1,540	23,254
Arkansas	550	1.40	770	15,785
Montana	752	1.10	827	10,021
Wyoming	605	1 41	853	19,619
Colorado	1,065	2.25	2,396	44,326
New Mexico	235	2 75	646	11,757
Arizona	169	4 00	676	13,520
Utah	453	2.07	938	20,542
Nevada	225	3 24	526	10,310
Idaho	650	2 50	1,625	35,750
Washington	794	2.40	1,429	43,838
Oregon	854	1 70	1,452	27,733
California	2,352	1.81	4,257	73,220
U. S.	56,348	1.62	91,326	1,839,967

RANK OF STATES BY CROP VALUES.

State.	Value, 1919.	Rank 1919.	Rank 1918.
Maine	$99,200,000	35	37
New Hampshire	40,260,000	45	45
Vermont	63,318,000	40	42
Massachusetts	76,191,000	38	38
Rhode Island	8,660,000	48	48
Connecticut	68,012,000	39	40
New York	498,179,000	13	11
New Jersey	105,303,000	34	35
Pennsylvania	467,351,000	18	12
Delaware	26,339,000	46	46

State.	Value, 1919.	Rank. 1919.	Rank. 1918.
Maryland	$132,743,000	32	32
Virginia	341,052,000	24	25
West Virginia	152,071,000	30	31
North Carolina	683,168,000	4	5
South Carolina	520,522,000	11	10
Georgia	613,240,000	6	4
Florida	91,893,000	36	36
Ohio	567,643,000	7	7
Indiana	503,940,000	12	8
Illinois	813,164,000	3	1
Michigan	415,615,000	20	23
Wisconsin	433,039,000	19	14
Minnesota	497,736,000	14	6
Iowa	861,338,000	2	2
Missouri	549,105,000	8	9
North Dakota	270,981,000	26	19
South Dakota	321,292,000	25	16
Nebraska	543,482,000	9	18
Kansas	631,784,000	5	13
Kentucky	476,863,000	16	15
Tennessee	355,912,000	23	24
Alabama	385,791,000	22	21
Mississippi	494,192,000	15	17
Louisiana	231,506,000	27	26
Texas	1,076,163,000	1	3
Oklahoma	522,565,000	10	27
Arkansas	395,226,000	21	22
Montana	81,991,000	37	29
Wyoming	56,237,000	43	39
Colorado	204,576,000	28	28
New Mexico	63,098,000	41	44
Arizona	56,248,000	42	43
Utah	48,476,000	44	41
Nevada	20,622,000	47	47
Idaho	114,430,000	33	34
Washington	196,461,000	29	30
Oregon	139,060,000	31	33
California	475,251,000	17	20
United States	15,790,289,000	...	...

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Year.	Factories. No.	Sugar. Tons.*	Molasses. Gals.
1919	...	115,590	...
1918	134	280,900	28,049,000
1917	140	243,600	30,728,000
1916	150	303,900	26,154,000
1915	136	137,500	12,743,000
1914	149	242,700	17,177,443

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

SHEEP (1920) AND WOOL (1919).

(000 omitted.)

State.	Sheep Jan. 1.	Wool pounds.
Maine	180	926
New Hampshire	39	202
Vermont	105	663
Massachusetts	30	119
Rhode Island	6	24
Connecticut	29	84
New York	824	4,022
New Jersey	30	92
Pennsylvania	939	5,013
Delaware	10	31
Maryland	250	812
Virginia	714	1,962
West Virginia	772	2,943
North Carolina	144	587
South Carolina	27	103
Georgia	125	422
Florida	107	460
Ohio	3,010	13,104
Indiana	1,089	5,337
Illinois	1,010	4,129
Michigan	2,224	9,554
Wisconsin	687	3,306
Minnesota	668	3,594
Iowa	1,321	5,060
Missouri	1,525	7,614
North Dakota	286	1,654
South Dakota	850	5,222
Nebraska	323	1,730
Kansas	506	1,754
Kentucky	1,236	3,211
Tennessee	584	2,052
Alabama	137	405
Mississippi	175	656
Louisiana	230	612
Texas	2,790	14,986
Oklahoma	131	526
Arkansas	201	422
Montana	2,791	17,751
Wyoming	3,200	33,415
Colorado	2,121	8,983
New Mexico	2,538	15,076
Arizona	1,300	5,236
Utah	2,245	15,800
Nevada	1,596	10,500
Idaho	3,234	22,145
Washington	757	5,779
Oregon	2,547	14,040
California	2,972	13,298
United States	48,615	265,460

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Department of agriculture estimate of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1 of the years specified, with value per head and aggregate value:

	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
Horses—			
1920	21,109,000	$94.39	$1,992,542,000
1919	21,534,000	98.48	2,120,709,000
1918	21,555,000	104.24	2,246,970,000
1917	21,210,000	102.89	2,182,307,000
1916	21,159,000	101.60	2,149,786,000
1915	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,102,000
1914	20,962,000	109.32	2,291,638,000
1913	20,567,000	110.77	2,278,222,000
1912	20,509,000	105.94	2,172,694,000
1911	20,277,000	111.46	2,259,981,000
Mules—			
1920	4,995,000	147.10	734,779,000
1919	4,925,000	135.59	667,767,000
1918	4,873,000	128.81	627,679,000
1917	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
1916	4,593,000	113.83	522,834,000
1915	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
1914	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
1913	4,386,000	124.31	545,245,000
1912	4,362,000	120.51	525,657,000
1911	4,323,000	125.92	544,359,000
Milch cows—			
1920	23,747,000	85.13	2,021,681,000
1919	23,467,000	78.24	1,836,055,000
1918	23,310,000	70.54	1,644,231,000
1917	22,894,000	59.63	1,365,251,000
1916	22,108,000	53.92	1,191,955,000
1915	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,338,000
1914	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000
1913	20,497,000	45.02	922,783,000
1912	20,699,000	39.39	815,414,000
1911	20,823,000	39.97	832,209,000
Other cattle—			
1920	44,485,000	43.15	1,919,445,000
1919	44,399,000	44.16	1,960,670,000
1918	44,112,000	40.88	1,803,482,000
1917	41,689,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
1916	39,812,000	33.53	1,334,928,000
1915	37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000
1914	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
1913	36,030,000	26.36	949,645,000
1912	37,260,000	21.20	790,064,000
1911	39,679,000	20.54	815,184,000
Sheep—			
1920	48,619,000	10.52	511,654,000
1919	49,863,000	11.61	579,016,000
1918	48,603,000	11.82	574,575,000
1917	47,616,000	7.13	339,529,000
1916	48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
1915	49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000
1914	49,719,000	4.02	200,045,000

Sheep—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1913	51,482,000	$3.94	$202,779,000
1912	52,362,000	3.46	181,170,000
1911	53,633,000	3.91	209,535,000
Swine—			
1920	72,999,000	19.01	1,386,212,000
1919	75,587,000	22.04	1,665,987,000
1918	70,978,000	19.54	1,387,261,000

Swine—	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
1917	67,503,000	$11.75	$792,898,000
1916	67,766,000	8.40	569,573,000
1915	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
1914	58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000
1913	61,178,000	9.86	603,109,000
1912	65,410,000	8.00	523,328,000
1911	65,620,000	9.37	615,170,000

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1910.	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	$1,384,817,000
1911.	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000
1912.	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000
1913.	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914.	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915.	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916.	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	2,280,729,000
1917.	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918.	107,494,000	2,582,814,000	3,528,313,000
1919.	102,075,000	2,917,450,000	3,934,234,000

All Wheat.

1910.	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000
1911.	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000
1912.	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000
1913.	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000
1914.	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000
1915.	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	942,303,000
1916.	52,316,000	636,318,000	1,019,968,000
1917.	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000
1918.	59,110,000	917,100,000	1,874,623,000
1919.	73,243,000	940,987,000	2,024,008,000

Oats.

1910.	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000
1911.	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000
1912.	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000
1913.	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000
1915.	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000
1916.	41,527,000	1,251,837,000	655,928,000
1917.	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000
1918.	44,400,000	1,538,350,000	1,092,423,000
1919.	42,400,000	1,248,310,000	895,603,000

Cotton.

Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1910.	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000
1911.	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000
1912.	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000
1913.	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1915.	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,940,000
1916.	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000
1917.	33,841,000	11,302,000	1,566,198,000
1918.	35,890,000	12,041,000	1,663,633,000
1919.	33,344,000	11,030,000	1,967,143,000

Hay.

Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1910.	45,691,000	60,978,000	747,769,000
1911.	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912.	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1913.	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1915.	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000
1916.	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000
1917.	55,203,000	83,308,000	1,423,760,000
1918.	55,971,000	75,453,000	1,522,473,000
1919.	56,348,000	91,326,000	1,839,967,000

Rye.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1910.	2,185,000	34,897,000	$24,953,000
1911.	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912.	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913.	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1916.	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000
1917.	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918.	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919.	7,063,000	88,478,000	119,041,000

Barley.

1910.	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000
1911.	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000
1912.	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000
1913.	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000
1915.	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000
1916.	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000
1917.	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000
1918.	9,679,000	256,225,000	234,942,000
1919.	7,420,000	165,719,000	200,419,000

Buckwheat.

1910.	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000
1911.	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
1912.	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000
1914.	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000
1916.	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000
1917.	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000
1918.	1,027,000	16,905,000	28,142,000
1919.	790,000	16,301,000	24,026,000

Potatoes.

1910.	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911.	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912.	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913.	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000
1915.	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916.	3,565,000	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917.	4,384,000	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918.	4,259,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919.	4,013,000	357,901,000	577,581,000

Tobacco.

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1910.	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000
1911.	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000
1912.	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915.	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916.	1,412,000	1,150,622,000	169,008,000
1917.	1,518,000	1,249,608,000	300,539,000
1918.	1,647,000	1,439,071,000	402,264,000
1919.	1,901,000	1,389,458,000	542,547,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

DEC. 1.	Wh't	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Bar-ley.	Bu'k-wh't.	Pota-toes.	Hay, ton.	DEC. 1.	Wh't	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Bar-ley.	Bu'k-wh't.	Pota-toes.	Hay, ton.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.
1908..	92.4	47.2	60.6	73.6	55.4	75.6	70.6	8.98	1914..	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1909..	99.0	40.5	59.6	73.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62	1915..	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4	51.6	78.7	61.7	10.63
1910 .	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26	1916.	160.3	52.4	88.9	122.1	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21
1911..	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.64	1917..	200.8	66.6	127.9	166.0	113.7	160.0	123.0	17.09
1912..	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79	1918..	204.2	70.9	136.5	151.6	91.7	166.5	119.3	20.13
1913..	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43	1919..	215.1	71.7	134.9	134.5	120.9	147.4	161.4	20.15

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	$94.39	$98.48	$104.28	$102.89	$101.60	$71.99	$48.24	$67.78	$62.07
Mules	147.10	135.59	127.74	118.15	113.83	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milch cows	85.13	78.24	70.59	59.63	53.92	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle	43.15	44.16	40.88	35.92	33.53	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	10.52	11.61	11.82	7.13	5.17	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	19.01	22.04	19.51	11.75	8.40	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1920; were:

Horses.

Iowa	1,505,000	Illinois	1,060,000
Illinois	1,422,000	Pennsylvania	970,000
Texas	1,199,000	Kansas	935,000
Kansas	1,153,000	Michigan	873,000
Nebraska	1,018,000	Indiana	724,000
Missouri	1,040,000	Nebraska	601,000
Minnesota	940,000	California	571,000
Ohio	873,000	Mississippi	571,000
N. Dakota	825,000	S. Dakota	561,000
Indiana	821,000	Oklahoma	550,000
S. Dakota	819,000	Alabama	502,000
Oklahoma	729,000	N. Dakota	464,000
Wisconsin	680,000		
Michigan	640,000		
New York	560,000		
Pennsylvania	560,000		
Montana	518,000		
Kentucky	429,000		

Mules.

Texas	784,000	Illinois	147,000
Missouri	378,000		
Georgia	351,000		
Arkansas	324,000		
Mississippi	322,000		
Alabama	316,000		
Oklahoma	288,000		
Tennessee	278,000		
Kansas	260,000		
N. Carolina	236,000		
Kentucky	231,000		
S. Carolina	206,000		
Louisana	166,000		

Milch Cows.

Wisconsin	1,846,000	Ohio	1,061,000
New York	1,493,000	Illinois	1,060,000
Minnesota	1,395,000	Pennsylvania	970,000
Iowa	1,353,000	Kansas	935,000
Texas	1,138,000	Michigan	873,000

Other Cattle.

Texas	4,458,000	Oklahoma	1,300,000
Nebraska	2,911,000	Illinois	1,290,000
Iowa	2,775,000	Arizona	1,200,000
Kansas	2,166,000	Ohio	1,113,000
Missouri	1,746,000	Montana	936,000
Minnesota	1,730,000	Alabama	842,000
California	1,634,000	Wyoming	787,000
S. Dakota	1,526,000	Michigan	773,000
New Mexico	1,378,000		
Colorado	1,355,000		

Sheep.

Idaho	3,234,000	Texas	2,790,000
Wyoming	3,200,000	Oregon	2,547,000
Ohio	3,010,000	New Mexico	2,538,000
California	2,972,000	Utah	2,245,000
Montana	2,791,000	Michigan	2,224,000
		Colorado	2,121,000
		Nevada	1,596,000
		Missouri	1,525,000
		Iowa	1,321,000
		Kentucky	1,236,000
		Indiana	1,089,000
		Illinois	1,010,000
		Pennsylvania	939,000
		S. Dakota	850,000
		New York	824,000
		W. Virginia	772,000
		Washington	757,000
		Wisconsin	687,000
		Minnesota	668,000

Swine.

Iowa	10,389,000	Nebraska	3,366,000
Illinois	5,323,000	Georgia	3,165,000
Indiana	4,760,000	Minnesota	2,951,000
Ohio	4,351,000	Mississippi	2,396,000
Missouri	4,305,000	Texas	2,356,000
		Wisconsin	2,236,000
		Alabama	2,201,000
		Tennessee	1,946,000
		S. Dakota	1,730,000
		Kentucky	1,681,000
		Kansas	1,667,000
		Florida	1,588,000
		Arkansas	1,586,000
		Louisiana	1,512,000
		N. Carolina	1,502,000
		Michigan	1,450,000
		Pennsylvania	1,420,000
		Virginia	1,127,000
		S. Carolina	1,088,000
		California	973,000
		Oklahoma	943,000
		New York	920,000
		Maryland	461,000

WAR TIME EXPORTS OF HORSES AND MULES.

[U. S. bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.]

Year.*	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Mules. No.	Mules. Value.
1915.	289,340	$64,046,534	65,788	$12,726,143
1916.	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312
1917.	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854
1918.	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406
July. 1918.	2,966	549,208	124	21,940
Aug. 1918.	6,056	1,183,505	2,176	435,890
Sept. 1918.	3,509	828,046	2,223	472,215
Oct. 1918.	4,019	853,744	2,568	526,415
Nov. 1918.	2,707	482,129	1,803	370,320

*Ended June 30.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1918.

Corn.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	26,171,000
British S. Africa	13,508,000
United States	47,059,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	56,000
Canada	11,757,000
Cuba	1,672,000
Denmark	105,000
Egypt	5,000
France	6,748,000
Italy	10,856,000
Spain	383,000
Switzerland	652,000
United kingdom	32,275,000

Wheat.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	110,098,000
British India	22,332,000
Canada	55,054,000
United States	111,177,000
Imports—	
Brazil	10,935,000
British S. Africa	1,257,000
Denmark	20,000
France	43,154,000
Italy	56,655,000
Japan	2,563,000
Spain	4,619,000
Switzerland	2,119,000
United kingdom	108,059,000

Wheat Flour.

Exports—	Barrels.
Argentina	1,985,000
British India	403,000
Canada	10,071,000
United States	21,707,000
Imports—	
Brazil	1,681,000
British S. Africa	126,000
Denmark	84,000
France	6,549,000
Italy	4,892,000
Japan	69,000
Spain	10,000
United kingdom	14,978,000

Oats.

Exports—	Bushels.
Algeria	6,900,000
Argentina	37,347,000
Canada	37,814,000
China	70,000
Denmark	1,000
United kingdom	107,000
United States	131,085,000
Imports—	
Cuba	1,649,000
France	33,353,000
Italy	19,258,000
Philippines	53,000
Switzerland	2,142,000
United kingdom	55,595,000
United States	1,444,000

Barley.

Exports—	Bushels.
Algeria	3,743,000
Argentina	218,000
British India	14,848,000
Canada	4,046,000
China	97,000
Denmark	357,000
France	12,000
United kingdom	44,000
United States	18,805,000
Imports—	
Argentina	7,000
Canada	1,000

Imports—	Bushels.
Cuba	273,000
Denmark	12,000
France	10,686,000
Italy	7,510,000
Switzerland	605,000
United kingdom	11,725,000

Rye.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	2,000
Canada	798,000
Denmark	582,000
United States	16,308,000
Imports—	
Denmark	41,000
France	1,346,000
Italy	3,506,000
Switzerland	452,000
United kingdom	5,200,000

Rice.

Exports—	Pounds.
British India	5,488,517,000
France	3,840,000
Siam	1,893,336,000
Imports—	
British India	341,532,000
Ceylon	702,405,000
China	931,203,000
Cuba	387,892,000
Egypt	10,510,000
France	377,676,000
Japan	1,549,056,000
Philippines	428,807,000
United kingdom	849,032,000
United States	536,089,000

Potatoes.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	572,000
Canada	2,126,000
China	128,000
Denmark	1,703,000
France	611,000
Italy	148,000
Japan	326,000
Spain	363,000
United kingdom	2,532,000
United States	3,853,000
Imports—	
Algeria	373,000
Argentina	35,000
Canada	683,000
Cuba	3,378,000
Egypt	297,000
France	1,069,000
Philippines	239,000
Switzerland	140,000
United kingdom	1,896,000
United States	1,201,000

Cottonseed Oil.

Exports—	Gallons.
China	2,369,000
Egypt	127,000
France	6,000
United kingdom	15,000
United States	15,876,000

Cotton.

Exports—	Bales.
Brazil	12,000
British India	819,000
China	360,000
Egypt	1,040,000
France	29,000
Peru	99,000
United States	4,431,000
Imports—	
Canada	230,000
France	656,000
Italy	601,000
Japan	1,886,000
Spain	277,000
Switzerland	38,000
United kingdom	3,114,000
United States	236,000

Unmanufactured Tobacco.

Exports—	Pounds.
Algeria	14,835,000
Brazil	65,598,000
British India	25,514,000
Ceylon	4,754,000
Cuba	27,351,000
Dominican Rep.	33,510,000
Philippines	56,705,000
United States	406,827,000
Imports—	
Algeria	12,454,000
British India	5,775,000
Canada	22,870,000
China	24,145,000
Denmark	8,774,000
Egypt	15,027,000
France	110,120,000
Italy	42,150,000
Spain	49,807,000
Switzerland	13,866,000
United kingdom	171,428,000
United States	83,514,000

Hops.

Exports—	Pounds.
France	612,000
New Zealand	225,000
United kingdom	775,000
United States	3,670,000
Imports—	
British India	532,000
British S. Africa	570,000
Canada	849,000
France	888,000
Switzerland	300,000
United States	77,000

Sugar.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	21,000
Brazil	254,927,000
British India	71,221,000
China	26,905,000
Cuba	7,293,915,000
Dominican Rep.	264,624,000
Egypt	37,659,000
France	136,672,000
Philippines	602,425,000
United kingdom	1,804,000
Imports—	
Argentina	73,371,000
British India	1,190,562,000
British S. Africa	45,091,000
Canada	657,926,000
China	1,165,173,000
Denmark	649,000
Egypt	40,704,000
France	375,505,000
Italy	81,638,000
Japan	496,720,000
New Zealand	111,367,000
Switzerland	160,649,000
United kingdom	2,016,755,000
United States	5,170,976,000

Tea.

Exports—	Pounds.
British India	378,075,000
Ceylon	180,818,000
Dutch E. Indies	53,479,000
Japan	46,825,000
Imports—	
Argentina	4,037,000
British India	17,199,000
British S. Africa	10,510,000
Canada	29,964,000
China	6,338,000
France	3,203,000
New Zealand	9,692,000
United kingdom	310,687,000
United States	134,418,000

Coffee.

Exports—	Pounds.
Brazil	983,208,000
British India	14,868,000
Colombia	151,935,000
United States	44,727,000
Venezuela	88,155,000
Imports—	
Argentina	48,572,000
British S. Africa	47,845,000
Cuba	26,050,000
Denmark	6,155,000
Egypt	15,693,000
France	299,052,000
Italy	113,848,000
Spain	36,097,000
Switzerland	22,534,000
United kingdom	47,934,000
United States	1,052,202,000

Oil Cake and Meal.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	19,258,000
British India	191,307,000
Canada	2,456,000
China	167,277,000
Egypt	11,000
France	5,323,000
Italy	11,129,000
United kingdom	157,000
United States	107,063,000
Imports—	
Canada	44,249,000
France	33,821,000
Italy	4,393,000
Japan	185,118,000
Switzerland	24,808,000
United kingdom	24,232,000

Rosin.

Exports—	Pounds.
France	41,049,000
Spain	11,787,000
United States	218,128,000
Imports—	
Argentina	31,106,000
British India	3,539,000
Canada	34,255,000
Cuba	6,831,000
Denmark	727,000
France	1,158,000
Italy	23,266,000
Japan	26,142,000
Spain	198,000
Switzerland	9,108,000
United kingdom	84,193,000

Turpentine.

Exports—	Gallons.
France	860,000
Spain	710,000
United States	3,717,000
Imports—	
Argentina	254,000
Canada	1,209,000
Italy	673,000
New Zealand	95,000
Switzerland	439,000
United kingdom	960,000

India Rubber.

Exports—	Pounds.
Brazil	49,961,000
Ceylon	50,935,000
France	6,046,000
Peru	3,828,000
Venezuela	81,000
Imports—	
Canada	18,216,000
France	41,792,000
Italy	16,635,000
United kingdom	67,298,000
United States	325,959,000

Wood Pulp.

Exports—	Pounds.
Canada	1,167,822,000
Switzerland	4,313,000
United States	44,648,000
Imports—	
Argentina	37,293,000
Denmark	132,932,000
France	558,987,000
Italy	39,531,000
Japan	63,934,000
Spain	71,462,000
Switzerland	35,348,000
United kingdom	939,337,000
United States	1,156,418,000

Butter.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	41,821,000
Canada	10,919,000
Denmark	32,126,000
France	2,620,000
Italy	109,000
Netherlands	5,414,000
New Zealand	48,275,000
United States	26,194,000
Imports—	
Canada	864,000
Egypt	302,000
France	984,000
Switzerland	54,000
United kingdom	176,692,000

Cheese.

Exports—	Pounds.
Canada	164,163,000
France	5,213,000
Italy	938,000
Netherlands	32,893,000
Switzerland	2,680,000
United States	48,405,000
Imports—	
Algeria	2,470,000
Argentina	82,000
Cuba	3,318,000
Egypt	302,000
France	11,206,000
Imports—	Pounds.
Italy	746,000
Spain	238,000
Switzerland	87,000
United kingdom	263,132,000
United States	7,562,000

Exports— *Wool.* Pounds.

Algeria	10,269,000
Argentina	256,613,000
British India	41,501,000
China	49,195,000
France	907,000
New Zealand	108,725,000
Spain	8,444,000
United kingdom	2,347,000
Imports—	
British India	29,495,000
Canada	19,394,000
France	89,661,000
Japan	49,590,000
Switzerland	7,959,000
United kingdom	444,687,000
United States	453,727,000

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1902	$857,113,533	1907	$1,054,405,416	1912	$1,050,627,131
1903	878,480,557	1908	1,017,396,404	1913	1,123,021,469
1904	859,160,264	1909	903,238,122	1914	1,113,973,635
1905	826,904,777	1910	871,158,425	1915	1,475,937,607
1906	976,047,104	1911	1,030,794,402	1916	1,518,071,450
1917	$1,968,253,288				
1918	2,280,465,770				
1919	3,583,169,668				

*Domestic, from the United States.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops. Value.	Crops. †Pct.	Animals and animal products. Value.	Animals and animal products. †Pct.
1900	$5,009,595,006	$3,191,941,763	63.7	$1,817,653,243	36.3
1901	5,302,120,039	3,385,179,114	63.8	1,916,940,925	36.2
1902	5,594,645,072	3,578,416,465	64.0	2,016,228,607	36.0
1903	5,887,170,104	3,771,653,816	64.1	2,115,516,288	35.9
1904	6,121,778,001	3,981,675,866	65.0	2,140,102,135	35.0
1905	6,273,997,362	4,012,652,758	64.0	2,261,344,604	36.0
1906	6,764,210,423	4,263,134,353	63.0	2,501,076,070	37.0
1907	7,487,988,622	4,761,111,839	63.6	2,726,876,783	36.4
1908	7,890,625,522	5,098,292,549	64.6	2,792,332,973	35.4
1909*	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9
1910	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3
1911	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9
1912	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5
1913	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7
1914	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2
1915	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	64.1	3,868,304,000	35.9
1916	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	67.7	4,338,442,000	32.3
1917	21,386,000,000	14,222,000,000	66.5	7,164,000,000	33.5
1918	22,480,000,000	14,331,000,000	63.8	8,149,000,000	36.2
1919	24,982,000,000	16,025,000,000	64.1	8,957,000,000	35.9

*Census. †Percentage of whole.

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL DATA.

Index numbers, basis 100=5 year average 1909-1913.

Year.	Land values.	Farm wages.	Crop prices.	Live stock prices.	Crops and live stock.	Articles farmers buy.	Crop yield per acre.
1919	202	207	221	212	217	212	102
1918	167	172	206	211	209	202	100
1917	153	142	188	180	184	153	104
1916	136	114	117	120	119	125	97
1915	123	105	101	104	103	112	110
1914	111	104	100	112	106	103	105
1913	109	165	94	109	101	103	95
1912	103	102	104	98	101	102	110
1910	96	95	102	108	105	99	101
YEARLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE.							
1919	+21	+18	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	+13	+ 2
1918	+ 9	+21	+10	+17	+14	+32	— 4
1917	+13	+24	+61	+49	+55	+22	+ 7
1916	+11	+ 9	+15	+17	+16	+12	—12
1915	+11	+ 1	+ 2	— 8	— 3	+ 9	+ 6
1914	+ 2	— 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 5	0	+10
1913	+ 5	+ 3	—10	+12	0	+ 1	—13
1912	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	+19
1910	+ 3	— 4	0	....	....	+ 2	+ 1

CROPS OF 1920.

[Department of agriculture estimate Oct. 1.]

Figures marked with an asterisk (*) are preliminary.

Winter wheat	bu.	*532,641,000
Spring wheat	bu.	*218,007,000
All wheat	bu.	*750,648,000
Corn	bu.	3,216,192,000
Oats	bu.	*1,444,362,000
Barley	bu.	*191,386,000
Rye	bu.	*77,893,000
Buckwheat	bu.	15,532,000
White potatoes	bu.	414,986,000
Sweet potatoes	bu.	103,779,000
Flaxseed	bu.	11,704,000
Rice	bu.	52,298,000
Tobacco	lbs.	1,478,788,000
Cotton	bales	12,123,000
Peaches	bu.	*44,523,000
Apples, total crop	bu.	227,978,000
Apples, commerc'l crop	bbls.	34,287,000
Hay (tame)	tons	*88,171,000
Hay (wild)	tons	*18,280,000
Sugar beets	tons	8,970,000
Kafirs	bu.	139,503,000
Peanuts	bu.	39,217,000
Beans (six states)	bu.	*9,364,000

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).	1900 (June 1).	Increase.* Amount.	Pct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0
Urban population†	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	34.8
Rural population‡	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	11.2
Number of all farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	—172,160	.....
Land in farms, acres	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	—8.1	—5.5
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	.....	.....
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	.....	.....
Per cent total land area improved	25.1	21.8	.....	.....
Value of farm property, total	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$20,551,547,926	100.5
Land	28,475,674,169	13,058,007,995	15,417,666,174	118.1
Buildings	6,325,451,528	3,556,639,496	2,768,812,032	77.8
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	68.7
Domestic animals, poultry, bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	60.1
Av. value of all property per farm	6,444	3,563	2,881	80.9
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	22.27	91.4
Average value of land per acre	32.40	15.57	16.83	108.1

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. ‡Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1890 TO 1910).

	1910.	1900.	1890.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714
Number of all farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres	878,798,325	838,591,774	623,218,619
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	136.5
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	78.3
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	32.7
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	57.4
Per cent of total land area improved	25.1	21.8	18.8
Value of farm property, total	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$16,082,267,689
Land and buildings	34,801,125,697	16,614,647,491	13,279,252,649
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573
Average value of all property per farm	6,444	3,563	3,523
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	25.81
Av. value of land and buildings per acre	39.60	19.81	21.31

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	$20,551,547,926
1890-1900	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,373,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890	12,791,931	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880	11,597,412	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,643,789
1860-1870	7,115,050	615,908	522,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,483
1880-1910—Amount	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent	83.4	58.7	63.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent	116.3	176.6	82.6	151.9	207.0
1850-1910—Amount	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent	296.6	339.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	152,458	110,443	Idaho	30,402	405
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Illinois	250,447	1,425
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Indiana	214,680	805
California	72,542	3,078	Iowa	216,843	201
Colorado	45,596	574	Kansas	176,150	1,691
Connecticut	26,702	113	Kentucky	247,455	11,238
Delaware	9,914	922	Louisiana	65,667	54,879
District of Columbia	205	12	Maine	59,987	29
Florida	35,295	14,721	Maryland	42,551	6,372
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Massachusetts	36,793	124

State.	White.	Colored.
Michigan	206.014	946
Minnesota	155,844	293
Mississippi	109,645	164,737
Missouri	273,578	3,666
Montana	25,018	1,196
Nebraska	129,216	462
Nevada	2,528	161
New Hampshire	27,038	15
New Jersey	33,011	476
New Mexico	33,528	2,148
New York	214,658	939
North Carolina	188,069	65,656
North Dakota	73,617	743
Ohio	270,095	1,950
Oklahoma	169,521	20,671
Oregon	44,875	627
Pennsylvania	218,749	546
Rhode Island	5,251	41
South Carolina	70,636	96,798
South Dakota	74,836	2,808
Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Texas	347,852	69,918
Utah	21,400	276
Vermont	32,689	20
Virginia	135,904	48,114
Washington	55,067	1,125
West Virginia	95,977	708
Wisconsin	176,536	591
Wyoming	10,922	65
Total	5,440,619	920,883

Note—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians, 760 Chinese and 2,502 Japanese. The largest number of Indian farmers were found in Oklahoma (7,459), Arizona (3,159), South Dakota (2,740), New Mexico (2,087), North Carolina (1,987), Montana (1,146), New York (635), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 512 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS BY CLASSES (1910).

Class.	Number.
Dairy farmers	61,816
Farmers	5,865,003
Gardeners, etc	139,255
Stock raisers	52,521
Corn shellers, etc	5,617
Apiarists	2,145
Poultry raisers, etc	15,384
Others	5,894
Total farmers	6,147,635
Dairy laborers	35,014
Farm laborers	5,947,500
Foremen, etc	47,591
Garden laborers	133,927
Stock herders	62,975
Ditchers	15,198
Total farm laborers	6,242,205

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total.	Owners.
New England	188,802	168,408
Middle Atlantic	468,379	355,036
East North Central	1,123,489	809,044
West North Central	1,109,948	758,946
South Atlantic	1,111,881	593,154
East South Central	1,042,480	510,452
West South Central	943,186	440,905
Mountain	183,446	160,844
Pacific	189,891	151,933
United States	6,361,502	3,948,722
The North	2,890,618	2,091,434
The South	3,097,547	1,544,511
The West	373,337	312,777
East of Mississippi river	3,935,031	2,436,094
West of Mississippi river	2,426,471	1,512,628

Total number farm tenants, 2,354,676; farm managers, 58,104; negro farmers, 920,883 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Unit. States	4,763,256	Poland	7,228
Austria	33,336	Denmark	28,375
Hungary	3,827	Norway	59,742
England	39,728	Sweden	67,543
Ireland	33,480	Switzerland	14,333
Scotland	10,220	Other European	17,689
Wales	4,110	Canada	61,878
France	5,832	All other	10,333
Germany	221,800	Not reported	7,807
Holland	13,790		
Italy	10,614	Total	5,440,619

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 500 pound bales.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1790.	3,138	11,000	379	697
1800.	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,696
1810.	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820.	334,728	100,000	249,787	427
1830.	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840.	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1850.	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860.	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	.....
1870.	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880.	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890.	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1900.	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910.	11,608,616	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1915.	16,134,930	6,087,338	8,931,253	363,595
1916.	11,191,820	7,326,598	6,405,993	420,995
1917.	11,449,930	7,721,354	5,963,682	288,486
1918.	11,302,375	7,555,191	4,587,000	217,381
1919.	12,040,532	6,288,922	5,663,920	197,201

Production by States (1919).

In bales of 500 pounds, gross weight.

State.	Bales.	State.	Bales.
Virginia	22,000	Arkansas	830,000
N. Carolina	875,000	Tennessee	298,000
S. Carolina	1,475,000	Missouri	60,000
Georgia	1,730,000	Oklahoma	930,000
Florida	17,000	California	50,000
Alabama	715,000	Arizona	75,000
Mississippi	946,000	All other	7,000
Louisiana	300,000		
Texas	2,700,000	Total	11,030,000

YEARLY VALUE PER ACRE OF TEN CROPS COMBINED.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco and cotton, which constitute nearly 90 per cent of the area in all field crops, the average value of which closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops.

1919	$36.90	1910	$15.53	1901	$11.43	1892	$10.10
1918	33.73	1909	16.00	1900	10.31	1891	11.76
1917	33.27	1908	15.32	1899	9.13	1890	11.03
1916	22.58	1907	14.74	1898	9.00	1889	8.99
1915	17.18	1906	13.46	1897	9.07	1888	10.30
1914	16.44	1905	13.28	1896	7.94	1887	10.14
1913	16.49	1904	13.26	1895	8.12	1886	9.41
1912	16.09	1903	12.62	1894	9.06	1885	9.72
1911	15.36	1902	12.07	1893	9.50	1884	9.95

1883	$10.93	1874	$13.25				
1882	12.93	1873	14.19				
1881	13.10	1872	14.86				
1880	13.01	1871	15.74				
1879	13.26	1870	15.40				
1878	10.37	1869	14.67				
1877	12.01	1868	14.17				
1876	10.80	1867	15.09				
1875	12.20	1866	14.17				

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Average of poor plow lands. 1920.	1919.	1918.	Average of good plow lands. 1920.	1919.	1918.	Average of all plow lands. 1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Maine	$30.00	$24.00	$24.00	$56.00	$50.00	$48.00	$42.00	$37.00	$35.00	$34.00
New Hampshire	24.00	23.00	21.00	64.00	54.00	52.00	42.00	39.00	39.00	37.00
Vermont	30.00	30.00	28.00	69.00	64.00	64.00	48.00	44.00	44.00	42.00
Massachusetts	40.00	41.00	41.00	103.00	92.00	92.00	72.00	68.00	68.00	64.00
Rhode Island	50.00	47.00	46.00	105.00	92.00	90.00	85.00	73.00	70.00	62.00
Connecticut	35.00	37.00	37.00	100.00	80.00	75.00	60.00	55.00	52.00	53.00
New York	39.00	38.00	33.00	84.00	80.00	75.00	64.00	60.00	58.00	55.00
New Jersey	50.00	50.00	58.00	104.00	103.00	108.00	80.00	76.00	78.00	69.00
Pennsylvania	40.00	38.00	37.00	86.00	79.00	79.00	66.00	60.00	58.00	57.00
Delaware	44.00	36.00	35.00	86.00	70.00	68.00	66.00	55.00	59.00	55.00
Maryland	46.00	39.00	33.00	82.00	66.00	61.00	60.00	53.00	47.00	48.00
Virginia	34.00	31.00	29.00	73.00	62.00	61.00	53.00	47.00	43.00	36.50
West Virginia	32.00	29.00	28.00	75.00	64.00	64.00	51.00	44.00	43.00	38.50
North Carolina	42.00	31.00	29.00	87.00	67.00	58.00	63.00	50.00	42.00	35.00
South Carolina	41.00	27.00	23.00	82.00	56.00	45.00	61.00	45.00	36.00	33.00
Georgia	30.00	24.50	20.00	63.00	49.30	40.00	46.00	37.50	28.00	27.50
Florida	23.00	21.00	21.00	53.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	33.00	32.00	27.50
Ohio	69.00	63.00	61.00	132.00	113.00	107.00	105.00	91.00	86.00	80.00
Indiana	80.00	68.00	67.00	150.00	126.00	120.00	119.00	100.00	96.50	87.00
Illinois	115.00	100.00	94.00	213.00	170.00	160.00	170.00	144.00	132.00	120.00
Michigan	41.00	40.00	38.00	80.00	76.00	75.00	64.00	61.00	60.00	55.00
Wisconsin	66.00	60.00	56.00	125.00	110.00	100.00	100.00	89.00	82.00	80.00
Minnesota	73.00	59.00	54.00	120.00	88.00	85.00	100.00	78.00	75.00	68.00
Iowa	157.00	129.00	119.00	257.00	196.00	180.00	219.00	169.00	154.00	140.00
Missouri	60.00	51.00	47.00	110.00	91.00	83.00	87.00	72.00	66.00	60.00
North Dakota	31.00	27.50	26.00	49.00	43.00	41.00	43.00	37.00	35.00	33.00
South Dakota	67.00	50.00	41.00	108.00	77.00	63.00	90.00	67.00	56.00	54.00
Nebraska	85.00	67.00	60.00	150.00	115.00	110.00	125.00	95.00	80.00	74.00
Kansas	50.00	44.00	42.00	90.00	77.00	74.00	70.00	61.00	58.00	53.00
Kentucky	42.00	37.00	31.00	95.00	80.00	65.00	70.00	61.00	50.00	41.00
Tennessee	40.00	31.00	30.00	90.00	75.00	67.00	60.00	53.00	48.00	41.00
Alabama	20.00	17.00	15.00	43.00	33.00	30.00	30.00	24.00	21.00	17.00
Mississippi	23.00	16.00	15.00	49.00	33.50	31.00	35.00	25.50	23.00	20.00
Louisiana	34.00	25.00	26.00	65.00	44.00	45.00	50.00	33.00	33.00	25.00
Texas	36.00	27.00	30.00	72.00	58.00	57.00	56.00	46.00	45.00	38.00
Oklahoma	30.00	24.00	23.00	63.04	51.00	48.00	47.00	38.00	35.00	30.00
Arkansas	26.00	22.00	20.00	65.00	50.00	45.00	45.00	38.00	31.00	27.00
Montana	21.00	21.00	22.00	48.00	45.00	45.00	36.00	34.00	35.00	31.50
Wyoming	34.00	26.00	25.00	70.00	53.00	49.00	53.00	43.00	41.00	30.00
Colorado	40.00	36.00	35.00	88.00	80.00	74.00	66.00	60.00	55.00	55.00
New Mexico	30.00	30.00	25.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	45.00	45.00	42.00	36.00
Arizona	90.00	60.00	52.00	180.00	125.00	116.00	130.00	100.00	98.00	85.00
Utah	60.00	55.00	48.00	135.00	125.00	113.00	103.00	95.00	86.00	70.00
Nevada	46.00	50.00	42.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	80.00	85.00	80.00	60.00
Idaho	60.00	50.00	43.00	135.00	98.00	89.00	105.00	76.00	70.00	58.00
Washington	68.00	60.00	56.00	150.00	121.00	122.00	115.00	95.00	94.00	80.00
Oregon	60.00	53.00	53.00	130.00	108.00	111.00	100.00	81.00	84.00	70.00
California	70.00	69.00	66.00	175.00	165.00	168.00	130.00	121.00	120.00	110.00
United States	60.76	51.26	47.86	113.34	91.83	85.48	90.01	74.31	68.38	62.17

Note: Making comparisons with 1914-15, before the sharp upturn in values, it appears that land values increased about 70 per cent. farm wages increased about 100 per cent and value per acre of crops about 124 per cent.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. department of agriculture reports.]

State and year.	Sugar made. *Tons.	Area. Acres.	Beets worked. *Tons.	Av. per acre. Tons.
California—				
1919	131,172	107,174	804,642	7.51
1918	122,795	100,684	845,728	8.40
Colorado—				
1919	193,800	182,616	1,656,113	9.07
1918	191,880	125,882	1,363,277	10.83
Idaho—				
1919	26,159	30,331	196,847	6.49
1918	44,682	32,306	326,979	10.12
Michigan—				
1919	130,385	123,375	1,032,018	8.36
1918	127,979	114,976	890,238	7.74
Nebraska—				
1919	60,870	59,113	554,100	9.37
1918	63,494	42,746	453,266	10.60
Ohio—				
1919	31,864	30,909	291,583	9.43
1918	35,476	32,547	291,064	8.94
Utah—				
1919	101,025	103,247	908,122	8.80
1918	105,794	81,717	905,064	11.08
Wisconsin—				
1919	10,636	12,100	105,578	8.73
1918	13,358	12,400	93,467	7.54
Other—				
1919	40,450	43,590	338,554	7.77
1918	55,492	50,752	408,423	8.05
United States—				
1919	726,451	692,455	5,887,557	8.50
1918	760,950	594,010	5,577,506	9.39
1917	765,207	664,797	5,625,545	8.46
1916	820,657	665,308	5,919,673	8.90
1915	874,220	611,301	6,150,293	10.10
1914	722,054	483,400	5,288,500	10.90

*Tons of 2,000 pounds

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Gompers.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.

Headquarters—801-809 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

WAGES OF MALE FARM LABOR.

[From agricultural department report.]

State.	Per month. With board. 1919.	1910.	Per month. Without board. 1919.	1910.	Per day at harvest. With board. 1919.	1910.	Per day at harvest. Without board. 1919.	1910.	*Per day With board. 1919.	1910.
Maine	$49.40	$23.50	$70.00	$34.50	$3.10	$1.50	$3.85	$1.95	$2.70	$1.23
New Hampshire	44.90	23.50	69.70	35.50	2.95	1.35	3.80	1.84	2.50	1.18
Vermont	45.00	25.00	65.00	35.50	3.00	1.75	3.82	2.25	2.60	1.21
Massachusetts	45.00	22.75	71.00	37.20	2.93	1.42	3.75	1.92	2.60	1.22
Rhode Island	48.00	21.00	73.00	34.00	2.60	1.35	3.50	2.05	2.40	1.12
Connecticut	45.00	21.00	71.00	36.00	2.89	1.55	3.75	2.00	2.60	1.07
New York	43.30	23.50	62.50	35.00	3.30	1.80	4.02	2.22	2.70	1.28
New Jersey	44.00	19.50	67.00	31.50	3.20	1.70	4.10	2.15	2.58	1.11
Pennsylvania	37.80	18.75	59.00	29.00	2.95	1.50	3.71	1.96	2.45	1.04
North Atlantic	42.18	21.65	63.39	33.19	3.09	1.63	3.86	2.08	2.59	1.17
Delaware	34.00	16.00	50.50	24.75	3.50	1.35	4.00	1.55	2.50	.98
Maryland	32.00	13.50	49.00	21.50	3.05	1.26	3.71	1.64	2.25	.88
Virginia	31.00	14.00	45.00	19.50	2.51	1.15	3.10	1.44	1.85	.78
West Virginia	40.00	19.40	58.00	29.00	2.71	1.28	3.40	1.65	2.15	.94
North Carolina	32.40	13.60	45.00	19.50	2 41	1.03	3.01	1.28	2.00	.73
South Carolina	27.00	12.00	38.40	16.50	1.94	.96	2.40	1.12	1.60	.70
Georgia	26.70	13.00	38.50	18.00	1.90	.98	2.30	1.23	1.67	.73
Florida	28.00	15.00	45.00	25.00	1.72	1.10	2.30	1.46	1.62	.96
South Atlantic	30.54	13.77	44.03	19.75	2.28	1.07	2.82	1.33	1.85	.77
Ohio	39.40	21.00	56.20	29.00	3.47	1.67	4.22	2.07	2.66	1.20
Indiana	38.15	20.50	53.30	28.40	3.50	1.70	4.30	2.07	2.53	1.14
Illinois	43.50	24.50	58.50	32.90	3.88	1.90	4.63	2.30	2.72	1.31
Michigan	42.00	23.00	60.00	33.00	3.50	1.64	4.30	2.10	2.80	1.22
Wisconsin	48.70	26.00	69.00	37.25	3.30	1.76	4.02	2.20	2.90	1.35
North Central east	42.12	22.94	58.90	31.81	3.56	1.75	4.32	2.16	2.71	1.24
Minnesota	53.70	26.00	75.00	38.00	4.30	2.23	5.15	2.65	3.32	1.48
Iowa	55.00	28.00	71.43	39.00	4.46	2.12	5.20	2.51	3.46	1.57
Missouri	37.00	21.50	50.90	29.50	3.45	1.55	4.35	1.93	2.15	1.02
North Dakota	56.00	29.00	79.30	42.00	4.85	2.40	5.85	3.03	3.50	1.60
South Dakota	65.00	27.00	88.00	39.00	4.95	2.35	6.00	2.95	3.90	1.54
Nebraska	56.80	26.50	77.50	38.00	5.25	2.14	6.25	2.60	3.85	1.57
Kansas	49.50	24.00	65.50	34.00	5.42	2.18	6.05	2.57	3.71	1.42
North Central west	50.29	25.10	68.10	35.45	4.48	2.01	5.33	2.43	3.22	1.38
Kentucky	33.00	16.00	46.00	23.10	2.70	1.36	3.35	1.71	1.84	.85
Tennessee	29.00	14.00	41.40	20.00	2.20	1.14	2.70	1.44	1.63	.77
Alabama	25.50	13.00	36.50	18.50	1.80	.98	2.30	1.26	1.65	.85
Mississippi	26.50	13.30	38.00	19.50	1.77	.93	2.30	1.22	1.81	.83
Louisiana	30.20	13.50	43.10	20.25	2.10	.90	2.56	1.25	2.00	.77
Texas	38.80	18.00	55.20	24.50	3.10	1.22	3.68	1.57	2.50	1.04
Oklahoma	40.50	19.10	60.60	28.10	4.00	1.60	4.80	1.97	2.95	1.11
Arkansas	31.70	16.25	45.60	24.00	2.50	1.20	3.10	1.55	1.90	.90
South Central	32.42	15.28	46.47	21.90	2.56	1.14	3.14	1.47	2.06	.89
Montana	62.20	38.00	89.00	50.00	4.00	2.05	4.95	2.80	3.25	1.77
Wyoming	60.50	35.00	86.10	49.00	3.65	1.90	4.70	2.50	3.13	1.73
Colorado	55.50	29.50	81.00	44.50	3.60	1.95	4.60	2.47	3.00	1.47
New Mexico	40.50	24.50	59.20	34.25	2.50	1.46	3.20	1.88	2.20	1.12
Arizona	60.00	30.00	83.00	40.00	2.90	1.72	3.65	2.24	2.60	1.34
Utah	70.00	35.00	92.00	47.50	3.40	1.78	4.10	2.20	3.10	1.55
Nevada	68.00	37.00	93.00	54.00	3.65	1.82	4.45	2.38	2.85	1.39
Idaho	69.00	35.00	93.60	49.50	4.00	2.20	4.95	2.80	3.45	1.70
Washington	66.30	33.00	91.00	50.00	4.50	2.42	5.40	2.78	3.55	1.72
Oregon	64.00	32.00	87.00	44.50	4.00	2.12	4.85	2.60	3.10	1.51
California	66.30	33.00	91.20	47.00	3.84	1.98	4.69	2.48	2.99	1.44
Far Western	62.96	32.69	87.12	46.48	3.80	2.02	4.67	2.52	3.08	1.51
United States	39.82	19.21	56.29	27.50	3.15	1.45	3.83	1.82	2.45	1.06

*At other than harvest time.

FARM WAGES SINCE 1869.

Year.	By the month. With board.	Without board.
1869	$16.55	$25.92
1875	12.72	19.87
1879	10.43	16.42
1882	12.41	18.94
1885	12.34	17.97
1888	12.36	18.24
1890	12.45	18.33
1892	12.54	18.60
1893	$13.29	$19.10
1894	12.16	17.74
1895	12.02	17.69
1898	13.43	19.38
1899	14.07	20.23
1902	16.40	22.14
1910	19.21	27.50
1911	20.18	28.77
1912	$20.81	$29.58
1913	21.38	30.31
1914	21.05	29.88
1915	21.26	30.15
1916	$23.25	$32 83
1917	28.87	40.43
1918	34.92	47.07
1919	39.82	56.29

Day labor at harvest time has advanced from 92 cents with board and $1.14 without board in 1895 to $3.15 with board and $3.83 without board in 1919.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles imported.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.
Abrasives, crude ..... lbs.	81,759,402	$1,710,008	54,788,110	$1,347,489
Agricultural implements	.....	2,243,424	.....	5,103,189
Aluminum, crude ..... lbs.	6,822,616	2,616,065	35,521,326	11,017,101
Animals, cattle ..... No.	440,390	36,995,921	575,328	45,081,179
Antimony—Ore ..... lbs.	1,782,121	109,392	484,634	26,885
Matte, regulus ..... lbs.	25,294,702	2,153,774	21,734,383	1,255,845
Art works	.....	6,947,363	.....	30,479,428
Asbestos, unmanufactured ... tons	117,808	6,503,948	122,817	8,087,782
Asphaltum and bitumen ..... tons	95,235	597,283	93,397	703,235
Beads and bead ornaments	.....	2,257,325	.....	10,791,308
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.. lbs.	28,113,123	475,202	96,797,420	1,754,892
Brass for remanufacture ..... lbs.	10,630 959	1,267,416	28,177,544	3,748,109
Breadstuffs	.....	47,850,655	.....	59,977,601
Bristles, prepared ..... lbs.	4,177,215	5,649,937	3,663,952	7,504,694
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils. No.	58,379,689	2,815,013	48,156,561	3,143,939
Buttons, pearl or shell ..... gross	4,323,683	998,170	5,089,704	1,804,361
Cars—Automobiles ..... No.	88	36,641	204	325,020
Parts of	.....	37,622	.....	738,367
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—				
Albumen, egg ..... lbs.	2,952,911	1,475,384	8,956,845	7,522,034
Argols, or wine lees..... lbs.	32,228,216	5,281,794	23,638,337	3,274,524
Calcium, acetate of, etc..... lbs.	75,035,531	2,944,693	76,845,476	2,911,089
Cinchona, bark, etc..... lbs.	3,866,158	803,081	5,242,724	1,132,874
Quinia, sulphate of ..... ozs.	3,334,164	1,536,251	4,580,807	2,408,860
Colors, or dyes..... lbs.	1,934,021	2,753,116	2,785,904	3,775,216
Querebracho for tanning..... lbs.	136,995,903	5,856,803	154,944,717	8,023,641
Fusel oil ..... lbs.	1,464,500	386,416	6,196,179	1,399,995
Glycerin, crude ..... lbs.	1,171,679	372,272	15,056,463	1,848,981
Gums ..... lbs.	76,669 119	21,786,997	125,608,920	49,569,615
Lactarine or casein ..... lbs.	8,125,175	959,995	24,039,313	2,783,548
Licorice root ..... lbs.	42,684,025	3,445,022	48,045,373	2,926,846
Lime, citrate of..... lbs.	2,698,459	1,134,453	10,431,314	2,908,023
Opium ..... lbs.	345,514	5,166,058	628.979	5,392,309
Nitrate of potash ..... lbs.	34,557.048	1,288,291	26,862,012	929,045
Nitrate of soda ..... lbs.	1,346,679	68,229,548	907,041	40,314,969
Vanilla beans ..... lbs.	942,369	1,677,316	1,130.336	2,360,267
Total chemicals	.....	150,225,186	.....	177,969,526
China clay ..... tons	146,416	1,438,031	218,165	2,484,287
Clocks, watches, parts of	.....	10,598,216	.....	14,805,551
Coal, bituminous ..... tons	1,008,250	5,514,564	1,062.889	6,027,632
Cocoa or cocao (crude) ..... lbs.	313,037,419	35,953,990	420,330,886	72,916,064
Cocoa (prepared) ..... lbs.	157,309	55,950	1,548,973	627.674
Coffee ..... lbs.	1,016,029,274	143,089,619	1,414,228,163	310,701,873
Copper—Ore ..... tons	214,632	11,175,004	308,936	10,594,063
Concentrates ..... tons	150,912	9,705,980	134,343	8,139,941
Matte and regulus ..... tons	40,743	8,761,995	36,216	6,168,788
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc. ..... lbs.	376,368,801	84,797,219	329,825,202	64,907,709
Cork, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	26,505,971	1,736,102	37,420,388	1,584,684
Manufactures of	.....	2,008,581	.....	4,117,784
Cotton, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	103,592,194	37,633,612	345,314,126	156,918,719
Manufactures of	.....	34,762,723	.....	111,874,821
Diamonds, uncut ..... carats	259,330	15,594,795	203,004	18,013,403
Cut but not set ..... carats	302,860	29,140,182	459,603	69,698,872
Precious stones, all kinds	.....	52,367,057	.....	114,019,472
Eggs, dried ..... lbs.	9,085,449	3,143,190	24,091,098	8,783,258
Explosives, gunpowder ..... lbs.	32,995,416	15,175,913	2,369,250	1,523,553
Feathers	.....	2,609,477	.....	6,117,826
Fertilizers ..... tons	118,236	5,883,376	867.623	38,578,063
Fibers, unmanufactured ..... tons	340,006	103,874,757	391,060	86,630,841
Manufactures of	.....	98,924,770	.....	141,389,218
Fish	.....	28,058,506	.....	38,773,551
Fruits and nuts	.....	68,234,657	.....	124,773,197
Furs, undressed ..... No.	103,814,907	37,965,713	165,841,435	103,772,044
Dressed on skin ..... No.	620,035	783,061	4,111,504	6,528,733
Glass and glassware	.....	1,410,604	.....	3,582,377
Grease and oils ..... lbs.	29,073,540	2,380,185	42,185,287	5,007,878
Hair, unmanufactured ..... tons	8,619,270	2,310,712	13,733,233	5,066,144
Manufactures of	.....	639,696	.....	5,687,177
Hats, bonnets, materials for ..yds.	2,398,215,514	8,045,399	3,297,535,293	16,943,273
Hats, bonnets, hoods ..... No.	12,791,013	3,623,219	23,058,965	7,462,753
Hay ..... tons	277,448	3,677,025	324,952	4,236,815
Hides and skins ..... lbs.	448,141,726	149,288,544	798,569,257	376,892,462
Hide cuttings ..... lbs.	8,833 386	518,566	26,248,159	1,666,252
Honey ..... gals.	321,823	437,683	771,739	1,024,982
Hops ..... lbs.	6	14	2,696,264	1,329,296
Household goods, etc	.....	5,375,222	.....	10,060,571
India rubber, unmanufactured	.....	161,837,031	.....	280,358,788
Manufactures of	.....	622,940	.....	1,050,174
Iron—Ore ..... tons	660,602	3,569,967	871,203	3,441,436
Iron and steel	.....	24,306,839	.....	37,423,289

Articles imported.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.
Ivory—Animal ....lbs.	316,398	$665.396	563,687	$2,959,412
Vegetable ....lbs.	30,785,593	1,013,146	40,216,139	2,340,329
Lead and manufactures of....	....	7,409,539	....	6,816,800
Leather and manufactures of	....	15,423,184	....	40,327,091
Matches	....	1,710,511	....	1,096,982
Mattings and mats ....sq. yds.	12,849,469	2,760,143	22,104,879	5,995,942
Meat and dairy products	....	60,445,083	....	42,424,105
Musical instruments	....	678,324	....	1,924,449
Nickel—Ore and matte ....lbs.	52,911,658	9,746,693	36,015,625	6,848,099
Manufactures of	....	544,148	....	3,780,570
Oil cake ....lbs.	71,962,082	2,584 926	145,026,652	3,104,318
Oils of all kinds	....	144,621,251	....	195,141,567
Mineral oils ....gals.	1,978,951,092	28,612,799	2,908,749,806	41,050,270
Paints, colors, etc.	....	997,624	....	1,975,769
Paper stock, crude ....lbs.	8,969,111	368,551	244,058,618	8,033,139
Paper and manufactures of	....	46,551,731	....	63,407,279
Printing paper ....lbs.	1,203,564 434	38,626,029	1,324,262,401	51,350,540
Perfumes, etc.	....	3,670,577	....	5,545,606
Photographic goods	....	1,525,486	....	3,930,602
Pipes and smokers' articles	....	7,764,259	....	5,223,643
Plants, trees and shrubs	....	2,363,553	....	3,841,161
Platinum and manufactures of....	....	4,057,849	....	6,989,779
Plumbago or graphite ....tons	18,671	2,222,519	20,924	2,346,302
Salt ....100 lbs.	695,109	207,929	1,756,240	455,048
Seeds	....	35,212 664	....	113,032,112
Shells, unmanufactured ....lbs.	5,273,036	1,339.159	8,453,964	2,690,132
Silk, unmanufactured	....	217,517,484	....	454,573,638
Manufactures of	....	29,349,198	....	87,728,181
Artificial ....lbs.	298,122	825,117	2,251,927	8,690,952
Soap ....lbs.	1,680,454	316,183	2,912,177	594,687
Spices ....lbs.	72,357,565	12,190,560	72,996,716	13,260,123
Spirits—Malt liquors ....gals.	27,142	28,911	8	9
Distilled spirits ....gals.	14,524	51,317	57,189	283,254
Still wines	....	1,391,526	....	81,112
Starch ....lbs.	12,011,177	1,042.469	10,196,893	639.545
Stone and manufactures of	....	603,315	....	1,853,845
Sugar—Molasses ....gals.	130,074,717	7,471,060	154,670,200	4,781,392
Sugar ....lbs.	5,836,047,722	309,403,314	7,587,195,089	688,127,380
Sulphur—Ore ....tons	370,272	2,018,447	425,545	2,190.012
Tanning materials	....	687,777	....	3,347,447
Tea ....lbs.	108,172,102	24,390,722	98,274,217	25,800,742
Tin, bars, etc. ....lbs.	93,707,186	65,285,801	131,084,644	73,644,332
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ....lbs.	88,951,103	66,329,689	94,005,182	78,164,290
Manufactures of	....	9,983,622	....	13,274,307
Toys	....	769,465	....	6,255,860
Vegetables	....	33,687,305	....	46,569,851
Wood and manufactures of....	....	92,289,532	....	157,367,368
Pulp ....tons	454,144	27,311,837	636,963	43,059,601
Wool—Unmanufactured ....lbs.	422,414,983	224,410,062	427,578,038	212,848,568
Manufactures of	....	12,279.481	....	43,537,552
Zinc—Ore and calamine ....tons	39,630	718,609	67,382	952,413
Total value merchandise {free	....	2,230,222,808	....	3,405,449,794
Total value merchandise {dut.	....	865,497,260	....	1,833,171,874
Total value imports*	....	3,095,720,068	....	5,238,621,668

*Including articles not mentioned in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles exported.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.
Abrasives	....	$5,864.353	....	$5,649,177
Agricultural implements	....	42,662,724	....	36,724,902
Aluminum	....	7,512.007	....	5,195,386
Animals—Cattle ....No.	42,345	2,092,816	93,039	11,921,518
Hogs ....No.	17,390	520,910	36,107	982,120
Horses ....No.	27,975	5,206,251	18,952	3,285,066
Mules ....No.	12,452	2,333,929	8,991	1,815,888
Sheep ....No.	16,117	187,347	59,155	711,549
Total, including fowls	....	10,718,851	....	19,291,197
Art works	....	747,482	....	1,716,329
Asbestos, manufactures of	....	3,311.465	....	3,569,932
Asphaltum, unmanufactured..tons	22,754	729.662	47,024	1,386,770
Manufactures of	....	673.231	....	682,753
Athletic and sporting goods	....	2,958,099	....	3,178,623
Bauxite concentrates ....tons	18 187	1,397.200	20,890	1,709,390
Blacking and polishes	....	2,077,319	....	2,845,110
Brass and manufactures of	....	21,149.416	....	13,013,238
Breadstuffs—Barley ....bu.	20,457,781	27,687,047	26,671,284	41,338,517
Bread and biscuit ....lbs.	8,602,953	1,549,432	17,885,079	3,482,614
Corn ....bu.	16,687,538	26,705,819	14,446,559	23,841,791
Corn meal ....bbls.	1,582,821	14,717,782	565,222	5,318,150

Articles exported.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.
Oatmeal ....lbs.	227,587,679	$13,217,974	170,856,078	$9,313,956
Oats ....bu.	96,360,974	79,492,663	33,944,740	29,931,172
Rice ....bbls.	193,128,001	15,235,753	483,385,259	51,228,843
Rye ....bu.	27,540,188	53,653,629	37,463,285	74,600,444
Rye flour ....bbls.	1,487,877	15,216,913	677,946	6,388,426
Wheat ....bu.	178,582,673	424,543,010	122,430,724	306,163,023
Wheat flour ....bbls.	24,181,970	267,966,269	21,651,261	240,574,670
Total breadstuffs (all kinds)..	.....	954,647,337	.....	808,471,226
Broom corn ....tons	3,737	1,030,397	5,202	1,036,792
Brushes	.....	1,324,367	.....	1,710,678
Buttons	.....	2,954,065	.....	3,581,672
Candles ....lbs.	9,305,751	1,901,536	7,691,420	1,494,616
Cars, etc.—Airplanes and parts....	.....	12,861,401	.....	1,102,664
Automobiles ....No.	41,291	45,852,706	115,519	125,384,025
Parts of	.....	37,218,783	.....	66,290,667
Steam railroad cars ....No.	14,610	30,569,327	28,261	54,058,268
Motorcycles ....No.	14,214	3,715,015	35,041	9,550,022
Bicycles, etc.	.....	2,434,314	.....	4,072,554
Wagons ....No.	5,650	545,315	8,430	863,071
Total cars, etc.	.....	198,354,360	.....	338,532,757
Celluloid and manufactures of....	.....	6,571,002	.....	10,044,242
Cement, hydraulic ....bbls.	1,938,223	5,871,902	3,179,549	9,599,384
Chemicals	.....	148,053,531	.....	159,009,927
Chewing gum	.....	1,794,880	.....	2,617,483
Clocks and watches	.....	4,851,695	.....	6,888,974
Coal—Anthracite ....tons	4,285,730	30,927,815	4,717,462	40,667,538
Bituminous ....tons	18,152,337	75,826,696	22,976,325	132,299,978
Coke ....tons	1,053,133	8,499,102	678,870	5,942,545
Cocoa and chocolate	.....	10,835,409	.....	22,244,776
Coffee—Green or raw ....lbs.	57,224,166	7,252,294	35,867,191	9,708,904
Roasted or prepared ....lbs.	5,564,701	1,194,413	3,080,805	896,936
Confectionery	.....	3,043,993	.....	14,000,197
Copper, pigs, ingots, etc. ....lbs.	549,871,256	138,517,152	690,370,379	145,254,238
Total all copper	.....	144,349,330	.....	150,497,642
Cork, manufactures of	.....	1,150,524	.....	1,140,517
Cotton, unmanufactured ....bales	5,353,895	873,579,669	6,915,408	1,381,707,502
Manufactures of	.....	232,206,566	.....	364,036,786
Dental goods	.....	2,470,011	.....	3,314,413
Earthen, stone and china ware...	.....	7,336,932	.....	7,108,618
Eggs ....doz.	28,384,783	12,444,345	38,326,986	19,149,536
Electrical machinery	.....	80,714,124	.....	87,208,413
Explosives—Cartridges	.....	8,776,736	.....	9,729,937
Dynamite ....lbs.	13,525,096	3,190,447	12,566,057	2,519,576
Fuses	.....	924,272	.....	709,662
Gunpowder ....lbs.	109,613,165	85,812,211	1,721,991	710,397
Shells and projectiles	.....	835,171	.....	12,295,519
All other	.....	23,192,040	.....	2,250,566
Total explosives	.....	122,730,877	.....	28,215,657
Fertilizers ....tons	346,944	9,405,242	1,127,293	32,925,408
Fibers	.....	35,014,942	.....	28,720,545
Fire extinguishers	.....	1,055,502	.....	887,484
Fish	.....	37,219,828	.....	42,178,071
Flavoring extracts	.....	949,726	.....	1,425,380
Fruits and nuts	.....	71,292,813	.....	118,326,019
Furniture	.....	2,288,705	.....	3,731,147
Furs and fur skins	.....	14,612,015	.....	38,883,097
Glass and glassware	.....	21,898,185	.....	25,906,621
Glucose and grape sugar ....lbs.	136,230,224	7,461,016	245,632,250	15,391,437
Glue ....lbs.	7,283,733	1,432,002	13,141,294	2,191,741
Grease, lubricating	.....	4,710,484	.....	6,157,323
Soap stock and other	.....	2,981,497	.....	8,994,603
Hair and manufactures of	.....	1,773,776	.....	2,552,504
Hats and materials for	.....	5,016,153	.....	7,216,877
Hay ....tons	28,898	864,922	60,802	1,775,975
Hides and skins except furs ..lbs.	14,772,720	5,574,341	24,104,449	10,688,979
Honey ....lbs.	10,368,382	2,422,454	3,659,198	655,482
Hops ....lbs.	7,466,952	2,333,850	30,779,508	17,716,222
Household and personal effects ..	.....	9,241,039	.....	13,098,736
India rubber, manufactures of....	.....	43,856,782	.....	69,226,716
Ink	.....	2,370,233	.....	2,426,532
Instruments, scientific	.....	5,445,896	.....	5,882,020
Iron ore ....tons	1,356,602	5,969,853	972,522	4,579,254
Iron and steel, manufactures of..	.....	1,065,021,193	.....	932,675,866
Firearms	.....	18,886,091	.....	11,576,269
Steam engines	3,187	29,423,982	3,308	46,381,621
Typewriting machines	.....	11,938,363	.....	23,012,903
Lamps, chandeliers, etc	.....	4,478,884	.....	5,938,287
Lead, manufactures of	.....	12,579,275	.....	6,600,341
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	182,963,517	.....	291,828,413
Boots and shoes ....pairs	16,687,454	50,506,986	20,289,557	78,064,947

Articles exported.	1919		1920	
Meat and dairy products—	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities	Values.
Beef, canned ..... lbs.	108,459,660	$44,303,015	31,166,814	$9,386,860
Beef, fresh ..... lbs.	332,205,176	79,227,540	153,560,647	32,566,746
Beef, cured ..... lbs.	45,065,641	9,085,183	32,383,501	5,880,766
Oleo oil ..... lbs.	59,292,122	15,670,854	74,529,394	21 113,000
Oleomargarine ..... lbs.	18,570,400	5,179,429	20,952,180	6,047,413
Tallow ..... lbs.	16,172,111	2,325,177	32,897,026	5,738,181
Bacon ..... lbs.	1,238,247,321	378,247,321	803,666,917	233,327,904
Hams, cured ..... lbs.	627,240,022	204,454,995	275,455,931	82,633,460
Lard ..... lbs.	724,771,383	210,175,908	587,224,549	171,523,351
Neutral lard ..... lbs.	17,395,888	5,392,710	23,202 027	6,916,279
Pork, canned ..... lbs.	5,273,329	1,997,215	3,261,967	1,480,364
Pork, fresh ..... lbs.	19,644,388	6,065,267	27,224,941	7,327,511
Pork, pickled ..... lbs.	31,503,997	7,444,282	41,680,619	9,683,237
Lard, compounds ..... lbs.	128,157,327	31,138,158	44,195,842	11,850,311
Mutton, except canned ..... lbs.	2,173,994	511,065	3,958,131	815,452
Poultry and game	.....	3,799,348	.....	1,627,633
Sausage, canned ..... lbs.	8,503,580	2,782,551	7,034,150	2,299,878
All other ..... lbs.	9,721,925	3,882,751	14,750,963	6,195,120
Sausage casings ..... lbs.	13,524,093	4,938,202	24,379,414	6,284,587
Stearin ..... lbs.	11,537,284	2,309,979	22,505,602	4,717,748
Butter ..... lbs.	33,739,960	15,843,523	27,155,834	15,491,682
Cheese ..... lbs.	18 791,553	5,733,029	19,378,158	6,388,178
Milk ..... lbs.	728,740,509	99,970,769	710,533,270	104,862,569
Total meat and dairy products..	.....	1,166,110,958	.....	771,006,760
Motor boats ..... No.	151	2,301,454	239	603,300
Musical instruments	.....	5,757,785	.....	8,940,053
Naval stores	.....	17,777,497	.....	36,504,797
Nickel, oxide and matte ..... lbs.	10,005,268	3,980,036	2,392,614	1,144,083
Manufactures of	.....	3,336,713	.....	1,714,100
Oil cake and meal (cotton seed) ..... lbs.	311,624,105	8,914,330	449,572,913	15,884,912
Linseed or flaxseed ..... lbs.	202.787,693	5,917,566	60,138,141	1,983,802
Total oil cake and meal ..lbs.	575,418,849	16,668,763	336,335,912	12,720,807
Oilcloth and linoleum	.....	3,675,103	.....	4,195,719
Oils—Animal ..... gals.	1,787,669	2,513,900	2,893,602	3,425,936
Mineral ..... gals.	2.529,064,893	344,233,216	2,826,696,861	426,497,967
Vegetable	.....	59,057,820	.....	66,225,582
Paints, colors, varnishes	.....	23,227,383	.....	27,766,817
Paper stock (ex. wood pulp) ..lbs.	35,932,953	881,837	76,148,720	2,352,907
Paper	.....	84,080,312	.....	73,717,425
Paraffin ..... lbs.	238,808,007	24,557,386	360,807,596	31,403,933
Pencils and pencil leads	.....	3,287,667	.....	3,285 217
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.	.....	6,077.854	.....	7,979,237
Phonographs, etc. ..... No.	49,717	1,544.870	70,406	3,653,595
Records, accessories	.....	2,998,462	.....	3,963,560
Photographic goods	.....	16,943,127	.....	23,707,316
Plated ware	.....	5,106,279	.....	6,116,409
Roofing felt, etc.	.....	3,811,369	.....	3,472,228
Salt ..... lbs.	242,143,146	1,541,766	257,493,745	1,610,061
Seeds	.....	7,702.973	.....	7,881,688
Shoe findings	.....	4,922,904	.....	5,697.728
Silk, manufactures of	.....	22,354.895	.....	26,945,293
Silk (artificial) hosiery	.....	6,827.665	.....	7,792,965
Soap	.....	17,619,404	.....	22,728,084
Spirits—Malt liquors	.....	2,572.562	.....	1,748,350
Distilled ..... gals.	12,266,589	7,393,640	32,789,456	22,291,364
Wines ..... gals.	3,447,862	2,944.976	7,517,125	6,184,599
Starch, cornstarch ..... lbs.	105,726,970	5,333.480	163,314,642	10,238,284
All other ..... lbs.	38,061,260	2,197,518	74,293,884	4,675.096
Stone, including marble	.....	2,404.438	.....	2,745.286
Straw, manufactures of	.....	853,675	.....	1,300.095
Sugar—Molasses ..... gals.	6,123,765	1,277.980	7,667,830	1,529.615
Sirup ..... gals.	10,672,832	6,117,329	12,278,246	8,175,217
Sugar, refined ..... lbs.	1,115,865 161	81,569,660	1,444,030,665	131,771.308
Surgical appliances	.....	16,948,727	.....	6,317.345
Suspenders and garters	.....	2,037,346	.....	3,291.295
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ...lbs.	625.072,853	189,894,417	632,773,620	271,940,888
Manufactures of	.....	35,297.692	.....	51,551,794
Toys	.....	2,062.607	.....	3,491,126
Vegetables	.....	53,143,012	.....	36,517,381
Wood and manufactures of	.....	104,557.896	.....	168,574.578
Wool—Unmanufactured .....lbs.	545,663	550,764	6,800,669	4,658.909
Manufactures of	.....	31,191,387	.....	56,223,360
Zinc, manufactures of	.....	7,170,178	.....	26,399,000
Total domestic merchandise* ...	.....	7,081,461,938	.....	7,950,429,180
Total foreign merchandise	.....	150,820,748	.....	160,610,553
Grand total	.....	7,232,282,686	.....	8,111,039,733

*Including articles not mentioned in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1919		1920	
Imports.	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$1,108,824,952	49.72	$1.912,403,056	56.16
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	319,881,978	14.34	547,376.705	16 07
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	92,417,603	4.14	65,895,555	1.94
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	488,697,407	21.91	518,921,062	15.24
Manufactures ready for consumption	212,481,360	9.53	331,090 664	9.72
Miscellaneous	7,919,508	.36	29,762,752	.87
Total free of duty	2,230,222,808	100.00	3,405,449.794	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	141,849,821	16.39	229.241.565	12 50
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	56,340,752	6.51	75,063.040	4 09
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	363,782,658	42 03	825,440.909	45 04
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	117,030,308	13.52	281,792,221	15.37
Manufactures ready for consumption	180,742,044	20.88	414,035,025	22.59
Miscellaneous	5,751,677	.67	7,599,114	.41
Total dutiable	865,497,260	100.00	1,833,171,874	100 00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,250,674,773	40.40	2,141,644.621	40.89
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	376,222 730	12.15	622,439.745	11.88
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	456,200,261	14.74	891,336.464	17.02
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	605,727,715	19 57	800.713,283	15 28
Manufactures ready for consumption	393,223,404	12.70	745,125,689	14.22
Miscellaneous	13,671,185	.44	37,361,866	.71
Total imports of merchandise	3,095.720,068	100.00	5,238,621,668	100.00
Per cent free	.....	72.04	.....	65.01
Duties collected from customs	184.457,867	.....	322.902,649	.....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption	.....	6.08	.....	6.31
Remaining in warehouse at the end of month	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.				
Domestic—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,226,395,137	17.32	1,968,118,442	24 75
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	1,783,512,167	25.19	626,577.003	7.88
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	719,340,233	10 16	1,514,616,127	19.05
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	952,168,641	13.45	991,920.623	12.48
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,384,467,863	33 67	2,835,999.005	35 67
Miscellaneous	15,577,897	.21	13,197.980	.17
Total domestic	7,081,461,938	100.00	7,950.429.180	100.00
Total foreign	150,820,748	.....	160,610.553	.....
Total exports	7,232.282,686	.....	8.111.733	.....
Excess of exports	4,136,562,618	.....	2,872,418.065	.....
Total imports and exports	10,320,960,839	.....	13,349,662,401	.....

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1912..	$1,341.732,789	$516,837.597	$132,310,451	$189,398,148	$24,043,424	$2,204.322,409
1913..	1,479,074,761	617.413,013	146,147.993	194.159,465	29.088,917	2,465.884.149
1914..	1,486,498,729	528.644.962	124.539.909	196.994.033	27.901.515	2,364.579.148
1915..	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28.519.751	2,768,589.340
1916..	2,999,305,097	733.024.674	180.175.374	377,386.709	43.591.031	4,333.482.885
1917..	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52.733.064	6,290.048.394
1918..	3,738,231,162	1,237.720,614	314.564,482	582,346.015	55.423.368	5,928.285.641
1919.	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	812,276.041	85.157,432	7,225,084,257
1920..	4,864,155,166	1,635,813,316	490,944,179	991,371,497	128,755,575	8,111,039,733

IMPORTS.

1912..	819.585,326	334.072.039	215.089,316	261,932,365	22,585,888	1.653,264,934
1913..	892,866,384	361.943,659	217.734,629	314,038.218	26.425,344	1.813,008.234
1914..	895,602,868	427.399,354	222,677,075	329.096.884	19.149.476	1.893,925.657
1915..	614,354,645	473.079,796	261,489,563	300.292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916..	616,252,749	591.895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64.765,745	2,197,883,510
1917..	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,545,842	60,013,316	2,659,355,185
1918..	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	972,803,349	75,911,957	2,946,059,403
1919..	372,953,593	1,052,570,196	568,374,904	1,020,912,130	81,065,759	3,095,876,582
1920..	1,179 460,699	1,486,459,842	860,944,300	1,526,560,888	185,195,939	5,238,621,668

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES. From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1920.

Fiscal Year.*	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics)
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844			$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	Specie included with		64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926	merchandise prior		85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979	to 1821.		120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,193,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*			53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*			22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	*75,489*	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	*2,488,658*
1822	79,871,635	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,097,896	6,372,987	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	*549,023*	6,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,535,388	*3,195,313*
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	5,202,722	6,880,906	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,595,352	7,379,125
1827	71,332,938	74,309,947	*2,977,009*	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,068	82,324,827	*2,840,759*
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	*345,736*	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	*8,949,779*	8,155,964	2,178,773	70,876,920	73,849,508	*2,972,588*
1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	5,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832	95,121,762	81,520,603	13,601,159	6,907,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	13,519,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,118,311	90,140,435	17,977,878
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	6,349,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	21,548,493	13,131,447	6,477,775	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,336	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	19,029,676	10,516,414	5,976,249	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,841
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	*9,008,282*	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,245,285	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	*25,410,226*	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	*24,944,427*
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,968,633	10,034,332	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	*3,802,924*	4,057,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,534	*4,529,447*
1843	42,433,464	52,825,689	*40,392,225*	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,753,799	84,346,480	*19,592,681*
1844	102,694,606	105,745,832	*3,141,226*	5,830,429	5,454,214	108,435,035	111,200,046	*2,765,011*
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846	117,914,065	108,583,248	8,330,817	3,777,732	3,905,263	121,691,797	113,488,516	8,203,281
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	*34,317,249*	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	*12,102,984*
1848	148,638,644	138,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849	141,206,199	140,351,772	855,097	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	*2,163,079*
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167	5,505,044	42,674,135	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	60,287,983	4,201,382	27,486,875	267,978,647	230,976,157	37,002,490
1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	60,760,030	6,758,587	41,281,504	304,562,381	278,325,268	26,237,113
1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	38,899,205	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,156,846	*13,688,326*
1856	310,492,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,964,908	*12,324,966*
1857	348,428,342	293,823,760	54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,890,141	362,960,682	*2,070,541*
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	*8,672,620*	19,274,496	52,633,147	282,613,150	324,644,421	*42,031,271*
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	338,768,130	356,789,462	*18,021,332*
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	*37,956,042*
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	335,650,153	249,344,913	86,305,240
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	*1,313,284*	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	*21,786,412*
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	9,584,105	64,156,611	252,919,920	268,121,058	*15,201,138*
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	157,609,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865	238,745,580	166,029,303	72,716,277	9,810,072	67,643,226	248,555,652	233,672,529	14,883,123
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	445,512,158	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867	315,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	*4,112,193*
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	462,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,493,708	541,262,166	231,542
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE. Imports.	MERCHANDISE. Exports.	MERCHANDISE. Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	SPECIE. Imports, gold and silver.	SPECIE. Exports, gold and silver.	MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED. Total imports.	MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED. Total exports.	MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED. Excess of imports (roman or exports (italics).
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	$119,656,288	$21,480,957	$84,608,574	$663,617,147	$607,088,496	$56,528,651
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	*18,876,698*	28,454,906	66,630,405	595,861,248	652,913,445	*57,052,197*
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	92,132,142	553,906,153	605,574,853	*51,668,700*
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	*79,643,481*	15,936,681	56,506,302	476,677,871	596,890,973	*120,213,102*
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	*151,152,094*	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,097,540	658,637,457	*166,539,917*
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	*257,814,234*	29,321,314	53,740,125	466,872,846	728,605,891	*261,733,045*
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	*264,661,666*	20,296,000	24,957,441	466,073,775	735,436,882	*269,363,107*
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	*167,683,912*	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,056	852,781,577	*91,792,521*
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	*259,712,718*	110,575,497	19,406,847	753,240,125	921,784,193	*168,544,068*
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	*25,902,683*	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,956,736	*32,847,772*
1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	*100,658,488*	28,489,391	31,620,333	751,670,305	855,659,735	*103,989,430*
1884	667,637,693	740,513,669	*72,815,916*	37,426,262	67,153,383	705,123,955	807,646,992	*102,523,037*
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	*164,662,426*	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	*163,651,628*
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	*44,088,694*	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	*77,958,448*
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	*23,863,443*	60,170,792	35,996,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	*309,658*
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,886	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,690	40,926,410
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,094,725	839,042,908	*64,948,183*
1890	789,310,409	857,825,684	*68,518,275*	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	*86,690,369*
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	*39,564,614*	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	*112,258,809*
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	*202,875,686*	69,654,540	83,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	*216,227,032*
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,367,633	149,418,163	910,768,555	997,083,357	*86,314,802*
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	*237,145,950*	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,569,898	*278,839,605*
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	*75,568,200*	56,595,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	*132,736,028*
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	*102,882,264*	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	*213,531,630*
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	*286,263,144*	115,548,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	*273,023,355*
1898	616,949,654	1,231,482,330	*615,432,676*	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,993,960	*534,624,851*
1899	697,148,489	1,227,025,302	*529,874,813*	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,866,443	*504,088,295*
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	*544,541,898*	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	*569,691,446*
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	*664,592,826*	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,348	*679,625,475*
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	*478,398,453*	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	*496,436,285*
1903	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	*394,422,442*	69,145,518	91,340,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,533	*425,617,778*
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	*469,739,900*	126,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	*473,848,406*
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	*401,048,595*	81,133,826	141,442,836	1,198,646,897	1,660,004,502	*461,357,605*
1906	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	*517,300,657*	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	*520,079,041*
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	*446,429,653*	157,456,873	108,138,249	1,591,878,298	1,988,989,327	*397,111,029*
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,778,346	*666,431,554*	192,995,418	130,354,126	1,387,337,210	1,991,127,472	*603,790,662*
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	*351,090,880*	87,958,799	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	*410,346,691*
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	*188,037,290*	88,557,099	173,850,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,734,796	*273,230,267*
1911	1,527,226,105	2,049,320,199	*522,094,094*	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,136,579,810	*489,809,443*
1912	1,653,354,934	2,204,322,409	*550,967,475*	95,986,719	122,219,013	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1913	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	*652,905,915*	110,462,541	149,376,993	1,923,440,775	2,615,261,082	*691,820,307*
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	*470,653,491*	96,865,263	167,003,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	*540,791,780*
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	*1,094,419,600*	200,679,078	197,166,335	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	*1,090,906,857*
1916	2,197,883,510	4,333,658,865	*2,135,775,355*	528,163,676	150,041,071	2,726,047,186	4,483,699,936	*1,757,652,750*
1917	2,659,355,185	6,290,048,394	*3,630,693,209*	1,012,179,589	370,201,156	3,671,534,774	6,660,249,550	*2,988,714,776*
1918	2,945,655,403	5,919,711,371	*2,974,055,968*	194,741,636	330,033,623	3,140,397,039	6,249,744,994	*3,108,347,955*
1919	3,095,720,068	7,232,282,686	*4,136,562,618*	141,188,999	417,750,085	3,236,909,067	7,650,032,771	*4,413,123,710*
1920	5,238,621,668	8,111,039,733	*2,872,418,065*	253,439,706	645,629,866	5,492,061,374	8,756,669,599	*3,264,608 225*

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843: since that date ended June 30.

Note—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

TONNAGE.

	1919.	1920.
Entered—American	19,694,012	26,242,330
Foreign	25,259,605	26,178,328
Total	44,953,617	52,420,658
Cleared—American	21,326,734	28,997,549
Foreign	26,595,996	27,074,832
Total	47,922,730	56,072,381

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1919.	1920.
Metal.		
Gold—Imports	$62,363,733	$150,540,200
Exports	116,575,535	466,592,606
Silver—Imports	78,825,266	102,809,506
Exports	301,174,550	179,037,260

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1918.	1919.
Animals	$85,633	$89,344
Breadstuffs	1,378,234	675,138
Chemicals	5,994,932	6,047,572
Clocks, watches	2,593,069	3,445,528
Cotton*	14,032,346	17,358,310
Earthenware	3,089,443	3,394,531
Feathers	971,793	6,698,459
Fibers*	9,478,857	7,977,500
Fish	230,978	821,813
Fruits and nuts	4,686,378	6,021,263
Furs*	612,055	1,493,750
Glass*	479,396	581,638
Hats, bonnets	1,809,924	1,496,420
Iron and steel	2,440,565	2,396,316
Leather*	1,535,771	1,029,447
Malt liquors	234,874	3,884
Meat, dairy products	764,508	808,072
Oils	2,250,102	4,531,570
Paints	110,060	138,655
Paper*	1,181,549	934,005
Perfumeries	1,774,782	2,842,517
Pipes	2,757,281	3,950,018
Precious stones	4,835,688	18,498,229
Seeds	2,978,315	3,160,671
Silk*	12,202,607	23,571,248
Spirits, distilled	3,758,234	628,432
Sugar	48,980,573	68,510,967
Tobacco*	21,960,646	27,562,508
Toys	703,146	992,434
Vegetables	1,759,187	2,020,770
Wines	2,976,154	532,462
Wood*	631,186	804,816
Wool†	133,804	520,693
Wool‡	8,829,508	5,179,499

*Including manufactures of. †Unmanufactured. ‡Manufactured.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1919.	1920	1919.	1920
Europe—Austria	.....	*$587,108	.....	*$11,847,127
Austria-Hungary	$308,700	†2,206,283	$19,441,603	†22,769,961
Azores and Madeira islands	1,553,773	2,281,834	353,828	960,987
Belgium	647,869	29,748,468	322,940,837	317,012,688
Bulgaria	78,971	5,090,787	1,281,036	1,803,401
Czecho-Slovakia	.....	*3,369,815	.....	*6,016,234
Denmark	2,294,048	13,791,663	92,932,530	125,170,679
Finland	309,053	2,414,485	9,509,167	23,707,684
France	62,691,037	172,022,935	979,269,522	716,811,629
Germany	944,981	45,085,975	8,818,882	202,176,079
Gibraltar	13,912	1,412,237	39,979,138	11,407,867
Greece	22,876,904	22,229,915	22,907,750	48,707,778
Hungary	.....	*15,710	.....	*64,325
Iceland and Faroe islands	905,774	951,982	3,884,961	2,708,336
Italy	21,573,527	92,420,177	502,140,996	398,065,795
Malta, Gozo, etc	3,656	87,323	1,374,951	1,116,640
Netherlands	30,652,531	100,635,422	103,801,757	254,449,827
Norway	3,219,245	15,025,415	101,636,460	115,332,889
Poland and Danzig	.....	*206,771	.....	*50,399,980
Portugal	4,427,723	8,458,499	21,975,728	22,176,324
Roumania	.....	8,498	1,050,451	10,354,015
Russia in Europe	2,927,434	2,443,288	11,390,318	34,639,901
Serbia, Montenegro and Albania	.....	.....	2,696,876	†230,848
Spain	30,979,183	49,416,915	98,931,638	123,909,485
Sweden	5,819,191	21,616,701	78,129,187	129,179,381
Switzerland	18,649,667	46,394,211	63,223,093	49,415,680
Turkey in Europe	4,966,558	17,506,112	8,017,376	31,846,033
United kingdom—England	129,345,899	454,004,596	2,031,753,584	1,988,245,061
Scotland	15,303,866	37,542,151	93,847,767	127,207,455
Ireland	12,457,813	32,473,746	23,648,405	35,883,907
Total united kingdom	157,107,578	524,020,493	2,149,249,756	2,151,336,423
Jugo Slavia, Albania and Fiume	.....	*11,677	.....	*537,170
Total Europe	372,951,315	1,179,460,699	4,644,937,841	4,864,155,166
North America—Bermuda	1,475,954	1,498,078	1,977,170	3,651,478
British Honduras	2,729,655	2,879,510	2,307,804	3,442,092
Canada	468,954,818	537,377,381	810,745,160	890,135,023
Central American states—				
Costa Rica	8,222,108	9,275,954	3,379,046	8,288,034
Guatemala	11,115,721	16,347,595	5,946,333	10,309,233
Honduras	6,259,412	8,290,122	6,189,248	11,246,758
Nicaragua	4,596,303	7,803,463	5,519,137	9,064,397
Panama	8,301,179	8,365,894	21,262,539	26,798,467
Salvador	5,273,599	9,108,482	5,038,229	7,514,213
Total Central Amer. states	43,768,322	59,191,510	47,334,532	73,221,102
Greenland	97,500	106,500	7,730	16,902
Mexico	157,690,751	168,330,626	119,962,982	143,785,526
Miquelon, Langley, etc	40	531	373,581	368,773
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,032,781	4,303,322	14,545,065	15,137,698
West Indies—British: Barbados	539,158	866,262	3,752,541	3,831,724
Jamaica	3,377,210	6,673,072	7,579,635	15,065,969
Trinidad and Tobago	4,964,791	9,889,980	7,041,495	9,553,021
Other British	2,301,623	3,349,319	4,459,771	8,297,901
Cuba	337,654,142	645,571,828	229,545,704	396,595,049
Dominican Republic	9,801,954	30,364,591	15,578,663	38,007,611
Dutch West Indies	2,240,746	4,498,973	1,424,440	2,960,222
French West Indies	61,128	149,424	7,614,692	7,398,530
Haiti	9,496,037	9,859,162	12,152,876	21,967,684
Virgin islands of the U. S	1,380,888	1,549,773	1,754,028	2,377,011
Total North America	1,052,567,498	1,486,459,842	1,288,157,869	1,635,813,316
South America—Argentina	166,061,539	257,783,114	138,827,832	167,146,548
Bolivia	700,253	8,022,401	6,731,916	3,648,534
Brazil	125,283,489	281,217,794	93,294,275	115,020,317
Chile	135,602,542	112,637,825	70,037,980	44,290,985
Colombia	28,267,604	54,160,217	13,441,256	52,123,464
Ecuador	9,009,005	12,841,820	5,017,636	10,736,382
Falkland islands	.....	.....	81,493	109,698
Guiana: British	310,863	2,906,615	5,921,229	5,423,052
Dutch	868,064	733,769	2,087,116	1,632,071
French	16,778	40,853	1,270,616	768,378
Paraguay	363,159	1,434,483	734,379	1,623,813
Peru	34,835,818	44,121,058	26,149,018	34,703,088
Uruguay	47,323,263	52,118,859	27,775,692	27,805,629
Venezuela	19,732,527	32,925,492	9,275,862	25,922,220
Total South America	568,374,904	860,944,300	400,646,300	490,944,179
Asia—Aden	2,381,281	6,667,354	326,313	2,503,836
China	105,954,245	226,887,848	83,884,421	119,143,828

Countries.	Imports 1919.	Imports 1920	Exports 1919.	Exports 1920
China, leased territory	$22,365,206	$15,682,615	$9,408,291	$9,795,517
Chosen	298,973	241,156	3,411,371	3,172,042
East Indies:				
British—British India	125,471,468	178,951,533	50,501,740	79,143,036
Straits Settlements	137,576,916	188,282,632	12,200,452	14,874,690
Other British	24,268,403	38,405,173	1,570,695	2,044,940
Dutch	71,036,606	95,801,266	44,845,561	45,647,245
French	492,950	3,402,214	1,368,923	2,086,609
Portuguese	.....	17	10,430	2,868
Hongkong	26,066,355	36,824,623	24,721,067	22,511,916
Japan	303,993,041	527,220,867	326,462,269	453,147,063
Persia	447,675	3,056,308	644,960	846,034
Russia in Asia	2,736,841	12,399,883	41,455,457	31,572,088
Siam	173,231	337,950	2,113,851	1,450,779
Turkey in Asia	7,475,345	34,475,026	1,794,711	10,191,967
Other Asia	13,927	32,640	636	2,000
Total Asia	830,752,463	1,368,669,105	604,721,148	798,136,458
Oceania—				
British Oceania: Australia	74,643,999	56,771,763	109,084,688	85,791,174
New Zealand	24,750,634	18,301,046	27,999,468	33,761,996
Other British	4,776,025	4,483,523	786,806	929,327
French Oceania	1,878,593	3,303,526	1,225,897	1,381,883
Philippine islands	82,490,760	72,962,140	69,291,477	71,009,094
Other Oceania	1,468,118	2,069,785	273,760	361,565
Total Oceania	190,008,129	157,891,783	208,662,096	193,235,039
Africa—Abyssinia	.....	5	.....	44,120
Belgian Kongo	865,053	176,127	2,731,839	1,160,670
British Africa: West	14,598,023	31,147,237	9,120,488	19,213,294
South	36,388,174	36,513,929	44,841,871	48,703,336
East	863,370	3,053,110	1,382,091	2,377,444
Canary islands	164,341	188,972	1,088,036	2,191,391
Egypt	23,934,571	105,872,508	10,293,189	27,229,699
French Africa	1,138,922	3,098,261	7,895,308	15,450,030
Italian Africa	378,804	217,105	137,577	431,444
Kamerun, etc.	49,211	91,447	5,424	1,155,757
Liberia	225,163	16,267	333,849	286,412
Madagascar	26,979	1,810,747	539,656	368,475
Morocco	394,244	996,363	1,859,782	4,515,127
Portuguese Africa	2,038,904	2,013,861	4,874,177	5,546,279
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	54,145	82,097
Total Africa	81,065,759	185,195,939	85,157,432	128,755,575
Grand total	3,095,720,068	5,238,621,668	7,232,282,686	8,111,039,733

*Jan. 1 to June 30. †July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAKE PORTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Port.	Imports.	Exports.	Port.	Imports.	Exports.
Buffalo	$95,604,786	$233,205,300	Detroit	91,160,552	339,844,480
Chicago	56,179,293	18,175,617	Duluth	17,082,468	34,360,373
Cleveland	18,626,926	27,993,181	Milwaukee	3,099,338	1,672,516

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Alabama—Wetumpka.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).
Arizona—Florence.
Arkansas—Little Rock.
California—Folsom.
  San Quentin.
Colorado—Canon City.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.
Delaware—Wilmington (workhouse).
District of Columbia—U.S. jail.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
Idaho—Boise.
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.
Indiana—Michigan City.
  Indianapolis (women).
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
Kansas—Lansing.
Kentucky—Frankfort.
  Eddyville (branch).
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Maine—Thomaston.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charlestown.
  Bridgewater.
  South Framingham (women).
Michigan—Jackson.
  Marquette (branch).
Minnesota—Stillwater.
Mississippi—Jackson (commission).
Missouri—Jefferson City.
Montana—Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Jersey—Trenton.
New Mexico—Santa Fe.
New York—Auburn.
  Dannemora (Clinton).
  Great Meadows (Comstock).
  Sing Sing (Ossining).
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Ohio—Columbus.
Oklahoma—McAlester.
Oregon—Salem.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
  Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Rhode Island—Howard.
South Carolina—Columbia.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Nashville.
  Petros (branch).
Texas—Huntsville.
  Rusk.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Windsor.
Virginia—Richmond.
Washington—Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Moundsville.
Wisconsin—Waupun.
Wyoming—Rawlins.

United States Prisons.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
McNeil's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Portsm'th, N.H.—Naval prison.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

[From an address delivered by Secretary J. W. Alexander of the department of commerce before the National Marine league exposition in New York, April 12, 1920.]

The growth of American merchant shipping, of its participation in the world's oversea trade, and of the shipbuilding industry in the United States since the outbreak of the world war has been one of the marvels of commercial and industrial history. We have always had a large and creditable tonnage in the coasting trade, and in the early period of our participation in the war this tonnage was invaluable for first movements of our troops overseas. In the oversea trades of the world, however, our ships in 1914 and for years had taken but a slight share.

At the present time merchant shipping under the American flag ranks easily second and is approaching in tonnage British shipping, and the flag is borne to all the ports of the world.

The following statement shows the world's merchant shipping, according to Lloyd's Register returns, on June 30, 1919, and on June 30, 1914, before the outbreak of war:

Flag.	June 30, 1919. Gross tons.	June 30, 1914. Gross tons.
American	13,091,773	5,368,194
British	18,607,875	21,045,048
Japanese	2,325,266	1,708,386
French	2,233,631	2,319,438
Norwegian	1,857,829	2,504,722
Dutch	1,591,911	1,496,455
Italian	1,370,097	1,668,296
German	3,503,380	5,459,296
All others	6,337,511	7,519,716
Total	50,919,273	49,089,552

Since June 30, 1919, British shipping has increased approximately 1,200,000 gross tons, while American shipping at the present time is approximately 15,800,000. When the German tonnage is finally distributed according to the treaty, it will be reduced to less than 700,000 gross tons of coasting trade ships, while the total under allied flags will be proportionately increased.

In 1914 the American tonnage registered for the foreign trade was only 1,076,000 gross tons, while in March, 1920, it had increased to 9,200,000.

As soon as the United States entered the war in April, 1917, the British and French missions among their first petitions inquired whether the United States could undertake to build 400,000 gross tons of merchant shipping a month, 4,800,000 gross tons a year, until the war was won. The full meaning of this request may be gathered from the fact that up to that time the greatest annual output of the united kingdom had been 1,930,000 gross in 1913 and the world record output the same year had been only 3,333,000 gross tons. The United States alone was asked to build 50 per cent more tonnage than the whole world had ever built, at a time when our annual rate of construction (12 months ended April 30, 1917) was 683,000 gross tons.

Congress in June, 1917, made the first of its great appropriations to build the ships to carry out our share in this phase of the war and from time to time increased them. A year later, April, 1918, our output was at the annual rate of 1,278,000 gross tons; at the time of the armistice of November, 1918, it had reached the rate of 2,560,000 gross tons and on June 30, 1919, right after the signing of the Versailles treaty, it reached the rate of 3,860,000 gross tons. In September, 1919, the twelve months' output reached 4,258,000 gross tons and it has continued at approximately that rate up to the present, and will so continue as the shipping board program nears its completion.

The following is the program of ship construction by the United States shipping board, as of January 31, 1920: Of vessels delivered, under construction and to be constructed (keel not laid) including steel cargo, steel tanker, steel refrigerator, steel passenger and troop, steel tug, wooden cargo, wooden tanker and wooden tug vessels, the construction program comprises 1,946 vessels, representing 11,720,352 deadweight tons. Of the vessels delivered, 820, representing 3,518,780 tons, are coal burning, and 628, representing 4,605,215 tons, are oil burning. Of vessels constructed there are 1,448, representing 8,123,995 tons, after deducting reconveyances, sales and losses.

Of vessels under construction there are 459, representing 3,218,057 tons. Of vessels to be constructed, assuming that the entire program will be executed, there are thirty-nine, representing 378,300 tons. Of steel vessels of 6,000 tons deadweight and over constructed, omitting forty-seven tankers and twelve refrigerators, there are 504, representing 4,326,454 deadweight tons; under construction, omitting thirty-three passenger and troop, forty tankers and one refrigerator, 218, representing 1,908,717 deadweight tons; of vessels not yet constructed it is contemplated there will be twenty-four, omitting seven passenger and troop and eight tankers, representing 217,300 deadweight tons. The total is 746 steel vessels, representing 6,452,471 tons.

The estimated number of licensed officers, certificated able seamen and certificated lifeboat men in our merchant marine at this time is: Licensed officers, 124,000; certificated able seamen, 54,859; certificated lifeboat men, 49,953.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

ELECTRIFICATION OF SWISS RAILWAYS.

The important Swiss railway running south from Lucerne to the Italian border at Chiasso and thence to Milan, known as the Gothard line, was electrified in the course of 1920. The stretch of about fifteen and a half miles from Goeschenen to Airolo, including the St. Gothard tunnel, was operated electrically in May and other sections later. The government authorities plan to electrify all the state railways in Switzerland within the next ten years.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	IN FOREIGN TRADE.		IN COASTWISE TRADE.		WHALE FISHERIES.		Cod and mackerel fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec.(—)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Percent.
1860	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06
1870	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,034	— 2.43
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,633	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1910	533,468	732,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1914	720,609	1,066,288	4,688,240	6,813,363	4,265	9,864	26,700	7,928,688	+ 2.23
1915	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+ 5.49
1916	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,515,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	33,384	8,469,649	+ 0.95
1917	1,855,484	2,440,776	4,559,008	6,392,583	2,250	5,623	32,055	8,871,037	+ 4.73
1918	3,013,603	3,599,213	4,433,337	6,282,474	2,178	4,493	38,338	9,924,518	+11.87
1919	5,992,028	6,665,376	4,395,701	6,201,426	2,177	4,350	36,148	12,907,300	+30.05

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5 488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,993
1915	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,499	147	16,467	1,157	225,122	51	8,021	751	154,990
1916	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413	34	14,765	129	237,836
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	1,297	664,479	4	4,884	114	431,304
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,473	185	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	1,300,868	3	4,735	229	962,547
1919	146	177,158	1,529	2,815,733	107	3,716	317	507,172	1,953	3,326,621	1	1,547	240	989,572

Note—There were also built in 1919 seven gas vessels of 1,062 gross tons.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING IN 1920.

Country.	Steel.		Wood.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	504	2 662.992	143	303.523	647	2,966.515
United kingdom	749	2,991,597	8	2,652	757	2,994.249
Holland	126	328,338	...	.....	126	328,338
Italy (including Trieste)	61	286,277	64	28,270	125	314,547
Japan	64	309,474	...	.....	64	309,474
British dominions	68	229,962	45	21,518	113	251,480
France	58	215,455	7	1,320	65	216,775
Sweden	51	105,540	16	5,225	67	110 765
Spain	27	107,313	1	150	28	107,463
Denmark	53	99,285	3	1,050	56	100,335
Others	76	154,666	14	6,756	90	161,422
Total	1,837	7,490,899	301	370,464	2,138	7,861,363

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING IN 1919.

Summarized from Lloyd's annual returns showing the merchant vessels of over 100 gross tons launched during the calendar year 1919.

Countries.	Steamers and motor vessels. Steel.		Steamers and motor vessels. Wood.		Sailing vessels and barges. Steel.		Sailing vessels and barges. Wood.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United kingdom	541	1,584,920	...	.....	71	*35,522	...	.....	612	1,620,442
Canada	52	153,303	80	86,328	..	.....	69	31,633	201	271,264
Other dominions	26	69.923	12	9,257	..	.....	24	8,284	62	87.464
Belgium	2	2,433	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2,433
China	6	10,750	1	1,137	2	420	...	.....	9	12,307
Denmark	21	31,430	11	3,355	..	.....	14	2,981	46	37,766
France	19	28,265	3	1,331	..	.....	12	3,067	34	32,633
Holland	100	137.086	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	100	137.086
Italy	15	77,125	7	2,857	..	.....	10	2,731	32	82,713
Japan	133	611,833	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	133	611,883
Norway	37	40,196	45	17,382	..	.....	...	.....	82	57,578
Portugal	...	.....	1	450	..	.....	19	10,049	20	10,499
Spain	22	48,018	7	1,707	..	.....	12	2,884	41	52,609
Sweden	29	43,128	17	6,626	..	.....	7	1,217	53	50,971
U. S.—Atlantic coast.	362	1,797,862	46	82,289	8	5,563	66	88.041	1,051	4,075,385
Gulf ports	32	137,605	34	74,327	1	4,500	18	28,732		
Pacific coast	184	1,108,012	50	123,941	..	.....	51	128,954		
Great lakes	199	495.559	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....		
Other countries	...	.....	1	147	..	.....	4	1,339	5	1,486
Total	1,780	†6,377,498	315	411,134	82	46,005	306	309,912	2,483	7,144,549

*Re-enforced concrete. †Including 10 vessels of 20,455 tons built of re-enforced concrete.

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

[From Lloyd's Register for 1919-1920.]

Country.	No.	Tons.	Country.	No.	Tons.
Argentina	215	154,441	Roumania	35	63,792
Austria-Hungary	338	714,617	Russia	618	541,005
Belgium	152	313,276	Spain	576	750,611
Brazil	428	512,675	Sweden	1,263	992,611
Chile	114	101,647	Turkey	161	166,249
China	102	132,515	United kingdom	7,964	16,555,471
Cuba	51	47,295	Dominions	2,141	2,052,404
Denmark	645	702,436			
Finland	338	180,962	Total British	10,105	18,607,875
France	1,440	2,233 631	United States—Sea	4,350	10,782,170
Germany	1,768	3,503,380	Lakes	506	2,257,786
Greece	312	323,796	Philippines	73	51,817
Italy	858	1,370,097			
Japan	1,418	2,325,266	Total U. S.	4,929	13,091,773
Mexico	47	35,598	Uruguay	43	44,499
Netherlands	931	1,591,911	Other countries	250	128,455
Norway	1,629	1,857,829	Flag not recorded	198	140,477
Peru	63	70,342			
Portugal	227	261,212	Grand total	29,255	50,919,273

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1918.

	Commerce,		Vessel tonnage,			Railways,	Telegraphs,	Cables,
Year.	*Total.	Per cap.	Sail, tons.	Steam, tons.	Total, tons.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1800	$1,479	$2.31	4,026,000	.....	4,026,000	.....	.....	.....
1820	1,659	2.13	5,814,000	20,000	5,834,000	.....	.....	.....
1830	1,981	2.34	7,100,000	111,000	7,211,000	200	.....	.....
1840	2,789	2.93	9,012,000	368,000	9,380,000	5,400	.....	.....
1850	4,049	3.76	11,470,000	864,000	12,334,000	24,000	5,000	25
1860	7,246	6.01	14,890,000	1,710,000	16,600,000	67,400	100,000	1,500
1870	10,663	8.14	12,900,000	3,040,000	15,940,000	139,900	281,000	15,000
1880	14,761	10.26	14,400,000	5,880,000	20,280,000	224,900	440,000	49,000
1890	17,519	11.80	12,640,000	8,295,000	20,935,000	390,000	768,000	132,000
1900	20,105	13.33	8,119,000	13,856,000	21,975,000	500,000	1,180,000	200,000
1910	33,634	20.81	4,366,000	23,392,000	28,298,000	637,000	1,307,000	291,000
1917	52,781	31.18	4,425,000	25,380,000	29,805,000	729,800	1,568,000	.....
1918	62,802	36.96	4,120,000	27,019,000	31,139,000	732,800	1,586,000	.....

*Millions.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

Year.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	Year.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1896	1,392	369	$6,485,595	$2,018,140	1908	1,341	374	$9,555,825	$2,152,155
1897	1,206	299	6,442,175	1,731,765	1909	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,330,825
1898	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515	1910	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1899	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,905	1911	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1900	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500	1912	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1901	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675	1913	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285
1902	1,359	531	8,823,920	2,309,335	1914	1,210	421	11,437,330	2,509,405
1903	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210	1915	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1904	1,182	1,454	7,628,555	1,634,615	1916	1,140	1,364	12,671,040	3,668,995
1905	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795	1917	1,072	490	33,708,710	12,479,600
1906	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,305	1918	976	398	57,728,110	22,557,940
1907	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,062,110	1919	738	452	38,139,080	12,698,145

IMPORTS OF SHELLED WALNUTS INTO UNITED STATES.

There were 10,260,899 pounds of shelled walnuts, valued at $5,317,276, imported into the United States in the calendar year 1919, France supplying the greater amount. The countries of origin were as follows:

From—	Pounds.	Value.
France	4,749,121	$3,294,605
Italy	275	238
Spain	2,352,297	1,160,712
England	18,416	8,104
Canada	190,448	49,513
Chile	28	20
China	2,529,261	682,677
British India	195	53
Hongkong	10,470	3,207
Japan	410,388	118,147
Total	10,260,899	5,317,276

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN TYPEWRITERS.

Typewriting machines valued at $17,391,118 were exported from the United States in the calendar year 1919. The principal markets were: Belgium, $538,678; Denmark, $463,629; France, $2,686,177; Italy, $846,799; Netherlands, $558,656; Norway, $449,029; Spain, $824,775; Sweden, $471,012; Switzerland, $499,321; England, $3,071,368; Canada, $1,032,191; Mexico, $423,735; Cuba, $369,936; Argentina, $391,849; Brazil, $611,260; British India, $573,690; Australia, $367,093.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Acids: Boracic, ¾c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, 1½c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, 1½c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, 2½c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, 3½c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.
Albumen, dried egg, 3c lb.
Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.
Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.
Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, ¾c lb.; liquid anhydrous, 2½c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.
Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, 2½c lb.
Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.
Barium, chloride of, ¼c lb.; dioxide of, 1½c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.
Blacking, all kinds, 15%.
Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.
Caffein, $1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.
Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.
Chalk, manufactured, 25%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of 2½ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.
Chloroform, 2c lb.
Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.
Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.
Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.
Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.
Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.
Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
Ergot, 10c lb.
Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.
Extracts for dyeing, ⅝c lb.
Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
Fusel oil, ¼c lb.
Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.
Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.
Gums, crude, n. s. p., $1 lb.; arabic, ½c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.
Ink and ink powders, 15%.
Iodoform, 15c lb.
Leaves and roots, ¼c to 10c lb.
Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.
Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.
Magnesia, 1-10c to 3 1-3c lb.
Menthol, 50c lb.
Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 5c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%.
Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils n. s. p., 15%.
Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.
Opium, crude, $3 to $6 lb.; derivatives of, $2 to $3 oz.
Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes n. s. p., 20%.
Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.
Plasters, curative, 15%.
Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, ½c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, $7 ton.
Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; others n. s. p., 10%.
Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, ¼c lb.; sal soda, ⅛c lb.
Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.
Talcum, 15%.
Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.
Cement, 10%.
Tiles, 1½c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.
Lime, 5%.
Gypsum, 10%.
Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, ¼c lb. or 25%.
Clays, or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, $1 to $1.50 ton.
Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.
Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.
China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.
Gas retorts, 10%.
Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.
Glass, window, ⅞c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft.; 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.
Spectacles, 35%.
Lenses, 25%.
Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.
Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.
Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass n. s. p., 30%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial foot; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.
Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.
Grindstones, $1.50 ton.
Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

Schedule C—Metals and Manufactures Of.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.
Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.
Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.
Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.
Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.
Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel n. s. p. and barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.
Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.
Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates, terne plates, 15%.
Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.
Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.
Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.
Anvils, 15%.
Automobiles valued at $2,000 or more, 45%; under $2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.
Axles of iron and steel, 10%.
Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.
Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.

Cast iron pipe, 10%.
Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.
Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.
Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.
Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.
Files and rasps, 25%.
Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breechloading guns, 35%.
Needles, 20%.
Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.
Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.
Saws, 12%.
Screws, 25%.
Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, 3½c lb.
Antimony, 10% to 25%.
Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
Bronze, 25%.
Copper, 5%.
Gold leaf, 35%.
Silver leaf, 30%.
Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
Buckles, metal, 15%.
Lead-bearing ores, ¾c lb. on lead therein.
Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
Type and type metal, 15%.
Watches and clocks, 30%.
Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

Schedule D—Wood and Manufactures Of.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
Boxes for fruit, 15%.
Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
Toothpicks, 25%.
Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

Schedule E—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures Of.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 2¼c to 4½c gal.
Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, 1⅛c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%.
Saccharin, 65c lb.
Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, $1.85 lb.; stemmed, $2.50 lb.
All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
Snuff, 55c lb.
Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 lb. and 25%.

Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Horses and mules, 10%.
Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or hulled, 1c lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, %c lb.
Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
Butter and butter substitutes, 2½c lb.
Cheese, 20%.
Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
Beets, 5%.
Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
Pickles, n. s. p., 25%.
Cider, 2c gal.
Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
Hay, $2 ton.
Honey, 10c gal.
Hops, 16c lb.
Garlic, 1c lb.
Onions, 20c bu.
Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, ½c lb.
Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, $1 to $10 per 1,000.
Fruit plants, $1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, ½c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
Straw, 50c ton.
Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, ½c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, 1½c lb.; olives, 15c gal.
Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of 1¼ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, ½c lb.
Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, $5 per 1,000.
Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Peanuts, unshelled, ⅜c lb.; shelled, ¾c lb.
Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Venison, game, 1½c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.
Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.
Cocoa butter, 3½c lb.
Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, ½c lb.
Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.
Vinegar, 4c gal.

Schedule H—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Bay rum, $1.75 gal.

Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, $9.60 doz.; of more than ½ pint to 1 pint, $4.80 doz.; ½ pint or less, $2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to $9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of $3 gal.
Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or $1.85 per case.
Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.
Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition $2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.
Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles according to size.
Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27½%, according to number.
Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, 7½% to 30%, according to number.
Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
Plushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than $1.20, 40%; valued at more than $1.20, 50%.
Cotton gloves, 35%.
Cotton underwear, 30%.
Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.
Cotton table damask, 25%.
Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.
Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.
Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

Schedule J—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures Of.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.
Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.
Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.
Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.
Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.
Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.
Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.
Tapes of flax, 20%.
Linoleum, 20% to 35%.
Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.
Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.
Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.
Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.
Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.
Istle or tampico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

Schedule K—Wool and Manufactures Of.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.
Yarns of wool, 18%.
Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%; stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than $1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than $1.20, 40%.
Blankets and flannels of wool, 25% to 30%.
Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.
Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.
Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.
Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.
Brussels carpets, 25%.
Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.
Treble ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.
Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.
Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

Schedule L—Silks and Silk Goods.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.
Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.
Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.
Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.
Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.
Clothing of silk, 50%.
Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.
Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

Schedule M—Papers and Books.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.
Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 5c lb., 12%; in in case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed. (See Emergency Revenue Act, this volume.)
Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.
Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.
Lithographed pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.
Writing paper, 25%.
Paper envelopes, 15%.
Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.
Albums, 25%.
Playing cards, 60%.
Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

Schedule N—Sundries.

Beads, 35%.
Braids, ramie hat, 40%.
Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.
Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.
Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.
Buttons, 15% to 40%.
Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.
Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.
Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.
Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.
Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.
Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, ¼c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.
Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, $1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.
Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of aigrettes,

egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.
Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.
Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.
Gun wads, 10%.
Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.
Hair for mattresses, 10%.
Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.
Hats of fur, 45%.
Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.
Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.
Laces, n. s. p., 60%.
Chamois skins, 15%.
Leather, manufactures of, 30%.
Gloves, leather, $1 to $2.50 doz. pairs.
Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.
Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.
Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.
Matting of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.
Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.
Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.
Phonographs, graphophones, 25%.
Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.
Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.
Pencil leads, 10%.
Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.
Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerschaum, 20%.
Hatters' plush, 10%.
Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.
Agricultural implements.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Alizarin.
Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of
Antimony ore.
Animals, pure bred, for breeding.
Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.
Arsenic.
Art works—See works of art.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.
Bagging for cotton.
Balm of Gilead.
Barks (quinine).
Beeswax.
Bibles.
Binding twine.
Bismuth.
Bitumen.
Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
Bones, crude.
Books printed more than twenty years.
Books in foreign languages.
Books for blind.
Boots and shoes, leather.
Borax.
Brass for remanufacture.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Cash registers.
Castor or castoreum.
Cement.
Chalk, crude
Charcoal.
Charts printed more than twenty years.
Chromate of iron.
Coal, coal tar.
Cobalt.
Cochineal.
Coffee.
Coins.
Coke.
Copper ore.
Coral, unmanufactured.
Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
Corn or maize, corn meal.
Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
Curling stones.
Cream separators.
Curry and curry powder.
Dandelion roots, unground.
Dragon's blood.
Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, uncompounded, n. s. p.
Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
Eggs.
Emery ore and corundum.
Engravings and etchings more than twenty years old.
Fans, palm leaf.
Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
Flax straw.
Flint, flint stones, unground.
Fossils.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
Fulminates.
Furs, undressed.
Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle hides, except calfskin
Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
Guano; manures.
Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery purposes.
Gutta percha, crude.
Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Hemp.
Hide cuttings, raw.
Hide rope.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo, indigo dyes.
Iodine, crude.
Ipecac.
Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron, ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
Jalap.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Lard.
Leather, n. s. p.
Lemon juice.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
Lithographic stones.
Manuscripts.
Maps more than twenty years old.
Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, n. s. p.
Medals.
Milk and cream.
Mineral salts from evaporation.
Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
Miners' rescue appliances.
Models of inventions.
Music more than twenty years old.
Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails, n. s. p.
Needles.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not prepared.
Oakum.

Oil cake.
Oils: Cocoanut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, croton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined; kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin; fish oils of American fisheries.
Oleo stearin.
Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
Paper stock, crude, for paper making
Photographs printed more than twenty years
Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s. p., valued at not above 2½c lb
Parchment and vellum.
Paris green.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus
Photographic and moving picture films, not exposed or developed
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plumbago.
Potatoes.
Quinia, sulphate of.
Radium and salts of.
Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and punched iron or flat steel rails.
Rags, n. s. p.
Rye and rye flour
Sago, crude, and sago flour
Salt.
Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sorghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all flower and grass seeds.
Sewing machines.
Shoes and boots, leather
Shrimps, lobsters.
Silk cocoons.
Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manufacture.
Silkworm eggs.
Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed
Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
Soda.
Spikes, cut.
Stamps.
Statuary for use as models.
Steel ingots.
Stone and sand.
Sulphur.
Swine.
Tallow.
Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
Tapioca, tapioca flour
Tar and pitch of wood
Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants
Teeth, natural.
Textbooks
Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
Tobacco stems.
Tungsten-bearing ores.
Typewriters.
Uranium.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, not for sale or for other persons than the owners. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.
Wire for fencing or baling purposes.
Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.
Woods: Cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp
Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.
Wool waste
Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution
Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Trade Agreements.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

Marking and Branding.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

Discriminating Duties.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United

States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Discount for American Ships.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADOES IN CENTRAL WEST AND SOUTH.

Eight states were visited by a series of tornadoes on Sunday, March 28, 1920, resulting in heavy loss of life and property. The death list by states, as nearly as could be ascertained, was as follows:

Georgia	38	Michigan	12
Indiana	36	Missouri	1
Illinois	30	Wisconsin	1
Ohio	26		
Alabama	17	Total	161

The places in each state reporting loss of life were:

Georgia—Lagrange	26	Ohio—Greenville	8
West Point	10	Van Wert	3
Macon	1	Moulton	3
Milner	1	Renolette	6
Indiana—		Raab's Corner	4
Union City	10	Genoa	2
Adams county	2	Alabama—	
Allen county	11	Alexander	11
Jay county	11	Agricola	5
Steuben county	1	Cedar Springs	1
Montgomery co	1	Michigan—Fenton	4
Illinois—		Maple Grove	3
Melrose Park	10	Coldwater	2
Elgin	7	Hart	1
Chicago	6	Kalamazoo	1
Maywood	4	Yankee Springs	1
Plainfield	3	Missouri—St. Louis.	1
		Wisconsin—E. Troy.	1

Roughly estimated the property losses caused by the storms amounted to a total of between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. In Illinois the damage was placed at about $6,000,000, in Ohio at $2,000,000, in Michigan at $2,000,000, in Indiana at $2,000,000 and in Georgia at more than $1,000,000. The property losses in the other states were not so heavy, though serious.

In Illinois the greatest loss of life occurred in Melrose Park, a suburb just west of Chicago. The tornado approached from the south west and at 12:35 p. m struck the village at 19th avenue and the Northwestern tracks and destroyed several buildings. It then lifted temporarily but soon struck again at 18th avenue and swept a path through the center of the business and chief residential district about six blocks wide, east and west, for a distance of about seven blocks north. More than fifty homes were demolished and many others were damaged. Ten persons were killed and half a hundred injured.

In Elgin the damage done by the storm was equally great in the business and residential districts. The roofs of two churches were blown off as the congregations were about to leave and four persons were killed by the falling debris. Nearly every structure in the city was damaged to some extent.

In Maywood to the west and Wilmette and Evanston to the north of Chicago great damage was done. Eight buildings were leveled in Maywood. There were four fatalities. Many were injured and the loss to property was heavy.

Dunning and Norwood Park, on the far northwest side of Chicago, were hit hard, six persons being killed in this vicinity. Thirty houses were wrecked at Dunning. The number of injured was placed at between eighty and 100. The total number of houses wrecked in Chicago and suburbs was 225.

Various places in southern Michigan from Kalamazoo on the west to Battle Creek on the east were visited by tornadoes on Sunday evening with numerous fatalities and heavy loss to property. The same was true of northern Indiana and western Ohio. From numerous places came the same story of whirling winds, which carried everything before them.

The extent of the atmospheric disturbance is shown by the fact that states as widely separated as Georgia and Wisconsin reported deaths from storms the same day. It was only a little less destructive than the series of storms which occurred on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning March 23 and 24, 1913, when some 225 persons were killed in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. On that occasion Omaha was the greatest sufferer with 140 persons killed, 402 injured and a property loss of about $5,000,000. The gale struck Chicago soon after midnight, Monday morning, causing six deaths and much damage in the northwestern part of the city.

Genuine tornadoes on the western shores of Lake Michigan have been comparatively rare, though heavy windstorms occur with about the same frequency as in other parts of the country. A tornado struck Chicago May 6, 1876, moving from southwest to northeast, but reaching the ground only in a few places. On May 18, 1883, Racine, Wis., was visited by a tornado, which killed sixteen persons and injured 100 others. On May 25, 1896, a tornado swept from the town of Maine to Niles in Cook county, Illinois, causing a loss of about $100,000 to property.

STORMS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

On Tuesday, April 20, tornadoes causing many deaths and great damage to property swept several counties in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. The atmospheric disturbance made itself felt first in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and then sweeping a narrow path across the state and the northwestern part of Alabama extended into southern Tennessee, 160 miles from where it started. The worst destruction was confined to a strip measuring from 100 to 500 yards in width. More than a dozen towns were wrecked, with a total known loss of 233 lives and property damage amounting to $2,000,000. It was one of the worst storms in the history of the south. Among the places suffering most were Rose Hill, Philadelphia, Meridian, Aberdeen, Glenn, Ingomar, Starkville, Columbus, Egypt and Bay Springs, Miss; Franklin, Collinsville, and the rural districts about Sheffield, Gurley, Little Cove and Waco, Ala., and Williamson and Maury counties, Tennessee.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1918.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$68,646,700	$66,756,331
Canada	14,687,900	20,953,837
Mexico	16,824,700	61,545,486
Cent. American states	3,400,000	2,854,934
Argentina	4,000	24,612
Bolivia	5,000	2,397,160
Brazil	2,800,000	24,612
Chile	765,000	1,870,474
Colombia	4,866,500	319,949
Ecuador	800,000	39,378
Peru	1,250,000	10,632,168
Uruguay	10,000	.....
Guiana—		
British	400,000	.....
Dutch	322,200	7,876
French	1,100,000	.....
Venezuela	473,200	2,953
Austria-Hungary	180,000	1,722,805
France	500,000	.....
Great Britain	.....	49,223
Greece	.....	344,561
Italy	22,800	492,230
Norway	.....	266,001
Russia	12,000,000	393,784
Serbia	.....	19,689
Spain	.....	3,051,826
Sweden	10,000	31,010
Turkey	.....	393,784
New South Wales	1,799,400	.....
Queensland	2,756,700	.....
South Australia	148,000	.....
Victoria	3,283,200	.....
Western Australia	18,119,100	.....
New Zealand	2,764,500	.....
Tasmania	217,700	.....
Papua	180,000	.....
British India—Burma	10,028,200	1,939,878
Other	.....	265,804
China	3,600,000	68,912
Chosen (Korea)	3,300,000	25,596
East Indies—British	735,000	.....
Dutch	1,836,400	393,784
Federated Malay states	345,300	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	513,700	26,482
Indo-China	50,000	985
Japan	5,105,900	6,497,830
Belgian Congo	2,308,000	10,337
British West Africa	6,803,000	.....
Egypt	59,000	788
French West Africa	31,000	.....
Madagascar	550,000	19,689
Portuguese E. Africa	248,000	1,181
Rhodesia	13,051,300	172,969
Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	174,023,300	863,864
Total	380,924,700	194,327,383

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of director of the mint, 1918.]

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1492—1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000
1521—1544	114,205,000	98,986,000
1545—1560	90,492,000	207,240,000
1561—1580	90,917,000	248,990,000
1581—1600	98,095,000	348,254,000
1601—1620	113,248,000	351,579,000
1621—1640	110,324,000	327,221,000
1641—1660	116,571,000	304,525,000
1661—1680	123,048,000	280,166,000
1681—1700	143,088,000	284,240,000
1701—1720	170,403,000	295,629,000
1721—1740	253,611,000	358,480,000
1741—1760	327,161,000	443,232,000
1761—1780	$275,211,000	$542,658,000
1781—1800	236,464,000	730,810,000
1801—1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811—1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821—1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831—1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841—1850	363,928,000	324,400,000
1851—1855	662,566,000	184,169,000
1856—1860	670,415,000	188,092,000
1861—1865	614,944,000	228,861,000
1866—1870	648,071,000	278,313,000
1871—1875	577,883,000	409,332,000
1876—1880	572,931,000	509,256,000
1881—1885	495,582,000	594,773,000
1886—1890	564,474,000	704,074,000
1891—1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000
1896—1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400
1901—1905	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300
1906	402,503,000	213,403,600
1907	412,966,000	238,166,600
1908	443,006,200	262,634,500
1909	454,059,100	274,293,700
1910	455,259,800	286,652,300
1911	461,939,700	292,451,500
1912	466,136,100	419,422,100
1913	459,941,100	289,497,000
1914	439,078,260	217,797,743
1915	468,724,913	238,163,710
1916	454,176,500	218,302,060
1917	419,422,100	225,212,509
1918	380,924,700	255,217,648
Total	17,397,417,278	15,802,518,570

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year 1919.

State.	Gold.	Silver
Alaska	$9,036,300	$1,201,705
Arizona	4,176,500	4,816,033
California	17,380,000	1,349,508
Colorado	9,736,000	6,775,438
Georgia	1,000	.....
Idaho	710,400	6,772,194
Michigan	.....	420,637
Montana	2,461,700	16,746,099
Nevada	4,754,600	8,196,164
New Mexico	595,700	798,932
North Carolina	1,000	55
Oregon	1,071,800	250,597
South Carolina	100	.....
South Dakota	5,267,600	136,928
Texas	1,100	605,527
Utah	2,152,700	13,345,010
Washington	309,800	354,220
Wyoming	300	46
Philippines	826,100	16,131
Other	5,700	181,197
Total	58,488,800	61,966,412
Fine oz.	2,829,395	55,285,196

Note—Value of silver computed at $1.2929 per fine ounce.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1918.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	.....	$18,140,203
Philippines	.....	1,698,993
British Honduras	.....	340
Canada	.....	1,542,653
India	23,868,845	145,713,195
Newfoundland	.....	122,473
Straits Settlement	.....	521,202
Colombia	2,086,573	142,426
Egypt	.....	2,052,612
France	.....	12,211,170

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
French Morocco		$8,118,325	Norway		$362,713
Tunis	$249	106,345	Portugal		239,782
Japan	32,845,497	7,282,315	Sweden		239,411
Mexico	31,861,628	3,930,211			
Netherlands		16,330,651	Total	90,662,792	218,755,020

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1905-1918).

Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.		Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1905	11,898,037	$245,954,257	73,371,385	$103,880,205	1912	17,447,478	$360,671,382	161,763,415	$171,293,019
1906	17,721,058	366,330,450	120,339,501	155,590,466	1913	15,494,784	320,305,619	155,497,316	155,265,702
1907	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,561,490	221,816,876	1914	12,025,303	248,585,071	192,501,238	106 178,285
1908	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499	1915	8,887,712	183,518,602	194,017,162	100,679,385
1909	15,153,116	313,242,714	84,728,951	113,427,331	1916		106,499,095	200,551,231	292,148,559
1910	22,004,542	454,874,248	78,786,842	108,915,627	1917		128,771,999	256,575,819	286,596,805
1911	18,002,444	372,143,555	17,237,838	148,156,282	1918		90,662,792	218,755,020	222,208,135

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1881.	$96,850,080	$27,940,164	1894.	$79,546,160	$9,200,351	1907.	131,907,490	$13,178,435
1882.	65,887,685	27,973,132	1895.	59,616,358	5,698,010	1908.	131,638,632	12,391,775
1883.	29,241,990	29,246,968	1896.	47,053,060	23,089,899	1909.	88,776,907	8,087,852
1884.	23,991,756	28,534,866	1897.	76,028,485	18,487,207	1910.	104,723,735	3,740,468
1885.	27,773,012	28,962,176	1898.	77,985,757	23,034,033	1911.	56,176,822	6,457,301
1886.	28,945,542	32,086,709	1899.	111,344,220	26,061,520	1912.	17,498,522	7,340,995
1887.	23,972,383	35,191,081	1900.	99,272,942	36,295,321	1913.	25,433,378	3,184,229
1888.	31,380,808	33,025,606	1901.	101,735,188	30,838,461	1914.	53,457,817	6,083,823
1889.	21,413,931	35,496,683	1902.	47,184,932	30,028,167	1915.	23,968,401	4,114,082
1890.	20,467,182	39,202,908	1903.	43,683,970	19,874,440	1916.	18,525,026	8,880,800
1891.	29,222,005	27,518,858	1904.	33,402,428	15,695,610	1917.	10,014	29,412,300
1892.	34,787,223	12,641,078	1905.	249,638,441	6,332,187	1918.		25,473,029
1893.	56,997,020	8,802,797	1906.	77,538,045	10,651,087	1919.		11,068,400

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion.		Per capita.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver	Total metall
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1915	100,725,000	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53	27.12
1916	102,431,000	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45	31.37
1917	104,145,000	3,018,964,392	772,908,301	28.99	7.42	36.41
1918	105,869,000	3,075,339,748	745,747,094	29.05	7.04	36.09
1919	107,600,000	3,112,320,347	568,329,597	28.92	5.28	34.20

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1874 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n
1874	57⅛ d	59½ d.	58 5-16 d.	$1.278	1897	23⅝ d.	29 13-16 d	27 9-16 d.	$0.60462
1875	55½	57⅝	56⅜	1.246	1898	25	28¼	26 15 16	.59010
1876	46¾	58½	52¾	1.156	1899	26⅝	29	27 7-16	.60154
1877	53¼	58¼	54 13-16	1.201	1900	27	30¼	28 5-16	.62007
1878	49½	55¼	52 9-16	1.152	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595
1879	48⅞	53¾	51¼	1.123	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1880	51⅜	52⅞	52¼	1.145	1903	21 11-16	28½	24¾	.54257
1881	50⅞	52⅞	51 15-16	1.138	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1882	50	52⅜	51 13-16	1.136	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1883	50	51 3-16	50⅝	1.110	1906	29	33½	30⅞	.67629
1884	49½	51⅝	50¾	1.113	1907	24¼	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1885	46⅞	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1886	42	47	45⅜	.9946	1909	22	24 13-16	23.7024	.52016
1887	43¼	47⅛	44⅝	.97823	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1888	41⅝	44 9-16	42⅞	.93897	1911	23 11-16	26⅛	24 19-32	.53928
1889	42	44⅜	41 11-16	.93512	1912	25⅛	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61470
1890	43⅝	54⅝	47¾	1.04633	1913	26 7-16	29⅜	27 9-16	.60458
1891	43⅛	48¾	45 1-16	.98782	1914	22⅛	27¼	25¼	.55312
1892	37⅜	43¾	39¾	.87106	1915	22 5-16	27⅛	23 21-32	.51892
1893	30½	38¾	35 9-16	.78031	1916	26 11-16	35 13-16	31¼	.68947
1894	27	31¾	28 7-16	.63479	1917	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525
1895	27 3-16	31¾	29⅞	.65406	1918	42½	49¼	47 17-32	1.04181
1896	29¾	31 15-16	30¾	.67437	1919	47¾	79⅛	57 1-32	1.12081

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1860	$1.045	1890	$0 809	1900	$0.479	1910	$0.418
1870	1.027	1891	.764	1901	.460	1911	.419
1880	.885	1892	.674	1902	.408	1912	.475
1883	.857	1893	.603	1903	.419	1913	.488
1884	.859	1894	.490	1904	.447	1914	.428
1885	.823	1895	.505	1905	.472	1915	.401
1886	.769	1896	.522	1906	.523	1916	.530
1887	.757	1897	.467	1907	.511	1917	.692
1888	.726	1898	.456	1908	.414	1918	.761
1889	.723	1899	.465	1909	.402	1919	.867

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700	14.81	1872	15.63	1888	21.99	1904	35.70
1720	15.04	1873	15.92	1889	22.10	1905	33.87
1740	14.94	1874	16.17	1890	19.76	1906	30.54
1750	14.55	1875	16.59	1891	20.92	1907	31.24
1760	14.14	1876	17.88	1892	23.72	1908	38.62
1770	14.62	1877	17.22	1893	26.49	1909	39.73
1780	14.72	1878	17.94	1894	32.56	1910	38.22
1790	15.04	1879	18.40	1895	31.60	1911	38.34
1800	15.68	1880	18.05	1896	30.59	1912	33.64
1810	15.77	1881	18.16	1897	34.20	1913	34.19
1820	15.62	1882	18.19	1898	35.03	1914	37.34
1830	15.82	1883	18.64	1899	34.36	1915	39.84
1840	15.62	1884	18.57	1900	33.33	1916	30.11
1850	15.70	1885	19.41	1901	34.68	1917	23.09
1860	15.29	1886	20.78	1902	39.15	1918	21.00
1870	15.57	1887	21.13	1903	38.10	1919	18.44

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1919).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	$14.000.000	Insignificant	$14,000.000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7.500.000	$250.000	7.750.000
1845-1850	103.036.769	300.000	103,336.769
1851-1860	551.000.000	1.100.000	552.100.000
1861-1870	474.250.000	100.750.000	575.000.000
1871-1880	395.300.000	360.300.000	755.600.000
1881-1890	326.620.000	535.056.000	861.676.000
1891	33.175.000	75.417.000	108.592.000
1892	33.000.000	82.101.000	115.101.000
1892	35.955.000	77.576.000	113.531.000
1894	39.500.000	64.000.000	103.500.000
1895	46.610.000	72.051.000	118.661.000
1896	53.088.000	76.069.000	129.157.000
1897	57.363.000	69.637.000	127.000.000
1898	64.463.000	70.384.000	134.847.000
1899	71.053.000	70.806.000	141.859.000
1900	79.171.000	74.533.000	153.704.000
1901	78.667.000	71.388.000	150.055.000
1902	80.000.000	71.758.000	151.758.000
1903	73.591.700	70.206.000	143.797.700
1904	80.464.700	57.682.800	138.147.500
1905	88.180.700	34.222.000	122.402.700
1906	94.373.800	38.256.400	132.630.200
1907	90.435.700	37.299.700	127.735.400
1908	94.560.000	28.050.600	122.610.600
1909	99.673.400	28.455.200	128.128.600
1910	96.269.100	30.854.500	127.123.600
1911	96.890.000	32.615.700	129.505.700
1912	93.451.500	39.197.400	132.649.000
1913	88.884.400	40.348.100	129.232.500
1914	94.531.800	40.067.700	134.599.500
1915	101.035.700	37.397.300	138.433.000
1916	92.590.300	48.953.000	141.543.300
1917	83.750.700	59.078.100	142.828.800
1918	68.646.700	66.485.129	135.131.829
1919	58.488.800	61.966.412	120.455.212
Total	4,039,843,400	2,023,465,241	6,073,308,641

MONEY OF THE WORLD (DEC. 31, 1918).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint.

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*†	Per capita— Gold.	Silver.	Paper.
United States	Gold	Dollar	$3,165,226	$656,137	$3,865,352	$30.14	$6.25	$36.81
Canada	Gold	Dollar	130,900	.....	224,501	16.21	.....	27.80
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	3	165	481	.07	4 02	11.73
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	1,415	697	6,409	3.28	1.62	14.87
Dominican Rep	Gold	Dollar	400	400	1,400	.55	55	1.95
Gautemala	Silver	Peso	.....	.....	240,000	.....	.....	113.26
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	700	150	.....	.28	.06	.....

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*†	Per capita Gold.	Per capita Silver.	Per capita Paper.
Honduras	Silver.	Peso	.....	.....	$1,000	.....	.....	$1.78
Nicaragua	Gold.	Cordoba	.....	.....	2,960	.....	.....	4.20
Salvador	Silver.	Peso	$757	$3,621	12,009	$0.60	$2.86	9.47
Argentina	Gold.	Peso	321,869	.....	500,757	39.90	.....	62.08
Bolivia	Gold.	Boliviano	.....	.....	13,684	.....	.....	4.73
Brazil	Gold.	Milreis	27,301	16,389	551,509	1.02	.62	20.78
Chile	Gold.	Peso	4,702	6,661	.....	1.29	1.83	.....
Colombia	Gold.	Dollar	4,519	6,249	9,908	.89	1.23	1.95
Ecuador	Gold.	Sucre	3,713	427	5,790	1.85	.21	2.90
Paraguay	Gold.	Peso	482	.....	120,599	.48	.....	120.60
Peru	Gold.	Libra	32,267	424	24,862	5.56	.07	4.29
Uruguay	Gold.	Peso	51,094	.....	.....	37.96	.....	.....
Venezuela	Gold.	Bolivar	12,138	9,508	4,345	4.31	3.38	1.54
Austria-Hungary	Gold.	Krone	53,186	11,548	8,713,016	1.02	.23	166.38
Belgium	Gold.	Franc	51,346	5,460	906,367	6.70	.71	118.35
Denmark	Gold.	Krone	51,992	657	120,000	17.80	.22	41.08
Finland	Gold.	Markka	.....	.....	223,147	.....	.....	68.26
France	Gold.	Franc	664,017	61,432	5,838,173	16.73	1.55	147.06
Germany	Gold.	Mark	538,808	4,764	9,093,047	7.95	.07	134.10
Great Britain	Gold.	Pound	719,558	.....	2,188,134	15.61	.....	47.48
Italy	Gold.	Lira	234,109	15,028	2,677,682	6.41	.41	73.27
Luxembourg	Gold.	Franc	608	1,255	63,796	2.34	4.83	245.37
Netherlands	Gold.	Guilder	277,957	49,665	470,536	42.22	7.54	71.48
Norway	Gold.	Krone	38,747	6,164	116,902	15.44	2.45	46.59
Portugal	Gold.	Escudo	8,608	40,646	.....	1.44	6.82	.....
Roumania	Gold.	Leu	1	37	480,405	.....	.....	63.99
Russia	Gold.	Ruble	.....	.....	28,432,814	.....	.....	158.93
Serbia	Gold.	Dinar	19,493	13,993	.....	4.22	3.03	.....
Spain	Gold.	Peseta	438,562	220,289	645,536	21.39	10.75	31.49
Sweden	Gold.	Krona	76,574	12,282	220,194	13.40	2.15	38.54
Switzerland	Gold.	Franc	80,730	40,553	189,930	20.81	10.45	48.95
Turkey	Gold.	Pound	.....	.....	703,530	.....	.....	33.07
Ceylon	Gold.	Rupee	835	4,941	17,591	.20	1.16	4.13
China	Silver.	Tael, dollar.	.....	31,358	.....	.....	.09	.....
Chosen (Korea)	Gold.	Yen	.....	.....	57,589	.....	.....	3.41
Formosa (Taiwan)	Gold.	Yen	.....	.....	20,492	.....	.....	5.52
India	Gold.	Rupee	64,489	111,145	477,157	.20	.35	1.51
Japan	Gold.	Yen	391,399	91,247	666,061	6.99	1.63	11.90
Netherland Indies.	Gold.	Guilder	43,423	5,779	79,449	.91	.12	1.66
Siam	Gold.	Tical	.....	41,532	35,891	.....	5.02	4.34
Straits Settlements.	Gold.	Dollar	1,629	15,634	64,995	2.28	21.90	91.03
Egypt	Gold.	Eg'p't pound	3,821	35,555	234,551	.30	2.83	18.67
Morocco, French	Gold.	Peseta	.....	24,638	860	.....	4.93	.17
South Africa	Gold.	Pound ster.	33,313	30	30,506	5.15	.....	4.71
Australasia	Gold.	Pound ster.	246,422	.....	588,467	41.24	.....	98.47
Total			7,797,113	1,546,460	68,942,384	5.10	1.01	45.08

*Thousands of dollars. †Gold and silver certificates not included. Blanks indicate no figures available, rather than no stock.

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended July 1.	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.
1913	7,404	$1,051,720,675	$725,272,182	$119,906,051	$160,980,084
1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547
1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	.....	194,321,000
1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	287,705,000
1919	7,762	1,115,507,000	869,457,000	135,588,000	299,980,000

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having $5,000,000 or more capital in 1918 were.
Bank of Commerce, New York, $25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y., $25,000,000.
Continental and Comm'l, Chicago, $25,000,000.
Nat'l Bank of Iowa, Des Moines, $12,000,000.
First National, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
First National, Chicago, Ill., $10,000,000.
National Bank of Com., St. Louis, $10,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass., $10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, $8,500,000.
First National, Boston, Mass., $7,500,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, $6,000,000.
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, $6,000,000.
First National, Cincinnati, O., $6,000,000.
First National, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, $5,000,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y., $5,000,000.
First National, Detroit, Mich., $5,000,000.
Marine, Buffalo, N. Y., $5,000,000.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in June, 1919, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, as well as the paid-in capital, government and reserve deposits, and federal reserve notes in circulation as shown by the statement of the federal reserve banks as of June 30, 1919, was $45,756,300,000.

The banking power of the United States alone to-day is three times as great as the banking

power of the world as it stood in 1890 when Mulhall's estimate placed the world's banking power at $15,585,000,000, and the banking power of the United States is now about nine times greater than Mulhall's estimate of our banking power in 1890, which was given by him at $5,150,000,000.

	*Total (1919).
National banks	$16,090,100,000
State (etc.) banks	23,810,700,000
Nonreporting banks	610,200,000
Federal reserve banks	5,245,300,000
Total	45,756,300,000

*Capital paid in, surplus and profits, deposits and federal notes in circulation.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Bank notes outstanding by denominations and amounts.

Denominations.	Mar. 13, 1900	Oct. 31, 1919.
Ones	$348,275	$342,073
Twos	167,466	163,392
Fives	79,310,710	142,272,305
Tens	79,378,160	282,460,000
Twenties	58,770,660	234,433,120
Fifties	11,784,150	30,856,450
One hundreds	24,103,400	33,206,800
Five hundreds	104,000	88,000
One thousands	27,000	21,000
Fractional parts	32,409	.....
Total	254,026,230	723,902,932

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Condition July 4, 1919.

District.	Gold reserve.	Bills on hand.	Resources.	Note circulation.
1. Boston	$105,428,000	$172,407,000	$373,711,000	$182,631,000
2. New York	656,095,000	853,170,000	1,818,155,000	762,915,000
3. Philadelphia	127,492,000	189,316,000	413,537,000	203,310,000
4. Cleveland	202,564,000	154,302,000	440,767,000	217,567,000
5. Richmond	66,527,000	94,995,000	231,199,000	109,640,000
6. Atlanta	75,690,000	83,948,000	211,656,000	117,320,000
7. Chicago	421,900,000	284,413,000	825,849,000	429,248,000
8. St. Louis	92,970,000	62,298,000	233,036,000	104,350,000
9. Minneapolis	82,822,000	61,217,000	163,774,000	82,203,000
10. Kansas City	81,460,000	84,832,000	240,912,000	94,044,000
11. Dallas	32,334,000	55,050,000	123,706,000	47,908,000
12. San Francisco	183,664,000	124,759,000	346,806,000	201,212,000

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

On Oct. 31, 1919, the twelve federal land banks had assets amounting to $315,442,000. Their mortgage loans amounted to $271,317,816. The total paid-in capital was $21,894,256.50, of which $8,265,809 was owned by the government, $13,536,782.50 by national farm loan associations, $47,235 by individual subscribers and $44,430 by borrowers through agents. There were 3,989 farm loan associations on the date named. The number and amount of loans approved in each federal land bank district were:

District.	Number.	Amount.
1. Springfield, Mass.	3,771	$10,433,445
2. Baltimore, Md.	4,288	10,928,300
3. Columbia, S. C.	6,804	14,442,495
4. Louisville, Ky.	6,505	18,900,100
5. New Orleans, La.	12,769	18,667,930
6. St. Louis, Mo.	9,374	21,596,280
7. St. Paul, Minn.	13,206	35,383,000
8. Omaha, Neb.	7,171	36,131,690
9. Wichita, Kas.	10,111	23,961,900
10. Houston, Tex.	10,643	29,999,156
11. Berkeley, Cal.	4,686	14,578,900
12. Spokane, Wash.	14,344	36,294,620
Total	103,672	271,317,816

The net earnings of these banks to Oct. 31, 1919, were $1,278,000, from which, in addition to a reserve of $202,175, dividends were paid to the amount of $332,923, leaving the net undivided profits on hand $743,295.

Joint Stock Land Banks.

Twenty-five joint stock land banks had been organized and were doing business Oct. 31, 1919. The aggregate assets of the twenty-five banks on that date amounted to $62,917,000, the principal items being mortgaged loans, amounting to $48,092,000, United States bonds and other securities $8,486,000, cash on hand and in banks $3,415,000. The capital of these joint banks was $7,812,050, surplus $151,415, reserve $35,231.

TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1919.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$24,991,664,000
Overdrafts	94,253,000
Investments	12,229,528,000
Furniture and fixtures	$775,112,000
Other real estate owned	161,595,000
Due from banks	5,865,414,000
Checks and other cash	589,096,000
Exchanges for clearing house	831,713,000
Cash on hand	997,353,000
Other resources	1,079,679,000
Total resources	47,615,447,000

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	2,437,365,000
Surplus	2,181,994,000
Undivided profits	825,889,000
National bank circulation	677,162,000
Federal reserve circulation	.....
Due to banks	3,890,487,000
Dividends unpaid	35,997,000
Deposits	33,065,051,000
United States deposits	566,793,000
Postal savings deposits	110,583,000
Notes and bills rediscounted	659,219,000
Bills payable	1,641,272,000
Other liabilities	1,523,635,000
Total liabilities	47,615,447,000

Note—By including the reports of the twelve federal reserve banks with those of the other banks it is found that the combined resources of all the 29,135 reporting banks in the United States aggregated $52,903,455,000, June 30, 1919.

CASH IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1919.

Gold coin	$50,789,000
Gold certificates	42,378,000
Silver coin	55,305,000
Silver certificates	45,733,000
Legal tender notes	139,203,000
National bank notes	77,087,000
Federal reserve notes	191,690,000
Nickels and cents	1,807,000
Not classified	393,361,000
Total	997,353,000

In Federal Reserve Banks.

Gold coin, certificates	2,147,784,000
Silver, notes, etc.	68,472,000
Grand total	3,213,609,000

DEPOSITS IN STATE SAVINGS. PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES (JUNE 30, 1919).

State.	Banks.	Deposits.
Maine	97	$195,871,000
New Hampshire	70	134,742,000
Vermont	70	114,407,000
Massachusetts	300	1,694,816,000
Rhode Island	31	253,184,000
Connecticut	150	523,824,000
Total New England states	706	2,916,844,000
New York	541	5,734,501,000
New Jersey	171	623,911,000
Pennsylvania	643	1,475,127,000
Delaware	26	60,993,000
Maryland	155	305,808,000
District of Columbia	30	73,131,000
Total Eastern states	1,566	8,273,471,000
Virginia	295	127,415,000
West Virginia	214	130,286,000
North Carolina	471	143,304,000
South Carolina	342	101,399,000
Georgia	653	161,362,000
Florida	200	69,018,000
Alabama	261	81,576,000
Mississippi	293	114,855,000
Louisiana	222	182,126,000
Texas	945	202,094,000
Arkansas	386	101,896,000
Kentucky	446	163,921,000
Tennessee	416	157,263,000
T'l. southern states	5,144	1,736,515,000
Ohio	781	911,266,000
Indiana	781	352,939,000
Illinois	1,079	1,266,405,000
Michigan	595	704,334,000
Wisconsin	798	355,882,000
Minnesota	1,148	391,480,000
Iowa	1,502	655,085,000
Missouri	1,413	598,065,000
Total middle western states	8,097	5,235,456,000
North Dakota	710	124,450,000
South Dakota	529	163,032,000
Nebraska	957	259,144,000
Kansas	1,084	284,834,000
Montana	284	92,479,000
Wyoming	106	26,334,000
Colorado	244	89,757,000
New Mexico	69	15,291,000
Oklahoma	582	113,697,000
Total western states	4,565	1,169,018,000
Washington	281	166,883,000
Oregon	178	86,177,000
California	425	968,546,000
Idaho	138	42,859,000
Utah	99	62,740,000
Nevada	23	19,969,000
Arizona	63	43,123,000
Alaska	13	5,832,000
Total Pacific states	1,220	1,396,129,000
Hawaii	17	34,640,000
Porto Rico	13	25,958,000
Philippines	10	23,951,000
T't. island possessions	40	84,549,000
Total United States	21,338	20,811,982,000

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30. 1919.

Banks.	Savings.	Total.
State	$1,119,487,000	$8,999,131,000
Stock savings	413,165,000	1,151,464,000
Mutual savings	4,716,554,000	4,751,113,000
Loan and trust	1,115,908,000	5,693,684,000
Private	10,056,000	216,590,000
National		12,253,069,000

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES (JUNE 30, 1919).

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
N. H.	11	29,308	$10,857,000	$370.44
D. of C.	24	134,860	20,549,000	152.37
Florida	3	6,931	1,486,000	214.40
Mich.	4	28,734	6,666,000	231.99
Iowa	926	905,970	391,505,000	432.14
Kansas.	1	744	295,000	396.51
Wyo.	3	3,318	1,633,000	492.16
Oregon	2	1,291	456,000	353.21
Cal.	120	1,368,388	714,908,000	522.44
Ariz.	3	6,529	3,109,000	476.18
Total.	1,097	2,486,073	1,151,464,000	463.16

*Average to each depositor.

Note—The returns for stock savings banks were included with commercial banks in those received through the banking departments of the following states: New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES (JUNE 30, 1919).

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
Maine	44	235,277	$97,253,000	$413.35
N. H.	45	215,028	110,241,000	512.68
Vt.	20	118,267	59,784,000	505.50
Mass.	196	2,391,066	1,089,550,000	455.67
Conn.	80	704,179	387,646,000	550.49
R. I.	15	166,885	101,419,000	607.72
N. Y.	141	3,579,057	2,179,034,000	608.83
N. J.	27	374,839	173,756,000	463.55
Penn.	10	543,204	279,235,000	514.05
Del.	2	45,555	17,422,000	382.43
Md.	17	264,940	116,086,000	438.14
Ohio	3	110,235	65,395,000	593.23
Ind.	5	35,093	14,602,000	416.08
Wis.	7	11,326	3,212,000	283.60
Minn.	9	134,000	46,721,000	348.66
Wash.	1	19,857	9,757,000	491.36
Total.	622	8,948,808	4,751,113,000	530.92

*Average to each depositor.

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820. Av. to each

Yr.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Depositor.
1820.	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86
1830.	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09
1840.	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54
1850.	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78
1860.	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870.	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17
1880.	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1890.	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1900.	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1910.	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911.	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912.	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72
1913.	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,951	439.07
1914.	2,110	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03
1915.	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013	442.83
1916.	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294	446.58
1917.	1,807	11,367,013	5,418,022,275	452.15
1918.	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,589,948	466.94
1919*	622	8,948,808	4,731,113,000	530.92
1919†	1,097	2,486,073	1,151,464,000	463.16

*Mutual savings banks. †Stock savings banks.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

State.	Deposits*	Balance.†
Alabama	$620,012	$427,530.21
Alaska	470,279	447,913.12
Arizona	342,342	359,047.86
Arkansas	117,080	148,654.84
California	2,748,969	3,027,401.22
Colorado	1,134,099	1,534,186.53
Connecticut	4,146,429	3,445,511.95
Delaware	646,309	356,922.49
Dist. of Columbia	697,147	1,263,120.67

State.	Deposits *	Balance †
Florida	932.219	641,557 82
Georgia	231.227	181,652 78
Hawaii	57,979	32,973 46
Idaho	336.429	388,964 77
Illinois	6.548.973	8,890,761 80
Indiana	1,796.574	2,085,963.07
Iowa	303.851	447,637 47
Kansas	413.153	644,534 83
Kentucky	440.272	406,913.06
Louisiana	300.765	315,985.59
Maine	287.527	374,710.05
Maryland	737,786	342,177 37
Massachusetts	5.284.766	5,107,507.10
Michigan	6,086.027	6,361,236.27
Minnesota	1,651,612	2,381,328 45
Mississippi	70.105	96,966.25
Missouri	2,076.267	2,348,187.86
Montana	1,179,387	1,144,127 59
Nebraska	324,783	371,068.84
Nevada	525,287	423,118.58
New Hampshire	430,148	505,493 26
New Jersey	6,202,716	5,975,536.07
New Mexico	102,382	91,740.66
New York	50,140,093	46,110,244 26
North Carolina	42,703	39,867 84
North Dakota	16,402	27,603.18
Ohio	7,204,195	7,942,968.41
Oklahoma	244,939	262,113 73
Oregon	2,044,159	2,100,076.05
Pennsylvania	16,845,535	17,198,630.60
Porto Rico	228,719	7,984 89
Rhode Island	1,119,108	1,125,521.13
South Carolina	63,486	44,828 34
South Dakota	17,015	42,583.62
Tennessee	256,280	240,677.79
Texas	648,338	652,530.22
Utah	1,877,150	1,179,330.39
Vermont	40,671	80,009.33
Virginia	1,663,280	735,755 19
Washington	4,397,657	4,222,433.18
West Virginia	477,959	515,104 25
Wisconsin	1,768,568	2,450,255,55
Wyoming	350,964	334,031.25
Total	136,838,361	135,942,981.09

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors June 30, 1918.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

State.	Jan. 1, 1919. No.	Members.	Assets.
Ohio	723	842,754	$359,559,538
Pennsylvania	2,124	725,000	355,000,000
New Jersey	792	348,805	169,308,867
Massachusetts	186	247,224	140,201,034
Illinois	681	240,000	119,712,407
New York	249	200,111	89,017,871
Indiana	346	198,418	80,468,883
Nebraska	73	104,363	57,151,546
Maryland	590	87,963	41,782,242
Michigan	70	82,565	37,923,798
California	86	40,409	37,120,999
Missouri	158	55,147	29,260,489
Kentucky	122	63,266	28,439,546
Kansas	74	64,679	28,157,391
Louisiana	64	50,366	27,586,719
District of Col.	20	38,951	24,250,684
Wisconsin	79	54,393	23,365,389
North Carolina	133	40,000	19,453,000
Iowa	57	35,440	12,385,755
Arkansas	42	21,386	12,234,608
Washington	37	39,944	10,287,315
Oklahoma	44	19,800	9,134,704
West Virginia	52	23,530	8,890,789
Minnesota	64	21,800	8,890,021
Colorado	38	15,483	7,823,972
Maine	38	15,057	7,251,168
Rhode Island	8	12,205	6,377,469
Connecticut	22	15,000	5,250,000
South Carolina	134	13,500	4,816,301
Alabama	8	10,460	4,257,463
Oregon	10	10,204	4,198,083
New Hampshire	22	8,642	3,682,699
South Dakota*	14	5,857	3,603,836
Tennessee	12	5,497	3,070,181
North Dakota	10	5,835	2,911,970
Texas	25	7,531	2,484,957
Montana	18	5,441	2,094,836
New Mexico	13	3,515	1,454,728
Arizona	4	2,400	802,699
Vermont	7	790	352,055
Other states	235	227,670	108,328,334
Total	7,484	4,011,401	1,898,344,346

*Biennial report; figures are for Jan. 1, 1918.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled in department of commerce from official reports.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver	Per cap.
Argentina	Oct. 18, 1917	Postal	212,881	$4,187,248	$19 67	$0 49
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913	Communal & priv.	4,385,064	1,291,041,227	294.42	44 89
Austria	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal, savs. dept.	2,495.584	57,235,850	22 93	1.99
Austria	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal check dept.	150,240	418,823,510	2,787.70	14 56
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912	Government	3,013,296	204,147,391	67 75	26.96
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912	Communal & priv.	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria	Dec. 31 1911	Postal	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile	Dec. 31, 1915	Public	681,483	22,673,604	35 91	5 98
Denmark	Mar. 31, 1917	Communal & corp.	1,314,744	249,396,331	189 69	85.38
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	203,260	3,382,528	16 64	27
Finland	Dec. 31, 1915	Private	383,164	69,436,208	181.22	21 04
Finland	Dec. 31, 1916	Postal	85.538	2,986,873	34 92	.90
France	Dec. 31, 1916	Private	1,922,365	591,352,006	74.64	14 93
France	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	6,600,496	280,866,272	42.55	7.09
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1913	Municipal	20,440	1,098,288	53 73	.20
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	1,600	1,245,599	778 50	.64
Germany	Dec. 31, 1916	Public & corp.	27,205,927	5,105,989,882	187.68	76.53
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1909	Communal & priv.	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	19.99
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal, savs. dept.	1,069,878	58,261,000	54.46	2.72
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal, check dept.	25,630	23,286,942	908 58	1 09
Italy	Dec. 31, 1914	Communal & corp.	2,473,216	491,464,209	198.71	13.45
Italy	Apr. 30, 1917	Postal	6,472,442	431,922,457	66.73	11.82
Japan	Dec. 31, 1916	Private	9,705,600	99,759,850	10.29	1.79
Japan	Mar. 31, 1917	Postal	13,893,367	154,787,982	11.14	2.78
Formosa	Dec. 31, 1912	Private	8,065	172,732	21.42	.05
Formosa	Mar. 31, 1917	Postal	292,851	1,959,675	6 69	.54
Chosen	Mar. 31, 1918	Postal	1,253,501	5,977,616	4.77	35
Luxemburg	Mar. 31, 1914	State	76,808	12,597,471	164.01	47.01
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1915	Private	512,060	48,650,442	95 01	7.39
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	1,765,475	87,448,668	49.53	13.28
D'tch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1914	Private	5,740	889,304	154.93	.02
D'tch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	152,795	4,974,951	32.56	.10

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver. Per cap.	
Dutch Guiana	Dec. 31, 1915	Postal	10,750	$332,579	$30.94	$3.74
D'ch W. Indies	Dec. 31, 1916	Postal	4,580	97,253	21.23	1 71
Norway	Dec. 31, 1916	Communal & priv.	1,334,485	255,228,079	191 26	101.40
Roumania	July 1, 1910	Government	218,600	11,616,820	53,12	1.69
Russia	Mar. 1, 1917	State, incl. postal	12,488,000	2,133,233,000	170 82	11.92
Spain	Dec. 31, 1917	Private	812,658	107,936,311	132 82	5.27
Spain	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	228,444	7,182,571	31 44	.35
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1916	Com'nal & trustee	1,893,901	323,544,968	170.84	56.19
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	616,452	17,220,327	27.93	2.99
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1915	Communal & priv.	2,025,491	297,428,628	146.84	76.66
United kingdom	Nov. 20, 1916	Trustee	2,015,894	261,739,826	129.84	5.99
United kingdom	Dec. 31, 1916	Postal	14,746,821	957,022,331	64 90	21.92
British India	Mar. 31, 1916	Postal	1,660,424	49,707,248	29.94	.20
Australia	Dec. 31, 1918	Government	2,830,593	568,342,188	200.79	112.99
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	590,195	162,629,305	275.55	146.78
New Zealand	Mar. 31, 1919	Private	89,203	15,142,256	169.75	13.67
Canada	Mar. 31, 1917	Postal	135,142	42,582,479	315.09	5.09
Canada	Mar. 31, 1917	Government	30,277	13,633,610	450.30	1.63
Brit. S. Africa	1915-16	Government	261,100	28,940,049	110.84	3.67
Brit. W. Indies	1915-16	Government	69,485	4,405,579	63 40	2.43
Brit. col. n.e.s.	1915-16	Government	265,153	14,365,861	54.18	.56
Total, foreign			130,172,665	15,447,022,916	118.67	16.59
United States	June 30, 1919	Postal	565,509	167,323,260	295.88	1.57
United States	June 30, 1919	Mutual & stock	11,434,881	5,902,577,000	516.19	55.30
Grand total			142,173,055	21,516,923,176	151.34	20.73

GOLD HOLDINGS OF FOREIGN STATE BANKS (1914-1919).

[From the Annalist.]

	Bank of England.	Bank of France.	Bank of Italy.	Bank of Spain.	Bank of Netherlands.
July 30, 1914	$190,650,000	$780,000,000	$227,000,000	$108,700,000	$67,545,000
December, 1914	347,465,000	802,600,000	235,035,000	114,355,000	86,660,000
December, 1915	257,380,000	967,950,000	223,295,000	173,450,000	178,275,000
December, 1916	274,785,000	979,800,000	179,860,000	246,245,000	244,840,000
December, 1917	295,990,000	1,032,900,000	166,820,000	393,285,000	291,460,000
November, 1918	372,925,000	1,051,500,000	*187,065,000	441,145,000	292,675,000
May, 1919	427,850,000	1,053,600,000	162,500,000	452,225,000	276,395,000

	Bank of Switzerland.	Bank of Sweden.	Bank of Denmark.	Bank of Norway.	Bank of Germany.
July 30, 1914	$36,010,000	$29,390,000	$21,275,000	$14,580,000	$410,000,000
December, 1914	47,525,000	29,040,000	21,380,000	11,430,000	494,375,000
December, 1915	49,765,000	31,485,000	29,655,000	18,295,000	580,270,000
December, 1916	68,825,000	50,760,000	40,380,000	34,190,000	599,872,000
December, 1917	71,120,000	61,510,000	49,610,000	31,480,000	572,316,000
November, 1918	76,090,000	75,930,000	51,625,000	33,720,000	608,500,000
May, 1919	84,010,000	79,885,000	51,925,000	40,985,000	417,900,000

Bank of Belgium, July 30, 1914, $76,900,000; Bank of Austria-Hungary, July 30, 1914, $257,890,000; Dec. 7, 1917, $58,000,000; Bank of Russia, July 30, 1914, $872,500,000; December, 1916, $735,700,000; Oct. 29, 1917 (last official report), $648,250,000.

*On Nov. 7, 1918, Italian bank reported $163,645,000; on Nov. 14, 1918, the report showed $187,065,000.

The table given above represents the gold holdings of the state banks of the chief European countries on the dates given. Reports of the gold holdings of the banks of Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Russia are not available for all dates. The Bank of Austria-Hungary has not issued an official report since the outbreak of the war, when it held $257,890,000 in gold. The British Board of Trade Journal published a display of the Austro-Hungarian bank, as of Dec. 7, 1917, which is believed to have been correct. At the present time, international authorities believe that the gold of the institution is virtually nil; most of it, according to advices received by the allies, has gone into the treasury of the reichsbank, and what was left is supposed to have been dissipated by revolution. The Bank of Belgium has not reported since German occupation of Brussels. The Bank of Russia made its last official report on Oct. 29, 1917, just before the bolsheviki came into control at Petrograd.

The federal reserve banks of the United States in December, 1914, held $229,069,000 in gold; December, 1915, $344,963,000; December, 1916, $453,713,000; December, 1917, $1,671,133,000; December, 1918, $2,056,777,000; May, 1919, $2,175,837,000.

DEATH OF ROBERT E. PEARY.

Robert E. Peary, rear-admiral U. S. N., retired, arctic explorer and the first man to reach the north pole, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1920, of pernicious anæmia. He had been ill for two years and efforts were made to save his life by means of blood transfusions, but these did not avail. He was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1858, was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1877 and entered the United States navy in 1881 as a civil engineer. One of his duties in that capacity was to assist the board which surveyed the route of the proposed Nicaragua ship canal. In 1886 he became interested in arctic exploration and practically devoted the remainder of his life to it, his work coming to a climax on April 6, 1909, when he reached the north pole. In 1913 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in the navy and was given the thanks of congress by a special act. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Josephine D. Peary, his son, Robert, and his daughter, Mrs. Marie A. Stafford. He was buried in the Arlington national cemetery, Washington.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1919).

Gold Coins.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $2,436,142,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $516,714,850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $391,249,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $44,641,475. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,042.50.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,034.

One Dollar, McKinley Memorial—Authorized Feb. 23, 1916; weight, 25.8; fineness .900; total coined, $30,040.

Silver Coins.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, $8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1919, $578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to $5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, $35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412½ grains; fineness .900. Total amount coined $50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $214,588,156. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $2,500,000. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $30,000.

Half-Dollar, Illinois Centennial—Authorized to be coined, act of June 1, 1918; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $50,629.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103⅛ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $125,421,039.50. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $10,000. Legal tender, $10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, $271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $97,225,379.70. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20⅝ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $1,282,087.20.

Minor Coins.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $53,951,433.10. Legal tender for $1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, $941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1919, $34,489,116.83. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

*Total Coinage.

Gold	$3,410,407,527.00
Silver	1,060,577,682.80
Minor	93,904,452.96
Total	4,564,889,662.76

†Coinage, 1918.

Gold	
Silver	$25,473,029.00
Minor	5,972,662.04
Total	31,445,691.04

*To end of fiscal year June 30, 1919. †Calendar year.

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT LAW.

Much attention was attracted in 1920 to the "Kansas plan" for settling labor disputes by means of an industrial court. The law providing for this tribunal was the outcome of the miners' strike in the fall of 1919 and was passed chiefly through the influence of Gov. Henry J. Allen. In the legislature, which was called into special session, only four senators and eight representatives voted against it. The following synopsis of the measure, which went into effect Feb. 2, 1920, was prepared by Congressman Homer Hoch of Kansas and printed in the Congressional Record for Feb. 5, 1920:

1. Declares the following to be impressed "with a public interest" and "therefore subject to supervision by the state" for the purpose of "preserving the public peace, protecting the public health, preventing industrial strife, disorder and waste, and securing regular and orderly conduct of the businesses directly affecting the living conditions of the people of the state, and in the promotion of the public welfare":

(1) The manufacture or preparation of food products.
(2) The manufacture of clothing.
(3) The mining or production of fuel.
(4) The transportation of food, clothing, fuel.
(5) All public utilities.

2. Declares it necessary in public interest that industries and utilities above named "be operated with reasonable continuity and efficiency." Any willful attempt to hinder, delay, limit or suspend such continuous and efficient operation "for the purpose of evading the purpose and intent" of the act is declared unlawful.

3. Creates court of three members, appointed by the governor. Three-year term; salary, $5,000. Court clothed with all incidental powers of high court and given wide powers of investigation as to industrial conditions and problems generally. Free access to books and papers.

4. Court to hear controversy in industries and utilities named upon complaint of either party, or of any ten citizen taxpayers of community, or of attorney-general, if it appears that parties are unable to agree and such disagreement threatens continuity or efficiency of service in contravention of public welfare.

5. Court given power to intervene upon its own initiative in industrial controversies when it appears that such controversies threaten continuity and efficiency of service to extent of "endangering the public peace or threatening the public health."

6. Declares that public welfare requires that workers in employments named shall "receive fair wage and healthful and moral surroundings," and that capital "shall have fair return." Court may make orders as to wages, hours, etc., under terms that are "fair and reasonable" and are such as to enable industries and utilities to continue operations. Cases may be reopened for modification after sixty days' compliance by either party. Any increase of wages to date back to beginning of action. No court costs to either party.

7. Right of appeal from findings or orders within ten days to Supreme court. And industrial court may bring action in Supreme court to compel compliance with orders.

8. Right of collective bargaining recognized. Unions or associations which incorporate considered legal entities and may be represented by those of their own choosing. To bargain collectively, unincorporated associations must appoint representatives in writing. Collective bargains and contracts must be subject to principle set out in No. 6.

9. Declared unlawful for operators in classes named "willfully to limit or cease operations for the purpose of limiting production or transportation or to affect prices for the purpose of avoiding any of the provisions" of the act. Authority to limit or cease operations to be granted upon proper showing.

10. Declared unlawful for any two or more employes in industries named to conspire to quit employment "for the purpose of hindering, delaying, or suspending operation" or to intimidate others with intent to induce them to quit employment or with intent to prevent others from accepting employment.

11. The right of any individual to quit employment at any time is recognized.

12. Unlawful to discriminate against any employe because of testimony given or action taken before court. Unlawful for two or more to conspire to injure by boycott, picketing, advertising or otherwise because of any action taken before the court or because of any order by the court.

13. Willful violation of provisions of act or of order of court made misdemeanor, punishable by maximum fine of $1,000 or maximum term of one year, or both. In case of officer of corporation or officer of labor organization willful violation made a felony, punishable by maximum fine of $5,000 or maximum term of two years, or both.

14. Emergency power to court to take over and operate industries and utilities named when suspension or limitation of operation endangers public peace or threatens public health. Owners to receive fair return and employes fair wages during such operation.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of the census report.]

COMPANIES AND MILEAGE IN 1919.

State.	Comp's.	Miles.
Alabama	12	366
Arizona	4	54
Arkansas	10	131
California	36	3,424
Colorado	13	487
Connecticut	8	1,501
Delaware	2	153
District of Columbia	8	422
Florida	9	206
Georgia	12	491
Idaho	3	113
Illinois	56	3,724
Indiana	28	2,418
Iowa	23	887
Kansas	15	539
Kentucky	7	494
Louisiana	9	318
Maine	13	528
Maryland	12	693
Massachusettes	33	3,117
Michigan	20	1,762
Minnesota	13	732
Mississippi	10	117
Missouri	23	1,174
Montana	8	798
Nebraska	4	252
Nevada	2	11
New Hampshire	11	246
New Jersey	23	1,593
New Mexico	2	11
New York	86	6,039
North Carolina	11	314
North Dakota	4	27
Ohio	58	4,223
Oklahoma	16	331
Oregon	9	722
Pennsylvania	102	4,346
Rhode Island	4	437
South Carolina	4	146
South Dakota	3	26
Tennessee	11	467
Texas	25	989
Utah	5	448
Vermont	8	102
Virginia	12	443
Washington	18	1,084
West Virginia	18	660
Wisconsin	16	760
Wyoming	2	22
Total	841	48,326

OPERATING ACCOUNTS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (1917).

State.	Revenues.	Expenses.	*Income.
Alabama	$5,607,745	$3,263,733	$1,875,116
Arizona & N. Mex..	593,013	456,542	116,492
Arkansas	1,956,931	1,079,569	714,996
Calif.	33,982,748	25,582,252	6,327,682
Colorado .	5,779,776	3,404,817	1,842,111
Conn. & R. I. ..	18,266,740	14,187,238	2,765,802
Del., Md. & D. C....	21,289,850	12,496,579	7,097,720
Florida	1,968,990	1,155,091	716,382
Georgia .	10,146,512	5,487,899	3,949,844
Idaho & Wyo. ..	521,988	375,858	126,304
Illinois ..	66,513,834	38,748,349	22,512,740
Indiana .	19,529,011	12,717,072	5,944,800
Iowa	11,342,166	7,208,711	3,601,371
Kansas ..	4,117,811	2,690,260	1,148,123
Kentucky	6,319,418	3,789,486	2,012,417
Louisiana	6,118,826	3,855,597	1,702,144
Maine ...	4,781,221	3,120,221	1,462,476
Mass. ...	45,239,116	34,097,107	8,931,876
Michigan.	25,749,103	18,331,269	6,506,678
Minn....	$12,375,143	$7,905,772	$3,405,306
Miss. ...	1,201,042	890,006	251,533
Missouri	25,347,719	17,369,551	6,210,254
Montana	1,501,383	1,111,411	312,848
Nebraska.	4,493,267	2,913,696	1,204,422
Nevada & Utah ..	3,418,967	2,141,169	1,057,095
N. H....	1,250,769	999,087	184,278
N. Jersey	22,264,081	13,436,048	6,996,342
N. York.	40,380,644	83,360,232	47,306,442
N. C....	2,872,991	1,714,998	1,017,515
N. and S. Dakota	266,352	204,919	49,380
Ohio	57,809,157	40,163,453	14,020,277
Oklahoma	2,201,025	1,321,675	745,310
Oregon .	7,102,433	4,240,891	2,168,331
Penn. ...	71,554,787	43,522,241	24,776,311
S. C.....	3,766,633	2,286,500	1,293,078
Tennessee	7,518,664	4,594,774	2,330,377
Texas ...	12,771,220	7,670,696	4,352,285
Vermont	826,569	599,446	192,439
Virginia	10,093,287	5,415,049	4,195,786
Wash. ..	15,415,110	9,318,781	4,799,717
W. Va....	5,924,447	3,360,297	2,198,352
Wisconsin	9,270,639	5,774,296	2,868,997
Total	709,825,092	452,594,654	211,473,743

*Net revenue from operation less taxes.

TRAFFIC OF MAXIMUM DENSITY (1917).

City.	Miles track.	*Passengers.
New York—Surface	200 96	326,530,007
Elevated, subway.....	248 54	835,331,254
Chicago--Surface	982 67	692,815,889
Elevated	153 15	164,314,524
Philadelphia	610 83	590,743,555
Boston	452 49	381,017,338

*Revenue passengers only. Note—Figures for Philadelphia include 23 33 miles of elevated and subway track and those for Boston include 50.38 miles of elevated and subway track.

PASSENGERS CARRIED ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (1917).

State.	Passengers.
Alabama	84,962,155
Arizona	7,893,924
Arkansas	30,525,360
California	638,632,142
Colorado	102,882,744
Connecticut	249,452,728
Delaware	32,648,315
Dist. Columbia	165,445,889
Florida	38,625,356
Georgia	114,021,766
Idaho	3,560,462
Illinois	1,665,552,944
Indiana	231,290,386
Iowa	119,348,038
Kansas	46,212,673
Kentucky	141,218,932
Louisiana	134,017,669
Maine	61,789,846
Maryland	315,969,539
Massachusetts	1,219,706,121
Michigan	593,096,656
Minnesota	316,904,581
Mississippi	12,215,749
Missouri	660,703,957
Montana	25,948,387
Nebraska	95,782,721
Nevada	800,471
New Hampshire	26,341,020
New Jersey	555,286,203
New Mexico	1,594,543
New York	2,951,805,264
North Carolina	32,140,967
North Dakota	3,063,647
Ohio	1,034,245,928
Oklahoma	35,820,508

State.	Passengers.
Oregon	91,926,694
Pennsylvania	1,520,378,517
Rhode Island	128,220,984
South Carolina	28,408,318
South Dakota	2,105,626
Tennessee	122,655,470
Texas	184,912,268
Utah	47,671,180
Vermont	9,268,385
Virginia	135,411,909
Washington	186,361,737
West Virginia	80,920,697
Wisconsin	217,599,493
Wyoming	1,475,704
Total	14,506,914,573

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC LINES.

In 1917, 311 employes and 2,262 other persons were killed on the electric railways of the United States.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
Length on land—40.5 miles.
Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum 45 feet.
Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
Locks in pairs—12.
Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
Locks, usable width—110 feet.
Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
Gatun lake channel, depth—85 to 45 feet.
Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
Canal Zone area owned by United States—About 322 square miles.
French buildings acquired—2,150.
French buildings used—1,537.
Value of utilized French equipment—$1,000,000.
Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
Approximate cost of construction—$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

Governor—Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A.
Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Calhoun.
Chief Division of Police and Fire—Guy Johannes.
District Attorney—Albert C. Hindman.
Department Headquarters — Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
Engineer of Maintenance—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Morrow, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster—R. K. Morris.
Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
Chief Health Officer—Col. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A.
Chief Quarantine Officer—Dr. S. B. Grubbs, U. S. P. H. S.

Washington Office.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—A. L. Flint.
Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

Courts.

District Judge—John W. Hanan.
Clerks—E. L. Goolsley and W. B. Cheatham.

LABOR FORCE.

May 19, 1920, the actual working force on the canal was 21,744, of whom 17,131 were silver and 4,613 gold employes, the latter being almost exclusively white Americans.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
New French canal company formed October, 1894.
De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty (superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan. 20, 1902.
Canal property offered to the United States for $40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903; ratified by senate March 17, 1903; rejected by Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18, 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903; ratified by the United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
Papers transferring canal to the United States signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the senate April 15, 1904; passed by house April 21; approved April 26.
Canal property at Panama formally turned over to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
President outlines rules for the government of the Canal Zone and war department takes charge of the work on May 9, 1904.
Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
Republic of Panama paid $10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
First payment on $40,000,000 to French company made May 24, 1904.
Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned March 4, 1907.
John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
Gatun dam finished June 14, 1913.
Dry excavation completed Sept. 10, 1913.
First vessel lifted through Gatun locks Sept. 26, 1913.
Gamboa dike blown up Oct. 10, 1913.
First vessels pass through Miraflores locks Oct. 14, 1913.
Permanent organization of canal administration in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals first governor; existence of isthmian canal commission ended.
First freight barges go through canal from ocean to ocean May 14, 1914.
First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through canal Aug. 13, 1914.
Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to April, 1916.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Year.	Vessels.	Cargo tons.
1915	1,088	4,969,792
1916	787	3,140,046
1917	1,876	7,229,255
1918	2,130	7,562,123
1919	2,025	6,877,649
1920	2,478	9,374,499

Of the vessels making the transit of the canal in the fiscal year 1920, 1,180 were bound from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 1,298 from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenses.
1914-15	$4,358,002.37	$4,289,159.00
1916	2,558,542.38	6,999,750.15
1917	5,808,398.70	6,788,047.60
1918	6,601,275.92	5,903,719.69
1919	6,354,016.98	6,112,194.77
1920*	8,800,000.00	6,650,000.00

*Preliminary figures.

Note—To the beginning of the fiscal year 1921 the excess of expenses over revenues had made a deficit amounting to about $2,500,000.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square miles and on Jan. 1, 1920, had a total population of 17,964, of whom 7,697 were white. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. The road practically parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

FREIGHT BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Charges.
1910	62,363,218	$654,010,844	$38,710,904
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031
1916	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023
1917	89,813,898	1,196,922,183	89,277,226
1918	85,680,327	987,005,347	83,507,638
1919	68,235,554	914,513,944	58,478,567

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1918 amounted to $16,499,355. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 20,033,884, while that for 1918 was 9,251,601.

In 1918 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 2,522 as against 5,085 in 1913. The average time of vessels going through the canal is 16 hours.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
New Orleans Industrial (U. S.)‡	.....	6	30	150	20,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt. ‡To be completed in 1921.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION DECLARED LEGAL.

In a decision announced March 1, 1920, the United States Supreme court held by a vote of four to three that the United States Steel corporation was not an illegal combination under the terms of the Sherman antitrust law. The justices holding the majority opinion were Chief Justice White and Associate Justices McKenna, Holmes and Van Devanter, while those taking the minority view were Associate Justices Day, Pitney and Clarke. Associate Justices Brandeis and McReynolds did not take part in the decision on account of their connection with the movement to dissolve the steel combine before they were appointed to the Supreme court. The suit was instituted in 1911 during the administration of President Taft.

The majority opinion was based upon two main points:

1. That the size of a corporation is not in itself a violation of the antitrust laws.

2. That the Steel corporation has not exerted its great power to stifle competition, especially since the suit was instituted.

It was held that the dissolution decrees in the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases furnished no precedents in the steel litigation.

"In the tobacco case as in the Standard Oil case, the court had to deal with a persistent and systematic lawbreaker masquerading under legal form and which not only had to be stripped of its disguises but arrested in its illegality," the majority opinion said. "A decree of dissolution was the manifest instrumentality and inevitable.

"In conclusion, we are unable to see that the public interest will be served by yielding to the contention of the government respecting the dissolution of the company or the separation from it of some of its subsidiaries; and we do see in a contrary conclusion a risk of injury to the public interest including a material disturbance of and it may be serious detriment to the foreign trade. And in submission to the policy of the law and its fortifying prohibitions the public interest is of paramount regard."

The United States Steel corporation, in the opinion of the minority, violated the law in its formation and by its immediate practices. Its resources were such that it had within its control the domination of the trade and the ability to fix prices and restrain the free flow of commerce.

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Argentina	1918	$866,380,000	4 -6	$158,551,000	$166,014,000
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1918-19	1,583,308,000	3½-5½	182,336,000	508,778
Australia, states	1917-18	1,812,857,000	3 -5	264,705,000	269,477,000
New Zealand	1918-19	856,875,000	3 -4	108,778,000	90,875,000
Austria-Hungary	1914-15	1,040,338,000	3 -5	160,487,000	160,487,000
Austria	1917-18	15,807,071,000	3 -5½	986,735,000	4,838,058,000
Hungary	1917-18	8,138,848,000	3 -6	704,187,000	698,864,000
Belgium	1914	825,518,000	2½-3	155,812,000	155,704,000
Kongo, Belgian	1919	54,741,000	3 -4	13,420,000	13,359,000
Bolivia	1919	26,307,000	3 -8	14,829,000	14,829,000
Brazil	1919	1,145,380,000	4 -6	183,615,000	198,640,000
Bulgaria	1918	327,667,000	4½-6	92,852,000	92,527,000
Canada	1917-18	1,330,229,000	2½-5½	252,373,000	469,666,000
Central America—					
Costa Rica	1919	20,254,000	4 -5	4,274,000	4,125,000
Guatemala	1918	16,230,000	4 -8	2,795,000	1,956,000
Honduras	1918-19	131,771,000	5 -10	2,625,000	2,625,000
Nicaragua	1918-19	10,055,000	5 -6	2,993,000	2,121,000
Panama	1918	7,101,000	.....	3,147,000	3,443,000
Salvador	1918-19	11,098,000	2 -7	4,303,000	5,837,000
Chile	1917	228,377,000	4½-5	77,964,000	70,192,000
China	1919-20	1,066,649,000	4 -5	647,692,000	647,692,000
Colombia	1918-19	22,856,000	3 -6	17,179,000	16,649,000
Cuba	1918-19	65,923,000	4½-5	62,760,000	70,951,000
Denmark	1919-20	161,700,000	3 -5	53,421,000	38,953,000
Dominican Republic	1920	13,358,000	5	4,421,000	4,421,000
Ecuador	1919	25,756,000	4 -10	8,205,000	8,205,000
Egypt	1919-20	455,338,000	3 -4	134,944,000	142,606,000
Finland	1915	34,618,000	3 -4½	37,891,000	38,387,000
France	1919	46,025,508,000	2¼-5	1,962,926,000	9,212,852,000
Algeria	1918	34,787,000	3½	30,853,000	30,756,000
Tunis	1918	68,936,000	3 -3½	13,490,000	13,285,000
French Indo-China	1918	47,461,000	2½-3½	30,655,000	30,655,000
Fr. colonies, n.e.s	1917	59,533,000	3 -4	34,089,000	34,089,000
Germany	1917-18	37,149,896,000	3 -5	1,278,156,000	11,988,156,000
German states	1917-18	4,341,611,000	3 -4	1,792,633,000	1,789,703,000
German colonies	1913-14	32,410,000	.....	14,297,000	35,375,000
Greece	1918	469,362,000	2½-5	55,569,000	147,239,000
Haiti	1914-15	30,373,000	2½-5	5,724,000	6,164,000
India, British	1918-19	1,546,237,000	3 -5	531,375,000	507,151,000
Italy	1918-19	13,415,932,000	3 -6	1,833,500,000	6,492,735,000
Japan	1918-19	1,244,375,000	4 -5	410,006,000	410,006,000
Formosa	1918-19	.....	.....	27,520,000	27,520,000
Chosen	1918-19	46,652,000	5 -6½	32,122,000	32,122,000
Liberia	1917-18	2,132,000	5	273,000	256,000
Luxemburg	1917-18	8,831,000	3½	3,606,000	6,971,000
Mexico	1914-15	377,333,000	2 -5	72,687,000	75,798,000
Montenegro	1914	1,218,000	5	1,900,000	2,455,000
Netherlands	1919	981,349,000	2½-5	123,628,000	176,161,000
Dutch East Indies	1919	91,871,000	3 -5	160,478,000	202,463,000
Dutch West Indies	1919	.....	.....	1,690,000	2,587,000
Norway	1918-19	197,409,000	3 -6	167,471,000	167,471,000
Paraguay	1919	13,515,000	3 -7	5,382,000	5,214,000
Peru	1919	34,015,000	1 -6	19,335,000	13,080,000
Portugal	1918-19	1,289,646,000	3 -5	88,549,000	92,243,000
Colonies	1917-18	.....	.....	30,605,000	33,810,000
Roumania	1916-17	355,194,000	4 -5	124,624,000	124,624,000
Russia	1915	22,774,330,000	3 -6	1,482,376,000	6,034,255,000
Serbia	1914	126,232,000	2 -5	41,364,000	41,364,000
Siam	1918-19	32,616,000	4½	27,374,000	27,374,000
Spain	1919-20	1,985,774,000	4 -5	318,218,000	398,558,000
Sweden	1919	249,298,000	3 -5	166,614,000	166,614,000
Switzerland	1920	205,439,000	3½-5	54,310,000	65,552,000
Turkey	1916-17	2,000,458,000	3½-5	97,663,000	272,973,000
Union of South Africa	1918-19	780,766,000	3 -5	93,709,000	96,643,000
United kingdom	1919-20	39,314,994,000	2½-6	5,687,235,000	7,992,229,000
Br. colonies, n.e.s	1917-18	320,800,000	3 -4	215,002,000	181,637,000
United States	1918-19	25,672,400,000	2 -4¾	4,647,604,000	15,365,363,000
Philippine islands	1918	20,470,000	4	34,345,000	28,748,000
Uruguay	1918-19	164,308,000	3½-5	30,453,000	30,525,000
Venezuela	1918-19	28,983,000	3	8,630,000	8,630,000
Total	.....	241,704,045,000	.....	24,249,928,000	71,106,847,000

PER CAPITA.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Interest.
Argentina	$58.32	$93.36	$19.14	$20.04	$104.58	$6.48
Commonwealth of Australia	59.26	69.56	36.60	102.14	317.87	13.96

Country	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Interest.
New Zealand	$101.24	$116.32	$93.77	$78 34	$738.69	$25.54
Austria-Hungary	17 06	5 87	3.06	3.06	19.87	.92
Austria	.....	.....	31 87	156 28	510.60	20.10
Hungary	.....	.....	32 89	32.64	380.14	16.23
Belgium	127 68	57.69	20.35	20 33	260 56	5 48
Kongo, Belgian	70	.77	.90	.89	3.65	.18
Bolivia	4.51	20.44	5.13	5 13	9.10	.67
Brazil	9.35	10 83	6.68	7 23	41 69	1.46
Bulgaria	7 45	5 47	16.83	16.77	59.38	4.48
Canada	109 61	144 43	30.18	56.17	159.10	6 97
Central American states—Costa Rica.	8 21	20.44	9.39	9.07	44 51	3.14
Guatemala	4 03	5 01	1.32	.92	7.66	.14
Honduras	11 20	9 53	4.67	4 67	234.47	.20
Nicaragua	7.41	9 69	3.74	2 65	12.57	.59
Panama	17 38	6 44	7.00	7.65	15.78	.....
Salvador	4 64	9 37	3.34	4 53	8.62	.46
Chile	37 26	71.97	20.15	18 14	59.01	3.04
China	2.12	1 78	1.99	1.99	3.28	.66
Colombia	5.27	5 63	3.13	3.04	4 18	.69
Cuba	112 11	154 98	23.88	27 00	25 08	2 30
Denmark	98 04	88 18	18.16	13.24	54.98	2.44
Dominican Republic	27 22	30.64	6.10	6 10	18.43	2.26
Ecuador	5 10	8 17	4.10	4 10	12.88	.92
Egypt	20 42	18 59	10.62	11.22	35.83	1.79
Sudan	4.41	5 63	11.14	.....	.....	.....
France	144 77	42 36	49.44	232.06	1,159 33	45.63
Algeria	12 95	16 40	5.55	5 53	6 25	.73
Tunis	20 50	12.80	6.91	6.80	35.30	164
French Indo-China	2 67	3 24	1.80	1 80	2.79	.13
French colonies, n.e.s.	2.87	2.53	1.35	1.35	2.36	.09
German empire	.....	.....	17.37	176.70	547.32	20.73
German customs union	37 06	35.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
German states	.....	.....	26 44	26.39	64 02	3.24
German colonies	2 60	2.20	1 09	2.70	2 48	.19
Greece	6 96	4.76	11.23	29 75	94 82	2.48
Haiti	4 37	6 90	2 29	2 47	12.15	1.61
India, British	1 74	2.46	1.68	1 61	4.91	.16
Italy	74.12	13 05	49.94	176 83	365 39	12 53
Eritrea	10 13	6 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libia	12.97	1 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (including Pescadores)	12.45	16 58	7 07	7.07	21.46	1.20
Formosa	13.98	18 66	7 42	7.42	.....	.....
Chosen	6 64	4.52	1 89	1 89	2.74	.22
Liberia	.94	.74	.19	17	1.42	.05
Mexico	5.73	12 79	4.69	4.89	24.34	1.00
Montenegro	3 79	1 11	4.35	5 62	2.79	.14
Morocco	7 44	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	64 08	50.06	18.38	26 19	145.93	2 91
Dutch East Indies	3 96	6 61	3.35	4.22	1.92	.06
Dutch possessions in America	35.13	27.48	10 18	15.58	.....	.....
Norway	169.16	80 24	63.63	63 63	75.00	2.90
Paraguay	4 52	4 69	5.38	5.21	13.52	.86
Persia	7 42	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	8 14	16.76	3 33	2 26	5 86	.09
Portugal (inc. Madeira and Azores)	13 80	6.10	14.86	15.48	216.46	5.73
Portuguese colonies	6 86	5 99	3.30	3 65	.....	.....
Roumania	12.96	11 62	16 60	16 60	47 31	2.34
Russia	3.22	1 14	8.14	33.12	125.01	2.04
Finland	56 29	29 11	11 48	11.63	10 49	.47
Serbia	4.43	3.52	8.95	8 95	27 31	1.92
Siam	4 14	6.77	3 10	3.10	3 70	1 60
Spain	8.01	14 31	15.27	19 12	95 27	4 95
Sweden	35.05	62 35	28 72	28 72	42.97	3.18
Switzerland	117 91	117 97	13 79	16.65	52 18	4.43
Turkey	9 07	4.98	4.59	12 83	94 03	4.28
Union of South Africa	33 56	20 47	13.64	14.06	113 61	4 74
United kingdom	172.31	84 30	123 40	173 41	853.02	33.26
British colonies, n.e.s.	12.09	12 51	4.62	3.90	6.90	.25
United States	36.51	71 57	42 92	141 89	237.07	9.72
Philippine Islands	11 84	13.49	3.77	3.16	2 25	.12
Porto Rico	57 89	70.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	48 92	67 99	21 64	21.70	116 78	5.91
Venezuela	5.42	6.96	3.03	3 03	10.19	.59

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral	383	Florence cathedral	387	St. Paul's, London	404
Bunker Hill monument	221	Fribourg cathedral	386	St. Peter's, Rome	433
Capitol, Washington	288	Milan cathedral	360	Strassburg cathedral	465
City hall, Philadelphia	535	Pyramid, Great	451	St. Stephen's, Vienna	470
Cologne cathedral	512	Rouen cathedral	464	Washington monument	556
Eiffel tower	984				

NATIONAL POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Post-offices. No.	Postal routes. Miles.	Service performed. Miles.	Value money orders Domestic.	and postal sent Foreign.
Argentina	1918	3,509	51,567	25,985,745	$27,506,715	$217,611
Australia	1918	8,565	147,427	42,885,944	71,365,427	4,312,989
New Zealand	1919	2,344	.....	.....	13,723,251	2,607,624
Austria	1914	10,826	111,221	63,005,378	362,425,277	73,068,222
Hungary	1914	6,610	50,921	57,768,029	263,780,905	57,834,624
Belgium	1914	1,708	5,828	74,307,186	98,924,457	12,333,540
Kongo	1918	51	28,464	1,669,625	2,094,692	256,885
Bolivia	1917	413	13,867	619,314	602,914	.....
Brazil	1917	3,636	99,845	.....	13,043,364	1,193,782
Bulgaria	1916	504	20,049	7,904,909	7,700,072	2,342,889
Canada	1917	13,057	33,363	62,785,323	86,548,533	18,688,289
Costa Rica	1915	208	.....	.....	188,397	3,722
Guatemala	1915	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	1917	280	599	68,566	1,085	.....
Nicaragua	1913	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	1916	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	1915	117	1,848	36,601	.....	3,630
Chile	1918	942	32,942	8,861,979	6,521,748	277,713
China	1920	13,033	156,803	80,819,617	7,703,397	.....
Colombia	1918	843	.....	.....	578,838	.....
Cuba	1916	658	5,324	2,545,828	.....	.....
Denmark	1917	1,734	7,125	9,519,956	100,917,316	2,439,026
Dominican Republic	1916	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	1917	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1916	2,120	7,297	6,455,581	26,173,567	1,829,330
Finland	1916	2,445	.....	.....	20,363,655	4,286,393
France	1914	15,769	81,792	166,598,520	753,037,672	20,645,171
Algeria	1914	688	9,083	7,844,623	104,136,982	628,610
Tunis	1918	476	5,743	3,265,685	6,712,873	5,756,432
Indo-China	1918	339	21,197	7,927,906	9,766,266	684,774
Colonies n. e. s.	1918	496	44,429	4,867,517	12,542,146	4,639,594
German empire	1914	51,573	91,276	.....	2,044,009,394	57,694,974
Colonies	1914	220	.....	.....	26,299,086	.....
Greece	1913	1,342	.....	.....	3,236,816	453,198
Haiti	1915	88	.....	107,079	.....	.....
India, British	1917	20,030	157,657	434,023,374	174,940,133	3,714,375
Italy	1917	6,367	50,649	88,804,631	1,238,683,414	1,156,919
Japan	1918	8,302	49,092	.....	154,688,697	24,155,178
Formosa	1918	165	8,668	.....	7,695,092	3,082
Chosen	1919	542	19,591	8,800,289	28,170,790	45,023
Luxemburg	1914	139	662	621,717	5,249,237	6,908,457
Mexico	1914	2,911	51,679	23,121,371	24,218,667	4,558,442
Montenegro	1914	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1918	1,632	10,116	19,604,788	64,836,976	2,273,787
East Indies	1917	496	67,320	10,252,403	16,686,618	1,596,342
Poss. in America	1915	17	.....	.....	170,190	387,806
Norway	1916	3,758	52,136	17,001,683	35,666,318	2,726,351
Paraguay	1915	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	1913	205	10,634	3,390,285	.....	1,270
Peru	1916	684	17,984	2,045,692	181,338	5,318
Portugal	1913	6,155	24 539	15,394,571	14,651,201	621,064
Colonies	1913	439	61,933	3,197,169	928,925	756,843
Roumania	1914	3,107	68,093	21,067,139	15,661,803	3,532,869
Russia	1916	19,104	229,378	101,805,947	1,615,664,531	7,417,091
Serbia	1914	1,556	2,121	869,707	7,080,257	647,989
Siam	1917	285	4,954	474,088	531,817	49,299
Spain	1917	6,952	59,179	.....	26,632,347	.....
Sweden	1917	4,300	73,502	31,302,065	148,339,897	2,962,446
Switzerland	1917	4,375	8,603	19,072,794	270,145,240	12,400,852
Turkey	1916	1,358	24,145	7,236,293	34,144,740	211,243
Union of South Africa	1918	2,604	8,621	13,734,812	19,661,935	3,682,899
United kingdom	1916	24,509	.....	.....	421,553,365	14,548,655
Colonies	1914	2,761	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	1916	52,993	465,371	624,731,638	1,109,612,851	39,766,077
Philippines	1916	589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1916	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	1917	995	24,448	3,056,360	7,339,208	194,451
Venezuela	1918	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		323,783	2,578,995	2,084,791,870	9,601,263,998	433,214,566

NATIONAL RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Miles.†	Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Miles.†
Argentina	1918	21,880	164,461	Belgium	1914	5,451	28,014
Australia	1918	25 308	133.491	Kongo	1918	1.081	1.839
New Zealand	1919	2,983	50.291	Bolivia	1917	1.354	5,562
Austria	1914	15.739	168,059	Brazil	1917	17.477	73,124
Hungary	1914	13,589	99,862	Bulgaria	1916	1,824	11,653

Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Miles.†
Canada	1917	38,604	229,598
Costa Rica	1915	438	1,521
Guatemala	1915	613	4,045
Honduras	1917	360	4,281
Nicaragua	1913	200	3,637
Panama	1916	301	3,618
Salvador	1915	267	2,412
Chile	1918	5,611	32,942
China	1920	6,836	56,280
Colombia	1918	740	11,721
Cuba	1916	2,359	6,184
Denmark	1918	2,645	8,442
Dominican Republic	1916	408	1,071
Ecuador	1917	365	4,370
Egypt	1916	4,416	27,529
Finland	1916	2,527	.....
France	1914	31,958	452,192
Algeria	1914	2,792	25,343
Tunis	1918	1,232	5,596
Indo-China	1918	1,282	19,746
Colonies	1918	2,485	25,622
German empire	1914	39,600	475,551
Colonies	1914	2,866	8,791
Greece	1913	1,396	10,253
Haiti	1915	140	124
India, British	1918	36,333	357,472
Italy	1918	11,891	227,165
Japan	1918	7,834	119,138
Formosa	1918	332	3,736
Chosen	1918	1,102	15,533
Luxemburg	1914	326	1,553
Mexico	1914	15,840	58,727
Montenegro	1914	11	528
Netherlands	1918	2,113	27,073
East Indies	1917	1,730	22,361
Poss. in America	1915	117	.....
Norway	1918	2,010	15,151
Paraguay	1915	255	2,485
Persia	1913	34	10,754
Peru	1916	1,724	78,510
Portugal	1913	1,854	12,540
Colonies	1913	1,069	12,948
Roumania	1914	2,382	16,039
Russia	1916	48,956	537,208
Serbia	1914	977	6,421
Siam	1917	1,227	6,204
Spain	1917	9,306	67,142
Sweden	1917	9,303	40,912
Switzerland	1917	3,660	23,108
Turkey	1916	3,842	44,206
Union of So. Africa	1918	10,021	53,785
United kingdom	1916	23,709	264,480
Colonies	1914	8,128	45,952
United States	1916	266,381	1,354,885
Philippines	1916	757	6,218
Porto Rico	1916	340	1,545
Uruguay	1917	1,654	5,344
Venezuela	1918	535	5,814
Total		732,880	5,603,632

*Miles of line. †Miles of wire.

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee Imports. Pounds.	Coffee Imports. Value.	Coffee *Price. Cents.	Coffee †Per cap. Pounds.	Tea Imports. Pounds.	Tea Imports. Value.	Tea *Price. Cents.	Tea †Per cap. Pounds.
1830	51,488,248	$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	$2,425,018	23.3	.53
1840	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.05
1910	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1911	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.04
1912	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	94,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	.95
1914	1,006,362,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16 735,302	18.4	.90
1915	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52	96,987,942	17,512,619	18.1	.91
1916	1,203,840,591	115,905,134	9.6	10.97	109,865,935	20,599,857	18.7	1.07
1917	1,322,058,526	133,513,226	10.1	12.22	103,364,410	19,265,264	18.6	.98
1918	1,145,955,957	103,355,279	9.0	10.29	151,314,932	30,889,030	20.4	1.38
1919	1,051,839,910	144,069,369	13.7	8.09	108,172,102	24,390,722	22.5	1.00

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILROADS.

[From reports of interstate commerce commission.]

Year ended June 30.	Employes. Killed.	Employes. Injured.	Passengers. Killed.	Passengers. Injured.	Other persons. Killed.	Other persons. Injured.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injured.
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626
1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	5,976	11,385	9,682	119,507
1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	6,438	10,687	10,396	150,159
1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538
1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	6,846	12,352	10,964	200,308
1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	6,778	12,329	10,302	192,662
1915	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	6,247	11,838	8,621	162,040
1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	6,394	11,333	9,364	180,375
1916*	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722
1917*	3,199	174,247	343	8,374	6,545	12,184	10,087	194,305
1918*	3,419	156,013	519	8,082	5,348	10,480	9,286	174,575

*Year ended Dec. 31.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17, 1787.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Sec. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. 1. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it,

with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish postoffices and postroads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and all other needful buildings; and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective

states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [The foregoing provisions were changed by the 12th amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Sec. II. 1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress of this union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constituion between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to article V. of the original constitution. The dates given are those showing when each amendment went into effect or was proclaimed.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in wartime but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are preserved to the states respectively or to the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (Jan. 8, 1798.)

XII. Section 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, for president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose a vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States. (Sept. 28, 1804.)

XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Dec. 18, 1865.)

XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. (July 28, 1868.)

XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (March 30, 1870.)

XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII. Section 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution. (May 31, 1913.)

XVIII. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress. (Jan. 16, 1919.)

XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Aug. 26, 1920.)

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have

petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the congress

JOHN HANCOCK, President

Attested, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett.
William Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay:
Samuel Adams.
John Adams.
Robert Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:
Stephen Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
William Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

New York:
William Floyd.
Philip Livingston.
Francis Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton.
John Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abraham Clark.

Delaware:
Cæsar Rodney.
George Read.
Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris.
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin.
John Morton
George Clymer.
James Smith.
George Taylor.
James Wilson.
George Ross.

Maryland:
Samuel Chase.
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia:
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison.
Thomas Nelson Jr
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina:
William Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Heyward Jr.
Thomas Lynch Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
George Walton.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

By administrations and years from Sept. 2, 1789:

Washington.	
From Sept. 2, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.	$3,797,436
1792...	9,141,569
1793...	7,529,575
1794...	9,302,124
1795...	10,435,069
1796...	8,367,776
John Adams	
1797...	8,626,012
1798...	8,613,517
1799...	11,077,043
1800...	11,989,739
Jefferson	
1801...	12,273,376
1802...	13,276,084
1803...	11,258,983
1804...	12,624,646
1805...	13,727,124
1806...	15,070,093
1807...	11,292,292
1808...	16,764,584
Madison	
1809...	13,867,226
1810...	13,319,986
1811...	13,601,808
1812...	22,279,121
1813...	39,190,520
1814...	38,028,230
1815...	39,582,493
1816...	48,244,495
Monroe	
1817...	40,877,646
1818...	35,104,875
1819...	24,004,199
1820...	21,763,024
1821...	19,090,572
1822...	17,676,592
1823...	15,314,171
1824...	31,898,538
John Q. Adams.	
1825...	$23,585,804
1826...	24,103,398
1827...	22,656,764
1828...	25,459,479
Jackson.	
1829...	25,044,358
1830...	24,585,281
1831...	30,038,446
1832...	34,356,698
1833...	24,257,298
1834...	24,601,982
1835...	17,573,141
1836...	30,868,164
Van Buren.	
1837...	33,830,097
1838...	39,455,438
1839...	37,614,936
1840...	26,643,656
Harrison and Tyler.	
1841...	32,025,070
1842...	32,936,876
1843...	12,118,105
1844...	33,642,010
Polk.	
1845...	29,968,206
1846...	28,031,114
1847...	59,451,177
1848...	58,241,167
Taylor and Fillmore.	
1849...	57,631,667
1850...	43,002,168
1851...	48,005,878
1852...	46,712,608
Pierce.	
1853...	54,577,061
1854...	75,354,630
1855...	66,164,775
1856...	72,726,341
Buchanan.	
1857...	$70,822,724
1858...	82,062,186
1859...	83,751,511
1860...	77,462,102
Lincoln.	
1861...	84,578,834
1862...	570,841,700
1863...	895,796,630
1864...	865,234,087
Lincoln and Johnson.	
1865...	1,897,674,224
1866...	1,141,072,666
1867...	346,729,129
1868...	377,340,284
Grant.	
1869...	321,490,597
1870...	703,155,391
1871...	692,238,332
1872...	682,360,760
1873...	524,044,597
1874...	408,358,615
1875...	377,716,938
1876...	365,344,356
Hayes.	
1877...	338,458,987
1878...	339,465,202
1879...	405,725,732
1880...	397,148,016
Garfield and Arthur.	
1881...	384,752,946
1882...	369,540,668
1883...	367,851,213
1884...	345,929,182
Cleveland	
1885...	361,659,426
1886...	344,068,029
1887...	368,679,951
1888...	360,837,281
Harrison	
1889...	$385,315,219
1890...	400,095,319
1891...	465,979,339
1892...	445,382,293
Cleveland	
1893...	492,324,027
1894...	480,360,798
1895...	474,352,879
1896...	478,497,145
McKinley.	
1897...	497,642,512
1898...	578,984,163
1899...	746,601,266
1900...	635,614,393
McKinley & Roosevelt.	
1901...	657,865,253
1902...	625,084,600
1903...	673,429,859
1904...	739,246,428
Roosevelt.	
1905...	755,350,207
1906...	752,163,780
1907...	766,424,575
1908...	850,880,415
Taft	
1909.	905,132,383
1910...	911,025,594
1911...	913,098,258
1912...	925,695,713
Wilson.	
1913...	967,737,255
1914...	1,006,662,216
1915...	1,052,848,682
1916...	1,072,894,093
1917...	3,046,183,746
1918...	21,813,356,508
1919...	18,514,000,000
1920, estim't'd	11,476,627,219

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Following are the closing paragraphs of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States Sept. 17, 1796, on his approaching retirement from the presidency. They relate more particularly to international relations:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

"Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

"So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

"As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of

things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

"How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

"In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

"After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

"The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

"The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

"The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes."

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

Address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

NEW ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL CANAL.

Work has been in progress since June 6, 1918, on a ship canal between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, which, when completed, will permit ocean steamships of 10,000 tons to reach the city without having to make the hundred-mile trip through the Eads jetties and up the Mississippi river. By the new route the distance from the Gulf of Mexico is about sixty miles, so that forty miles of steaming will be saved. Many manufacturing plants are to be located on the banks of the canal, and for that reason the waterway has become known as the New Orleans industrial canal. Lines of the Public Belt railway run along both sides of the canal. This when finished will have a width of 330 feet at the top and 150 feet at the bottom and a depth of thirty feet. There is one lock with inside dimensions of seventy-five feet in width, 600 feet in length and thirty feet minimum depth.

The total cost of the canal will be about $20,000,000. The year 1921 is expected to see its opening to industrial traffic.

EDITH CAVELL'S BETRAYER SENTENCED.

Georges Gaston Quien, who was sentenced to death in September, 1919, for the betrayal of the English nurse, Edith Cavell, to the Germans, was given a new trial by the Court of Appeals in October of the same year. On the second trial the charge of betrayal of the nurse was changed to having communication with the enemy, and on this charge he was found guilty, On Jan. 30, 1920, he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The World War.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris peace conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
German peace treaty signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10, 1919.
Bulgarian peace treaty signed—Nov. 27, 1919.
Hungarian peace treaty signed—June 4, 1920.
Turkish peace treaty signed—Aug. 9, 1920.
Nations involved—27.
Killed to Nov. 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, TURKEY, BULGARIA — vs. —
UNITED STATES
GREAT BRITAIN
CANADA
INDIA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH AFRICA
FRANCE
RUSSIA
BELGIUM
SERBIA
MONTENEGRO
JAPAN
ITALY
ROUMANIA
PORTUGAL
CUBA
PANAMA
GREECE
LIBERIA
CHINA
SAN MARINO
SIAM
BRAZIL
GUATEMALA
COSTA RICA
NICARAGUA
HAITI

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Roumania, Sept. 1, 1916.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba against Austria, Dec. 16, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 12, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, Aug. 28, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 23, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
Haiti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Nicaragua against Austria, May 6, 1918.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 7, 1918.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against allies, Nov. 11, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Austria with Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria with Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria with Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria with United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Bolivia with Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil with Germany, April 11, 1917.
China with Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica with Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador with Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt with Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France with Austria, Aug. 11, 1914.
France with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Germany with Italy, May 23, 1918.
Great Britain with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Greece with Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece with Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala with Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti with Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras with Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan with Austria, Aug. 25, 1914.
Liberia with Germany, May 8, 1917.
Nicaragua with Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru with Germany, Oct. 5, 1917.
Roumania with Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1916.
Russia with Bulgaria, Oct. 5, 1915.
Russia with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Turkey with United States, April 20, 1917.
United States with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
Uruguay with Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

SURRENDER DATES.

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

NAMES AND DATES OF PEACE TREATIES.

With Germany—Treaty of Versailles; June 28, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; Sept. 10, 1919.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; Nov. 27, 1919.
With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; Aug. 10, 1920.

AMERICAN EFFORT IN WORLD WAR.

[From report published in May, 1919, by Col. Leonard E. Ayres of the general staff, U. S. A.]

SUMMARY.

Total armed forces	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training school	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Totals deaths in the army	112,422

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY STATES.

State	Men.	State.	Men.
New York	367,864	Maryland	47,054
Pennsylvania	297,891	Washington	45,154
Illinois	251,074	Montana	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Massachusetts	132,610	S. Dakota	29,686
Missouri	128,544	N. Dakota	25,803
California	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
New Jersey	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minnesota	99,116	Rhode Island	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	Dist. of Col.	15,930
Georgia	85,506	New Hamp.	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	New Mexico	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyoming	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,062	Delaware	7,484
N. Carolina	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
W. Virginia	55,777	Not allocated	1,318
Mississippi	54,295	Philippines	255
S. Carolina	53,482		
Connecticut	50,069	Total	3,757,624
Nebraska	47,805		

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

Duration of the War.

Allied and associated nations.	War declared by central powers.	War declared against central powers.	Duration of war. Years	Months	Days.
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
5. Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania†	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1	..	16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918	..	6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918	..	6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918	..	3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918	..	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918. †Treaty March 6, 1918.

AMERICAN WAR FACTS IN BRIEF.

Forces Raised.

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the northern states in the civil war, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 in France. The United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

Of every 100 men who served, ten were national guardsmen, thirteen were regulars and seventy-seven were in the national army (or would have been if the services had not been consolidated).

Of the 54,000,000 males in the population 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in the service.

In the physical examinations the states of the middle west made the best showing, country boys did better than city boys, whites better than colored and the native born better than the foreign born.

In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the civil war and at one-twentieth the recruiting cost.

There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' camps and two came directly from civil life.

Training.

The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training here, two months overseas before entering the line and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions, which are the typical training units, and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers and noncommissioned officers who rendered most important aid as instructors in the training camps.

Troop Transportation.

During our nineteen months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first thirteen months and a million and a half in the last six months.

The highest troop carrying records were those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and May, 1919, when 330,000 were brought home to America.

Most of the troops who sailed for Europe left from New York. Half of them landed in England and half in France.

Among every 100 Americans who went over, forty-nine went in British ships, forty-five in American ships, three in Italian, two in French and one in Russian shipping under English control.

Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every seventy days and our troopships one complete trip every thirty-five days.

The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,600,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

Food and Clothing.

The problems of feeding and clothing the army were difficult because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

Requirements for some kinds of clothing for the army were more than twice as great as the prewar total American production of the same articles.

To secure the articles needed for the army the government had to commandeer all the wool and some other staple articles in the United States and control production through all its stages.

The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of an organization called the service of supply, to which one-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned.

American engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard gauge track and 538 miles of narrow gauge track.

The signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama canal and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

The army in France always had enough food and clothing.

Rifles and Ammunition.

When war was declared the army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Enfield rifle designed and put into production.

The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, put into quantity production and used in large numbers in the final battles in France.

American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas.

Artillery Production.

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000 as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

So far as the allies were concerned the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined.

At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for seventy-five days, by British artillery for five days and by French for one and one-half days. Of the remaining eighteen and one-half days that they were in line without artillery, eighteen days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half of one day in each hundred was in active sectors.

In round numbers we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which more than 100 were made in America.

Aviation.

On the declaration of war the United States had fifty-five training airplanes, of which fifty-one were classified as obsolete and the other four as obsolescent.

When we entered the war the allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the end of hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from the elementary course and 4,028 from the advanced

course. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the air service, officers, students and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the beginning of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

There were produced in the United States to Nov. 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

The production of the twelve cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the armistice 13,574 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces and 1,025 delivered to the allies.

The first flyers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the Lafayette squadron, who were transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April to forty-five in November, 1918. On Nov. 11 the forty-five squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

Of the 2,698 planes sent to the zone of advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses were only 357.

Meuse-Argonne.

Days of battle	47
American troops engaged	1,200,000
Guns employed in attack	2,417
Rounds artillery ammunition used	4,214,000
Airplanes used	840
Tons explosives dropped on enemy	100
Tanks used	324
Miles advanced, maximum	34
Square kilometers of land taken	1,550
Villages and towns liberated	150
Prisoners captured	16,059
Artillery pieces captured	468
Machine guns captured	2,864
Trench mortars captured	177
American casualties	120,000

Men in Battle.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven were organized from the national guard and eleven were made up of national army troops.

American divisions were in battle 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On April 1 the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Owing to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged and the artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

Casualties.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times and the British 18 times as large.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy and the rest in the army and the marines attached to it.

In the American army the casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in any other service and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces in Europe battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

In this war the death rate from disease was lower and the death rate from battle was higher than in any previous American war.

Inoculation, clean camps and safe drinking water practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers in the army as a whole than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

Of each 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the army and only 4 afterward.

During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American expeditionary forces were in excess of the needs.

Financial Cost.

The war cost the United States considerably more than $1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

The direct cost was about $22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.

Our expenditure in this war was sufficient to have carried on the revolutionary war continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

In addition to this huge expenditure nearly $10,000,000,000 was loaned by the United States to the allies.

The army expenditures have been over $14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.

During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of $2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than $22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months of the period from April, 1917, to April 1919, the daily average was over $44,000,000.

Although the army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

The pay of the army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

The total war costs of all nations were about $186,000,000,000, of which the allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain and France, in that order. After them come the United States and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allies' side.

FINAL REPORT OF GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

General headquarters American expeditionary forces, Sept. 1, 1919.

To the Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my final report as commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in Europe.

PART I.—PERIOD OF ORGANIZATION.

1. I assumed the duties of this office on May 26, 1917, and, accompanied by a small staff, departed for Europe on board the S. S Baltic May 28. We arrived at London on June 9 and, after spending some days in consultation with the British authorities, reached Paris on June 13.

2. Following the rather earnest appeals of the allies for American troops, it was decided to send to France, at once, one complete division and nine newly organized regiments of engineers. The division was formed of regular regiments, necessary transfers of officers and men were made, and recruits were assigned to increase these units to the required strength.

The offer by the navy department of one regiment of marines to be reorganized as infantry was accepted by the secretary of war, and it became temporarily a part of the 1st division.

Prior to our entrance into the war, the regiments of our small army were very much scattered, and we had no organized units, even approximating a division, that could be sent overseas prepared to take the field. To meet the new conditions of warfare an entirely new organization was adopted in which our infantry divisions were to consist of four regiments of infantry of about treble their original size, three regiments of artillery, fourteen machine-gun companies, one engineer regiment, one signal battalion, one troop of cavalry, and other auxiliary units, making a total strength of about 28,000 men.

Military Situation.

3. In order that the reasons for many important decisions reached in the early history of the American expeditionary forces may be more clearly understood and the true value of the American effort more fully appreciated, it is desirable to have in mind the main events leading up to the time of our entry into the war.

1914.

4. Although the German drive of 1914 had failed in its immediate purpose, yet her armies had made very important gains, German forces were in complete possession of Belgium and occupied rich industrial regions of northern France, embracing one-fourteenth of her population and about three-fourths of her coal and iron. The German armies held a strongly fortified line 468 miles in length, stretching from the Swiss border to Nieuport on the English channel; her troops were within 48 miles of Paris and the initiative remained in German hands.

In the east the rapidity of the Russian mobilization forced Germany, even before the battle of the Marne, to send troops to that frontier, but the close of 1914 found the Russian armies ejected from East Prussia and driven back on Warsaw.

The entry of Turkey into the war, because of the moral effect upon the Moslem world and the immediate constant threat created against allied communications with the far east, led to an effort by the allies in the direction of the Dardanelles.

1915.

5. Italy joined the allies in May and gave their cause new strength, but the effect was more or less offset when Bulgaria entered on the side of the central powers.

The threatening situation on the Russian front and in the Balkans was still such that Germany was compelled to exert an immediate offensive effort in those directions and to maintain only a defensive attitude on the western front. German arms achieved a striking series of successes in the vicinity of the Mazurian lakes and in Galicia, capturing Warsaw, Brest-Litovsk, and Vilna. The central powers overran Serbia and Montenegro. Meanwhile, the Italian armies forced Austria to use approximately one-half of her strength against them.

In the west the French and British launched offensives which cost the German armies considerable loss; but the objectives were limited and the effect was local.

The Dardanelles expedition, having failed in its mission, was withdrawn in January, 1916. In Mesopotamia the allied operations had not been successful. Although the British fleet had established its superiority on the sea, yet the German submarine blockade had developed into a serious menace to allied shipping.

1916.

6. Germany no doubt believed that her advantage on the eastern front at the close of 1915 again warranted an offensive in the west, and her attack against Verdun was accordingly launched in the spring of 1916. But Russia was not yet beaten and early in June, aided at the same time by the threat of an Italian offensive in the west, she began the great drive in Galicia that proved so disastrous to Austria.

Roumania, having entered on the side of the allies, undertook a promising offensive against Austria. The British and French armies attacked along the Somme. Germany quickly returned to the defensive in the west, and in September initiated a campaign in the east which, before the close of 1916, proved unfortunate for Russia as well as Roumania.

Spring of 1917.

7. Retaining on the eastern front the forces considered sufficient for the final conquest of Russia, Germany prepared to aid Austria in an offensive against Italy. Meanwhile, the Russian revolution was well under way and, by the midsummer of 1917, the final collapse of that government was almost certain.

The relatively low strength of the German forces on the western front led the allies with much confidence to attempt a decision on this front; but the losses were very heavy and the effort signally failed. The failure caused a serious reaction especially on French morale, both in the army and throughout the country, and attempts to carry out extensive or combined operations were indefinitely suspended.

In the five months ending June 30, German submarines had accomplished the destruction of more than three and one-quarter million tons of allied shipping. During three years Germany had seen practically all her offensives except Verdun crowned with success. Her battle lines were held on foreign soil and she had withstood every allied attack since the Marne. The German general staff could now foresee the complete elimination of Russia, the possibility of defeating Italy before the end of the year and, finally, the campaign of 1918 against the French and British on the western front which might terminate the war.

It cannot be said that German hopes of final victory were extravagant, either as viewed at that time or as viewed in the light of history. Financial problems of the allies were difficult, supplies were becoming exhausted and their armies had suffered tremendous losses. Dis-

couragement existed not only among the civil population but throughout the armies as well. Such was the allied morale that, although their superiority on the western front during the last half of 1916 and during 1917 amounted to 20 per cent, only local attacks could be undertaken and their effect proved wholly insufficient against the German defense. Allied resources in man power at home were low and there was little prospect of materially increasing their armed strength, even in the face of the probability of having practically the whole military strength of the central powers against them in the spring of 1918.

8. This was the state of affairs that existed when we entered the war. While our action gave the allies much encouragement, yet this was temporary, and a review of conditions made it apparent that America must make a supreme material effort as soon as possible. After duly considering the tonnage possibilities I cabled the following to Washington on July 6, 1917:

"Plans should contemplate sending over at least 1,000,000 men by next May."

Organization Projects.

9. A general organization project, covering as far as possible the personnel of all combat, staff, and administrative units, was forwarded to Washington on July 11. This was prepared by the operations section of my staff and adopted in joint conference with the war department committee then in France. It embodied my conclusions on the military organization and effort required of America after a careful study of French and British experience. In forwarding this project I stated:

"It is evident that a force of about 1,000,000 is the smallest unit which in modern war will be a complete, well balanced, and independent fighting organization. However, it must be equally clear that the adoption of this size force as a basis of study should not be construed as representing the maximum force which should be sent to or which will be needed in France. It is taken as the force which may be expected to reach France in time for an offensive in 1918, and as a unit and basis of organization. Plans for the future should be based, especially in reference to the manufacture of artillery, aviation, and other material, on three times this force—i. e., at least 3,000,000 men."

The original project for organized combat units and its state of completion on Nov. 11, 1918, are shown in the charts appended to this report. [Omitted.] With a few minor changes this project remained our guide until the end.

10. While this general organization project provided certain services of supply troops, which were an integral part of the larger combat units, it did not include the great body of troops and services required to maintain an army overseas. To disembark 2,000,000 men, move them to their training areas, shelter them, handle and store the quantities of supplies and equipment they required, called for an extraordinary and immediate effort in construction. To provide the organization for this purpose, a project for engineer services of the rear, including railways, was cabled to Washington Aug. 5, 1917, followed on Sept. 18, 1917, by a complete service of the rear project, which listed item by item the troops considered necessary for the services of supply. Particular attention is invited to the charts herewith, which show the extent to which this project had developed by Nov. 11, 1918, and the varied units required, many of which did not exist in our army prior to this war. [Charts omitted.]

11. In order that the war department might have a clear-cut program to follow in the shipment of personnel and material to insure the gradual building up of a force at all times balanced and symmetrical, a comprehensive statement was prepared covering the order in which the troops and services enumerated in these two projects should arrive. This schedule of priority of shipments, forwarded to the war department on Oct. 7, divided the initial force called for by the two projects into six phases corresponding to combatant corps of six divisions each.

The importance of the three documents, the general organization project, the service of the rear project, and the schedule of priority of shipments should be emphasized because they formed the basic plan for providing an army in France together with its material for combat, construction, and supply.

American Front and Line of Communications.

12. Before developing plans for a line of communications it was necessary to decide upon the probable sector of the front for the eventual employment of a distinctive American force. Our mission was offensive and it was essential to make plans for striking the enemy where a definite military decision could be gained. While the allied armies had endeavored to maintain the offensive, the British, in order to guard the channel ports, were committed to operations in Flanders and the French to the portion of the front protecting Paris. Both lacked troops to operate elsewhere on a large scale.

To the east the great fortified district east of Verdun and around Metz menaced central France, protected the most exposed portion of the German line of communications, that between Metz and Sedan, and covered the Briey iron region, from which the enemy obtained the greater part of the iron required for munitions and material. The coal fields east of Metz were also covered by these same defenses. A deep advance east of Metz, or the capture of the Briey region, by threatening the invasion of rich German territory in the Moselle valley and the Saar basin, thus curtailing her supply of coal or iron, would have a decisive effect in forcing a withdrawal of German troops from northern France. The military and economic situation of the enemy, therefore, indicated Lorraine as the field promising the most fruitful results for the employment of our armies.

13. The complexity of trench life had enormously increased the tonnage of supplies required by troops. Not only was it a question of providing food but enormous quantities of munitions and material were needed. Upon the railroads of France fell the burden of meeting the heavy demands of the three and one-half million allied combatants then engaged.

The British were crowding the channel ports and the French were exploiting the manufacturing center of Paris, so that the railroads of northern France were already much overtaxed. Even though the channel ports might be used to a limited extent for shipments through England, the railroads leading eastward would have to cross British and French zones of operation, thus making the introduction of a line of communications based on ports and railways in that region quite impracticable. If the American army was to have an independent and flexible system it could not use the lines behind the British-Belgian front nor those in rear of the French front covering Paris.

The problem confronting the American expeditionary forces was then to superimpose its rail communications on those of France where there would be the least possible disturbance to the arteries of supply of the two great

allied armies already in the field. This would require the utmost use of those lines of the existing French railroad system that could bear an added burden. Double-track railroad lines from the ports of the Loire and the Gironde rivers unite at Bourges, running thence via Nevers, Dijon, and Neufchateau, with lines radiating therefrom toward the right wing of the allied front. It was estimated that these with the collateral lines available, after considerable improvement, could handle an additional 50,000 tons per day, required for an army of 2,000,000 men. The lines selected, therefore, were those leading from the comparatively unused south Atlantic ports of France to the northeast where it was believed the American armies could be employed to the best advantage.

14. In the location of our main depots of supply, while it was important that they should be easily accessible, yet they must also be at a safe distance, as we were to meet an aggressive enemy capable of taking the offensive in any one of several directions. The area embracing Tours, Orleans, Montargis, Nevers, and Chateauroux was chosen, as it was centrally located with regard to all points on the arc of the western front.

The ports of St. Nazaire, La Pallice and Bassens were designated for permanent use, while Nantes, Bordeaux and Pauillac were for emergency use. Several smaller ports, such as St. Malo, Sables d'Olonne and Bayonne, were available chiefly for the importation of coal from England. From time to time, certain transatlantic ships were sent to Le Havre and Cherbourg. In anticipation of a large increase in the amount of tonnage that might be required later, arrangements were made during the German offensive of 1918 to utilize the ports of Marseilles and Toulon as well as other smaller ports on the Mediterranean.

For all practical purposes the American expeditionary forces were based on the American continent. Three thousand miles of ocean to cross with the growing submarine menace confronting us, the quantity of ship tonnage that would be available then unknown and a line of communications by land 400 miles long from French ports to our probable front presented difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable as compared with those of our allies.

15. For purposes of local administration our line of communications in France was subdivided into districts or sections. The territories corresponding to and immediately surrounding the principal ports were respectively called base sections, with an intermediate section embracing the region of the great storage depots, and an advance section, extending to the zone of operations, within which the billeting and training areas for our earlier divisions were located.

16. In providing for the storage and distribution of reserve supplies an allowance of forty-five days in the base sections was planned, with thirty days in the intermediate section and fifteen days in the advance section. After the safety of our sea transport was practically assured, this was reduced to a total of forty-five days, distributed proportionately. When the armistice was signed all projects for construction had been completed and supplies were on hand to meet the needs of 2,000,000 men, while further plans for necessary construction and for the supply of an additional 2,000,000 were well under way.

General Staff.

17. The organization of the general staff and supply services was one of the first matters to engage my attention. Our situation in this regard was wholly unlike that of our allies. The French army was at home and in close touch with its civil government and war department agencies. While the British were organized on an overseas basis, they were within easy reach of their base of supplies in England. Their problems of supply and replacement were simple as compared with ours. Their training could be carried out at home with the experience of the front at hand, while our troops must be sent as ships were provided and their training resumed in France where discontinued in the states. Our available tonnage was inadequate to meet all initial demands, so that priority of material for combat and construction, as well as for supplies that could not be purchased in Europe, must be established by those whose perspective included all the services and who were familiar with general plans. For the proper direction and co-ordination of the details of administration, intelligence, operations, supply, and training, a general staff was an indispensable part of the army.

The functions of the general staff at my headquarters were finally allotted to the five sections, each under an assistant chief of staff, as follows: To the first, or administrative section—ocean tonnage, priority of overseas shipments, replacement of men and animals, organization and types of equipment for troops, billeting, prisoners of war, military police, leaves and leave areas, welfare work and amusements; to the second, or intelligence section—information regarding the enemy, including espionage and counterespionage, maps, and censorship; to the third, or operations section—strategic studies and plans and employment of combat troops; to the fourth section—co-ordination of supply services, including construction, transportation and medical departments, and control of regulating stations for supply; to the fifth, or training section—tactical training, schools, preparation of tactical manuals, and athletics. This same system was applied in the lower echelons of the command down to include divisions, except that in corps and divisions the fourth section was merged with the first and the fifth section with the third.

18. As the American exepeditionary forces grew, it was considered advisable that, in matters of procurement, transportation, and supply, the chiefs of the several supply services, who had hitherto been under the general staff at my headquarters, should be placed directly under the supervision of the commanding general services of supply. At general headquarters a deputy chief of staff to assist the chief of staff was provided, and the heads of the five general staff sections became assistant chiefs of staff.

The general staff at my headquarters thereafter concerned itself with the broader phase of control. Under my general supervision and pursuant to clearly determined policies, the assistant chiefs of staff, co-ordinated by the chief of staff, issued instructions and gave general direction to the great combat units and to the services of supply, keeping always in close touch with the manner and promptness of their fulfillment. Thus a system of direct responsibility was put into operation which contemplated secrecy in preparation, prompt decision in emergency, and co-ordinate action in execution.

19. With the growth of our forces the demand for staff officers rapidly increased, but the available number of officers trained for staff duty was very limited. To meet this deficiency, a general staff college was organized at Langres on Nov. 28, 1917, for the instruction of such officers as could be spared. An intensive course of study of three months was prescribed embracing the details of our staff or-

ganization and administration, and our system of supply, and teaching the combined employment of all arms and services in combat. Officers were carefully chosen for their suitability and, considering the short time available, graduates from this school returned well equipped for staff duties and with a loyal spirit of common service much accentuated. The staff college carried to completion four courses of three months each, graduating 537 staff officers.

Training.

20. Soon after our arrival in Europe careful study was made of the methods followed by our allies in training combat troops. Both the French and the British maintained continuously a great system of schools and training centers, which provided for both theoretical and practical instruction of inexperienced officers and noncommissioned officers. These centers required not only to train new troops, but to prepare officers and soldiers for advancement by giving them a short course in the duties of their new grades. These school systems made it possible to spread rapidly a knowledge of the latest methods developed by experience and at the same time counteract false notions.

21. A similar scheme was adopted in August, 1917, for our armies in which the importance of teaching throughout our forces a sound fighting doctrine of our own was emphasized. It provided for troop training in all units up to include divisions. Corps centers of instruction for noncommissioned officers and unit commanders of all arms were established. These centers also provided special training for the instructors needed at corps schools. Base training centers for replacement troops and special classes of soldiers, such as cooks and mechanics, were designated. The army and corps schools were retained under the direct supervision of the training section, general staff. The schools mentioned graduated 21,330 noncommissioned officers and 13,916 officers.

Particular care was taken to search the ranks for the most promising soldiers, in order to develop leaders for the command of platoons and companies. There were graduated from these candidate schools in France 10,976 soldiers. It was planned to have 22,000 infantrymen under instruction by Jan. 1, 1919, graduating 5,000 to 6,000 each month. In addition, there were to be graduated monthly 800 artillerymen, 400 engineers, and 200 signalmen, making a total of about 7,000 soldiers each month. Prior to Nov. 14, 1918, 12,732 soldiers were commissioned as officers.

It must not be thought that such a system is ideal, but it represents a compromise between the demand for efficiency and the imperative and immediate necessity for trained replacement officers.

22. Every advantage was taken of the experience of our allies in training officers. It was early recommended to the war department that French and British officers be asked for to assist in the instruction of troops in the United States. Pending the organization and development of our own schools, a large number of our officers were sent to centers of instruction of the allied armies. The training of our earlier divisions was begun in close association with the French divisions, under conditions set forth in the following paragraph on divisional training:

"Trench warfare naturally gives prominence to the defensive as opposed to the offensive. To guard against this, the basis of instruction should be essentially the offensive both in spirit and in practice. The defensive is accepted only to prepare for future offensive."

For training our artillery units, special localities such as Valdahon, Coetquidan, Meucon, and Souge had to be sought, and the instruction was usually carried on in conjunction with French artillery, followed up later, as far as possible, with field practice in co-operation with our own infantry.

23. The long period of trench warfare had so impressed itself upon the French and British that they had almost entirely dispensed with training for open warfare. It was to avoid this result in our army and to encourage the offensive spirit that the following was published in October, 1917:

"1. * * * (a) The above methods to be employed must remain or become distinctly our own.

"(b) All instruction must contemplate the assumption of a vigorous offensive. This purpose will be emphasized in every phase of training until it becomes a settled habit of thought.

"(c) The general principles governing combat remain unchanged in their essence. This war has developed special features which involve special phases of training, but the fundamental ideas enunciated in our drill regulations, small arms firing manual, field service regulations, and other service manuals remain the guide for both officers and soldiers and constitute the standard by which their efficiency is to be measured, except as modified in detail by instructions from these headquarters.

"(d) The rifle and the bayonet are the principal weapons of the infantry soldier. He will be trained to a high degree of skill as a marksman, both on the target range and in field firing. An aggressive spirit must be developed until the soldier feels himself, as a bayonet fighter, invincible in battle.

"(e) All officers and soldiers should realize that at no time in our history has discipline been so important; therefore, discipline of the highest order must be exacted at all times. The standards for the American army will be those of West Point. The rigid attention, upright bearing, attention to detail, uncomplaining obedience to instructions required of the cadet will be required of every officer and soldier of our armies in France. * * *"

Recommendations were cabled to Washington emphasizing the importance of target practice and musketry training, and recommending that instruction in open warfare be made the mission of troops in the United States, while the training in trench warfare so far as necessary be conducted in France. Succeeding divisions, whether serving temporarily with the British or French, were trained as thus indicated. The assistance of the French units was limited to demonstrations, and, in the beginning, French instructors taught the use of French arms and assisted in the preparation of elementary trench warfare problems.

Assuming that divisions would arrive with their basic training completed in the United States, one month was allotted for the instruction of small units from battalions down, second month of experience in quiet sectors by battalions, and a third month for field practice in open warfare tactics by division, including artillery. Unfortunately many divisions did not receive the requisite amount of systematic training before leaving the states and complete preparation of such units for battle was thus often seriously delayed.

24. The system of training profoundly influenced the combat efficiency of our troops by its determined insistence upon an offensive doctrine and upon training in warfare of movement. Instruction, which had hitherto been haphazard, varying with the ideas and conceptions of inexperienced commanding officers and indifferent instructors, was brought under

a system based on correct principles. Approved and systematic methods were maintained and enforced largely by the continual presence of members of the training section with the troops both during the training period and in campaign.

Intelligence.

25. Before our entry into the war, European experience had shown that military operations can be carried out successfully and without unnecessary loss only in the light of complete and reliable information of the enemy. Warfare with battle lines separated only by short distances made possible the early acquirement of information, such as that obtained through airplane photography, observation from balloons and planes, sensitive instruments for detecting gun positions and raids to secure prisoners and documents. All such information, together with that from allied sources, including military, political, and economic, was collected, classified, and rapidly distributed where needed.

26. From careful studies of the systems and actual participation by our officers in methods in use at various allied headquarters, an intelligence service was evolved in our forces which operated successfully from its first organization in August, 1917.

With us the simpler methods, such as observation from the air and ground and the exploitation of prisoners and documents, have proved more effective than the less direct means. Every unit from the battalion up had an intelligence detachment, but only in divisions and larger organizations did the intelligence agencies embrace all available means and sources, including radio interception stations and sound and flash-ranging detachments.

27. The subjects studied by the intelligence section embraced the location of the enemy s front line, his order of battle, the history and fighting value of his divisions, his man power, his combat activities, circulation and movement, his defensive organizations, supply, construction and materiel, air service, radio service, strategy and tactics, and what he probably knew of our intentions. The political and economic conditions within the enemies' countries were also of extreme importance.

28. To disseminate conclusions, daily publications were necessary, such as a secret summary of intelligence containing information of the broadest scope, which concerned only general headquarters; and a summary of information, distributed down to include the divisions, giving information affecting the western front. A press review and a summary of air intelligence were also published.

Maps showing graphically the disposition and movement of enemy troops in our front were the best means for distributing information to our troops. At the base printing plant and at general headquarters base maps were prepared while mobile printing plants, mounted on trucks, accompanied corps and army headquarters. Combat troops were thus supplied with excellent maps distributed, just before and during an attack, down to include company and platoon commanders. Between July 1 and Nov. 11, 1918, over 5,000,000 maps were used.

29. The secret service, espionage and counterespionage was organized in close co-operation with the French and British. To prevent indiscretions in the letters of officers and soldiers, as well as in articles written for the press, the censorship division was created. The base censor examined individual letters when the writer so desired, censored all mail written in foreign languages, of which there were over fifty used, and frequently checked up letters of entire organizations.

30. The policy of press censorship adopted aimed to accomplish three broad results:

To prevent the enemy from obtaining important information of our forces

To give to the people of the United States the maximum information consistent with the limitations imposed by the first object.

To cause to be presented to the American people the facts as they were known at the time.

There were with our forces thirty-six regularly accredited correspondents, while visiting correspondents reached a total of 411.

Summer of 1917 to Spring of 1918.

31. In order to hinder the enemy's conquest of Russia and, if possible, prevent a German attack on Italy, or in the near east, the allies sought to maintain the offensive on the western front as far as their diminished strength and morale would permit. On June 7, 1917, the British took Messines, while a succession of operations known as the third battle of Ypres began on July 31 and terminated with the capture of the Passchendaele ridge Nov. 6-10. The British attack at Cambrai is of special interest, since it was here that American troops (11th engineers) first participated in active fighting.

The French successfully attacked on a limited front near Verdun, capturing Mort Homme on Aug. 20 and advancing their lines to La Forge brook. In another offensive, begun on Oct. 23, they gained considerable ground on Chemin des Dames ridge. These French attacks were characterized by most careful preparation to insure success in order to improve the morale of their troops.

32. Notwithstanding these allied attacks on the western front, the immense gains by the German armies in the east, culminating at Riga on Sept. 3, precipitated the collapse of Russia. The following month the Austrians with German assistance surprised the Italians and broke through the lines at Caporetto, driving the Italian armies back to the Piave river, inflicting a loss of 300,000 men, 600,000 rifles, 3,000 guns, and enormous stores. This serious crisis compelled the withdrawal of ten French and British divisions from the western front to Italy. The German situation on all other theaters was so favorable that as early as November they began the movement of divisions toward the western front. If needed, her divisions could be withdrawn from the Italian front before the French and British dared recall their divisions.

33. At first the allies could hardly hope for a large American army. Marshal Joffre during his visit to America had made special request that a combat division be sent at once to Europe as visual evidence of our purpose to participate actively in the war, and also asked for engineer regiments and other special service units.

The arrival of the 1st division and the parade of certain of its elements in Paris on July 4 caused great enthusiasm and for the time being the French morale was stimulated. Still allied apprehension was deep-seated and material assistance was imperative. The following extract is quoted from the cabled summary of an allied conference held on July 26 with the French and Italian commanders-in-chief and the British and French chiefs of staff:

"General conclusions reached were necessity for adoption of purely defensive attitude on all secondary fronts and withdrawing surplus troops for duty on western front. By thus strengthening western front believed allies could hold until American forces arrive in numbers sufficient to gain ascendancy"

The conference urged the immediate study

of the tonnage situation with a view to accelerating the arrival of American troops With the approach of winter, depression among the allies over the Russian collapse and the Italian crisis was intensified by the conviction that the Germans would undertake a decisive offensive in the spring.

A review of the situation showed that with Russia out of the war the central powers would be able to release a large number of divisions for service elsewhere, and that during the spring and summer of 1918, without interfering with the status quo at Saloniki, they could concentrate on the western front a force much stronger than that of the allies. In view of this, it was represented to the war department in December as of the utmost importance that the allied preparations be expedited.

34. On Dec. 31, 1917, there were 176,665 American troops in France and but one division had appeared on the front. Disappointment at the delay of the American effort soon began to develop. French and British authorities suggested the more rapid entry of our troops into the lines and urged the amalgamation of our troops with their own, even insisting upon the curtailment of training to conform to the strict minimum of trench requirements they considered necessary.

My conclusion was that, although the morale of the German people and of the armies was better than it had been for two years, only an untoward combination of circumstances could give the enemy a decisive victory before American support as recommended could be made effective, provided the allies secured unity of action. However, a situation might arise which would necessitate the temporary use of all American troops in the units of our allies for the defensive, but nothing in the situation justified the relinquishment of our firm purpose to form our own army under our own flag.

While the Germans were practicing for open warfare and concentrating their most aggressive personnel in shock divisions, the training of the allies was still limited to trench warfare. As our troops were being trained for open warfare, there was every reason why we could not allow them to be scattered among our allies, even by divisions, much less as replacements, except by pressure of sheer necessity. Any sort of permanent amalgamation would irrevocably commit America's fortunes to the hands of the allies. Moreover it was obvious that the lack of homogeneity would render these mixed divisions difficult to maneuver and almost certain to break up under stress of defeat, with the consequent mutual recrimination. Again, there was no doubt that the realization by the German people that independent American divisions, corps, or armies were in the field with determined purpose would be a severe blow to German morale and prestige.

It was also certain that an early appearance of the larger American units on the front would be most beneficial to the morale of the allies themselves. Accordingly, the 1st division, on Jan. 19, 1918, took over a sector north of Toul; the 26th division went to Soissons front early in February; the 42d division entered the line near Luneville, Feb. 21, and the 2d division near Verdun, March 18. Meanwhile, the 1st army corps headquarters, Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett commanding, was organized at Neufchateau on Jan. 20 and the plan to create an independent American sector on the Lorraine front was taking shape.

This was the situation when the great German offensive was launched on March 21, 1918.

PART II.—OPERATIONS.

Expediting Shipment of Troops.

1. The war department planned as early as July, 1917, to send to France by June 15, 1918, twenty-one divisions of the then strength of 20,000 men each, together with auxiliary and replacement troops, and those needed for the line of communications, amounting to over 200,000, making a total of some 650,000 men. Beginning with October, six divisions were to be sent during that quarter, seven during the first quarter of 1918, and eight the second quarter. While these numbers fell short of my recommendation of July 6, 1917, which contemplated at least 1,000,000 men by May, 1918, it should be borne in mind that the main factor in the problem was the amount of shipping to become available for military purposes, in which must be included tonnage required to supply the allies with steel, coal, and food.

2. On Dec. 2, 1917, an estimate of the situation was cabled to the war department with the following recommendation:

"Paragraph 3. In view of these conditions, it is of the utmost importance to the allied cause that we move swiftly. The minimum number of troops we should plan to have in France by the end of June is four army corps of twenty-four divisions in addition to troops for service of the rear. Have impressed the present urgency upon Gen. Bliss and other American members of the conference. Generals Robertson, Foch and Bliss agree with me that this is the minumum that should be aimed at. This figure is given as the lowest we should think of and is placed no higher because the limit of available transportation would not seem to warrant it.

"Paragraph 4. A study of transportation facilities shows sufficient American tonnage to bring over this number of troops, but to do so there must be a reduction in the tonnage allotted to other than army needs. It is estimated that the shipping needed will have to be rapidly increased up to 2,000,000 tons by May, in addition to the amount already allotted. The use of shipping for commercial purposes must be curtailed as much as possible. The allies are very weak and we must come to their relief this year, 1918. The year after may be too late. It is very doubtful if they can hold on until 1919 unless we give them a lot of support this year. It is therefore strongly recommended that a complete readjustment of transportation be made and that the needs of the war department as set forth above be regarded as immediate. Further details of these requirements will be sent later."

And again on Dec. 20, 1917:

"Understood here that a shipping program based on tonnage in sight prepared in war college division in September contemplated that entire 1st corps with its corps troops and some 32,000 auxiliaries were to have been shipped by end of November, and that an additional program for December, January and February contemplates that the shipment of the second corps with its corps troops and other auxiliaries should be practically completed by the end of February. Should such a program be carried out as per schedule and should shipments continue at corresponding rate, it would not succeed in placing even three complete corps, with proper proportion of army troops and auxiliaries, in France by end of May. The actual facts are that shipments are not even keeping up to that schedule. It is now the middle of December and the first corps is still incomplete by over two entire divisions, the 1st, 42d, 2d and 26th divisions have arrived; but not the replacement and the depot divisions, and many corps troops. It

cannot be too emphatically declared that we should be prepared to take the field with at least four corps by June 30. In view of past performances with tonnage heretofore available such a project is impossible of fulfillment, but only by most strenuous attempts to attain such a result will we be in a position to take a proper part in operations in 1918. In view of fact that as the number of our troops here increases a correspondingly greater amount of tonnage must be provided for their supply, and also in view of the slow rate of shipment with tonnage now available, it is of the most urgent importance that more tonnage should be obtained at once as already recommended in my cables and by Gen. Bliss."

3. During January, 1918, discussions were held with the British authorities that resulted in an agreement, which became known as the six-division plan and which provided for the transportation of six entire divisions in British tonnage without interference with our own shipping program. High commanders, staff, infantry and auxiliary troops were to be given experience with British divisions, beginning with battalions, the artillery to be trained under American direction, using French materiel. It was agreed that when sufficiently trained these battalions were to be re-formed into regiments and that when the artillery was fully trained all of the units composing each division were to be united for service under their own officers. It was planned that the period of training with the British should cover about ten weeks. To supervise the administration and training of these divisions the 2d corps staff was organized Feb. 20, 1918.

In the latter part of January joint note No. 12, presented by the military representatives with the supreme war council was approved by the council. This note concluded that France would be safe during 1918 only under certain conditions, namely:

"(a) That the strength of the British and French troops in France are continuously kept up to their present total strength and that they receive the expected re-enforcements of not less than two American divisions per month."

The German Offensives of 1918 and Related Allied Agreements.

4. The first German offensive of 1918, beginning March 21, overran all resistance during the initial period of the attack. Within eight days the enemy had completely crossed the old Somme battlefield and had swept everything before him to a depth of some fifty-six kilometers. For a few days the loss of the railroad center of Amiens appeared imminent. The offensive made such inroads upon French and British reserves that defeat stared them in the face unless the new American troops should prove more immediately available than even the most optimistic had dared to hope. On March 27 the military representatives with the supreme war council prepared their joint note No. 18. This note repeated the previously quoted statement from joint note No. 12, and continued:

"The battle which is developing at the present moment in France, and which can extend to the other theaters of operations, may very quickly place the allied armies in a serious situation from the point of view of effectives, and the military representatives are from this moment of opinion that the above detailed condition (see (a) par. 3) can no longer be maintained, and they consider as a general proposition that the new situation requires new decisions.

"The military representatives are of opinion that it is highly desirable that the American government should assist the allied armies as soon as possible by permitting in principle the temporary service of American units in allied army corps and divisions. Such re-enforcements must, however, be obtained from other units than those American divisions which are now operating with the French, and the units so temporarily employed must eventually be returned to the American army.

"The military representatives are of the opinion that from the present time, in execution of the foregoing, and until otherwise directed by the supreme war council, only American infantry and machine-gun units, organized as that government may decide, be brought to France, and that all agreements or conventions hitherto made in conflict with this decision be modified accordingly."

The secretary of war, who was in France at this time, Gen. Bliss, the American military representative with the supreme war council, and I at once conferred on the terms of this note, with the result that the secretary recommended to the president that joint note No. 18 be approved in the following sense:

"The purpose of the American government is to render the fullest co-operation and aid, and therefore the recommendation of the military representatives with regard to the preferential transportation of American infantry and machine gun units in the present emergency approved. Such units, when transported, will be under the direction of the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, and will be assigned for training and use by him in his discretion. He will use these and all other military forces of the United States under his command in such manner as to render the greatest military assistance, keeping in mind always the determination of this government to have its various military forces collected, as speedily as their training and the military situation permits, into an independent American army, acting in concert with the armies of Great Britain and France, and all arrangements made by him for their temporary training and service will be made with that end in view."

While note No. 18 was general in its terms, the priority of shipments of infantry more especially pertained to those divisions that were to be trained in the British area, as that government was to provide the additional shipping according to the six division plan agreed upon even before the beginning of the March 21 offensive.

On April 2 the war department cabled that preferential transportation would be given to American infantry and machine gun units during the existing emergency. Preliminary arrangements were made for training and early employment with the French of such infantry units as might be sent over by our own transportation. As for the British agreement, the six division plan was to be modified to give priority to the infantry of those divisions. However, all the allies were now urging the indefinite continuation of priority for the shipment of infantry and its complete incorporation in their units, which fact was cabled to the war department on April 3, with the specific recommendation that the total immediate priority of infantry be limited to four divisions, plus 45,500 replacements, and that the necessity for future priority be determined later.

5. The secretary of war and I held a conference with British authorities on April 7, during which it developed that the British had erroneously assumed that the preferential shipment of infantry was to be continuous. It was agreed at this meeting that 60,000 infantry and machine gun troops, with certain auxiliary units to be brought over by British tonnage during April, should go to the British area as part of the six division plan, but that there should be a further agreement as to subsequent troops to be brought over by the British.

Consequently a readjustment of the priority schedule was undertaken on the basis of postponing "shipment of all noncombatant troops to the utmost possible to meet present situation, and at the same time not make it impossible to build up our own army."

6. The battle line in the vicinity of Amiens had hardly stabilized when, on April 9, the Germans made another successful attack against the British lines on a front of some forty kilometers in the vicinity of Armentieres and along the Lys river. As a result of its being included in a salient formed by the German advance, Passchendaele ridge, the capture of which had cost so dearly in 1917, was evacuated by the British on April 17.

The losses had been heavy and the British were unable to replace them entirely. They were, therefore, making extraordinary efforts to increase the shipping available for our troops. On April 21, I went to London to clear up certain questions concerning the rate of shipment and to reach the further agreement provided for in the April 7 conference. The result of this London agreement was cabled to Washington April 24, as follows:

"(a) That only the infantry, machine guns, engineers and signal troops of American divisions and the headquarters of divisions and brigades be sent over in British and American shipping during May for training and service with the British army in France up to six divisions and that any shipping in excess of that required for these troops be utilized to transport troops necessary to make these divisions complete. The training and service of these troops will be carried out in accordance with plans already agreed upon between Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Pershing, with a view at an early date of building up American divisions.

"(b) That the American personnel of the artillery of these divisions and such corps troops as may be required to build up American corps organizations follow immediately thereafter, and that American artillery personnel be trained with French materiel and join its proper divisions as soon as thoroughly trained.

"(c) If, when the program outlined in paragraphs (a) and (b) is completed, the military situation makes advisable the further shipment of infantry, etc., of American divisions, then all the British and American shipping available for transport of troops shall be used for that purpose under such arrangement as will insure immediate aid to the allies, and at the same time provide at the earliest moment for bringing over American artillery and other necessary units to complete the organization of American divisions and corps. Provided that the combatant troops mentioned in (a) and (b) be followed by such service of the rear and other troops as may be considered necessary by the American commander in chief.

"(d) That it is contemplated American divisions and corps when trained and organized shall be utilized under the American commander in chief in an American group.

"(e) That the American commander in chief shall allot American troops to the French or British for training or train them with American units at his discretion, with the understanding that troops already transported by British shipping or included in the six divisions mentioned in paragraph (a) are to be trained with the British army, details as to rations, equipment and transport to be determined by special agreement."

7. At a meeting of the supreme war council held at Abbeville May 1 and 2 the entire question of the amalgamation of Americans with the French and British was reopened. An urgent appeal came from both French and Italian representatives for American replacements or units to serve with their armies. After prolonged discussion regarding this question and that of priority generally the following agreement was reached, committing the council to an independent American army and providing for the immediate shipment of certain troops:

"It is the opinion of the supreme war council that, in order to carry the war to a successful conclusion, an American army should be formed as early as possible under its own commander and under its own flag. In order to meet the present emergency it is agreed that American troops should be brought to France as rapidly as allied transportation facilities will permit, and that, as far as consistent with the necessity of building up an American army, preference will be given to infantry and machine gun units for training and service with French and British armies; with the understanding that such infantry and machine gun units are to be withdrawn and united with its own artillery and auxiliary troops in divisions and corps at the direction of the American commander in chief after consultation with the commander in chief of the allied armies in France.

"Subparagraph A. It is also agreed that during the month of May preference should be given to the transportation of infantry and machine gun units of six divisions, and that any excess tonnage shall be devoted to bringing over such other troops as may be determined by the American commander in chief.

"Subparagraph B. It is further agreed that this program shall be continued during the month of June upon condition that the British government shall furnish transportation for a minimum of 130,000 men in May and 150,000 men in June with the understanding that the first six divisions of infantry shall go to the British for training and service, and that troops sent over in June shall be allocated for training and service as the American commander in chief may determine.

"Subparagraph C. It is also further agreed that if the British government shall transport an excess of 150,000 men in June that such excess shall be infantry and machine gun units, and that early in June there shall be a new review of the situation to determine further action."

The gravity of the situation had brought the allies to a full realization of the necessity of providing all possible tonnage for the transportation of American troops. Although their views were accepted to the extent of giving a considerable priority to infantry and machine gunners, the priority agreed upon as to this class of troops was not as extensive as some of them deemed necessary, and the Abbeville conference was adjourned with the understanding that the question of further priority would be discussed at a conference to be held about the end of May.

8. The next offensive of the enemy was made between the Oise and Berry-au-Bac against the French instead of against the British, as was generally expected, and it came as a complete surprise. The initial Aisne attack, covering a front of thirty-five kilometers, met with remarkable success, as the German armies advanced no less than fifty kilometers in four days. On reaching the Marne that river was used as a defensive flank and the German advance was directed toward Paris. During the first days of June something akin to a panic seized the city and it was estimated that 1,000,000 people left during the spring of 1918.

The further conference which had been agreed upon at Abbeville was held at Versailles on June 1 and 2. The opinion of our allies as to the existing situation and the urgency of their insistence upon further pri-

crity for infantry and machine gunners are shown by the following message prepared by the prime ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, and agreed to by Gen. Foch:

"The prime ministers of France, Italy and Great Britain, now meeting at Versailles, desire to send the following message to the president of the United States:

"'We desire to express our warmest thanks to President Wilson for the remarkable promptness with which American aid, in excess of what at one time seemed practicable, has been rendered to the allies during the last month to meet a great emergency. The crisis, however, still continues. Gen. Foch has presented to us a statement of the utmost gravity, which points out that the numerical superiority of the enemy in France, where 162 allied divisions now oppose 200 German divisions, is very heavy, and that, as there is no possibility of the British and French increasing the number of their divisions (on the contrary, they are put to extreme straits to keep them up), there is a great danger of the war's being lost unless the numerical inferiority of the allies can be remedied as rapidly as possible by the advent of American troops. He, therefore, urges with the utmost insistence that the maximum possible number of infantry and machine gunners, in which respect the shortage of men on the side of the allies is most marked, should continue to be shipped from America in the months of June and July to avert the immediate danger of an allied defeat in the present campaign owing to the allied reserves being exhausted before those of the enemy. In addition to this, and looking to the future, he represents that it is impossible to foresee ultimate victory in the war unless America is able to provide such an army as will enable the allies ultimately to establish numerical superiority. He places the total American force required for this at no less than 100 divisions, and urges the continuous raising of fresh American levies, which, in his opinion, should not be less than 300,000 a month, with a view to establishing a total American force of 100 divisions at as early a date as this can possibly be done.

"'We are satisfied that Gen. Foch, who is conducting the present campaign with consummate ability, and on whose military judgment we continue to place most absolute reliance, is not overestimating the needs of the case, and we feel confident that the government of the United States will do everything that can be done, both to meet the needs of the immediate situation and to proceed with the continuous raising of fresh levies, calculated to provide, as soon as possible, the numerical superiority which the commander in chief of the allied armies regards as essential to ultimate victory.'

"A separate telegram contains the arrangements which Gen. Foch, Gen. Pershing and Lord Milner have agreed to recommend to the United States government with regard to the dispatch of American troops for the months of June and July.

"CLEMENCEAU.
(Signed) "D. LLOYD GEORGE.
"ORLANDO."

Such extensive priority had already been given to the transport of American infantry and machine gunners that the troops of those categories which had received even partial training in the United States were practically exhausted. Moreover, the strain on our services of supply made it essential that early relief be afforded by increasing its personnel. At the same time the corresponding services of our allies had in certain departments been equally overtaxed and their responsible heads were urgent in their representations that their needs must be relieved by bringing over American specialists. The final agreement was cabled to the war department on June 5, as follows:

"The following agreement has been concluded between Gen. Foch, Lord Milner and myself with reference to the transportation of American troops in the months of June and July:

"'The following recommendations are made on the assumption that at least 250,000 men can be transported in each of the months of June and July by the employment of combined British and American tonnage. We recommend:

"'(a) For the month of June: (1) Absolute priority shall be given to the transportation of 170,000 combatant troops (viz., six divisions without artillery, ammunition trains or supply trains, amounting to 126,000 men and 44,000 replacements for combat troops); (2) 25,400 men for the service of the railways, of which 13,400 have been asked for by the French minister of transportation; (3) the balance to be troops of categories to be determined by the commander in chief, American expeditionary forces

"'(b) For the month of July: (1) Absolute priority for the shipment of 140,000 combatant troops of the nature defined above (four divisions minus artillery "et cetera" amounting to 84,000 men, plus 56,000 replacement); (2) The balance of the 250,000 to consist of troops to be designated by the commander in chief, American expeditionary forces

"'(c) It is agreed that if the available tonnage in either month allows of the transportation of a larger number of men than 250,000, the excess tonnage will be employed in the transportation of combat troops as defined above.

"'(d) We recognize that the combatant troops to be dispatched in July may have to include troops which have had insufficient training, but we consider the present emergency is such as to justify a temporary and exceptional departure by the United States from sound principles of training, especially as a similar course is being followed by France and Great Britain.

(Signed) "'FOCH
"'MILNER.
"'PERSHING.'"

9. The various proposals during these conferences regarding priority of shipment, often very insistent, raised questions that were not only most difficult but most delicate. On the one hand, there was a critical situation which must be met by immediate action, while, on the other hand, any priority accorded a particular arm necessarily postponed the formation of a distinctive American fighting force and the means to supply it. Such a force was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to win the war. A few of the allied representatives became convinced that the American services of supply should not be neglected but should be developed in the common interest. The success of our divisions during May and June demonstrated fully that it was not necessary to draft Americans under foreign flags in order to utilize American manhood most effectively.

Allied Commander in Chief.

10. When, on March 21, 1918, the German army on the western front began its series of offensives it was by far the most formidable force the world had ever seen. In fighting men and guns it had a great superiority, but this was of less importance than the advantage in morale, in experience, in training for mobile warfare and in unity of command. Ever since the collapse of the Russian armies and the crisis on the Italian front in the fall of 1917 German armies were being assembled and trained for the great campaign which was to end the war before America's effort could

be brought to bear. Germany's best troops, her most successful generals and all the experience gained in three years of war were mobilized for the supreme effort.

The first blow fell on the right of the British armies, including the junction of the British and French forces. Only the prompt cooperation of the French and British general headquarters stemmed the tide. The reason for this objective was obvious and strikingly illustrated the necessity for having some one with sufficient authority over all the allied armies to meet such an emergency. The lack of complete co-operation among the allies on the western front had been appreciated and the question of preparation to meet a crisis had already received attention by the supreme war council. A plan had been adopted by which each of the allies would furnish a certain number of divisions for a general reserve to be under the direction of the military representatives of the supreme war council, of which Gen. Foch was then the senior member. But when the time came to meet the German offensive in March these reserves were not found available and the plan failed.

The situation resulted in a conference for the immediate consideration of the question of having an allied commander in chief. After much discussion, during which my view favoring such action was clearly stated, an agreement was reached and Gen. Foch was selected. His appointment as such was made April 3 and was approved for the United States by the president on April 16. The terms of the agreement under which Gen. Foch exercised his authority were as follows:

"Beauvais, April 3, 1918.

"Gen. Foch is charged by the British, French, and American governments with the co-ordination of the action of the allied armies on the western front; to this end there are conferred on him all the powers necessary for its effective realization. To the same end the British, French and American governments confide in Gen. Foch the strategic direction of military operations.

"The commander in chief of the British, French and American armies will exercise to the fullest extent the tactical direction of their armies. Each commander in chief will have the right to appeal to his government if in his opinion his army is placed in danger by the instructions received from Gen. Foch.

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU.
"PETAIN.
"F. FOCH.
"LLOYD GEORGE.
"D. HAIG. F. M.
"HENRY WILSON, General.
"TASKER H. BLISS, Gen. and Chief of Staff.
"JOHN J. PERSHING, Gen. U. S. A."

Employment of American Divisions from March to September, 1918.

11. The grave crisis precipitated by the first German offensive caused me to make a hurried visit to Gen. Foch's headquarters, at Bombon, during which all our combatant forces were placed at his disposal. The acceptance of this offer meant the dispersion of our troops along the allied front and a consequent delay in building up a distinctive American force in Lorraine, but the serious situation of the allies demanded this divergence from our plans.

On March 21, approximately 300,000 American troops had reached France. Four combat divisions, equivalent in strength to eight French or British divisions, were available—the 1st and 2d then in line, and the 26th and 42d just withdrawn from line after one month's trench warfare training. The last two divisions at once began taking over quiet sectors to release divisions for the battle; the 26th relieved the 1st division, which was sent to northwest of Paris in reserve; the 42d relieved two French divisions from quiet sectors. In addition to these troops, one regiment of the 93d division was with the French in the Argonne, the 41st depot division was in the services of supply, and three divisions (3d, 32d and 5th) were arriving.

12. On April 25 the 1st division relieved two French divisions on the front near Montdidier and on May 28 captured the important observation stations on the heights of Cantigny with splendid dash. French artillery, aviation, tanks, and flame throwers aided in the attack, but most of this French assistance was withdrawn before the completion of the operation in order to meet the enemy's new offensive launched May 27 toward Chateau Thierry. The enemy reaction against our troops at Cantigny was extremely violent, and apparently he was determined at all costs to counteract the most excellent effect the American success had produced. For three days his guns of all calibers were concentrated on our new position and counterattack succeeded counterattack. The desperate efforts of the Germans gave the fighting at Cantigny a seeming tactical importance entirely out of proportion to the numbers involved.

13. Of the three divisions arriving in France when the first German offensive began, the 32d, intended for replacements, had been temporarily employed in the services of supply to meet a shortage of personnel, but the critical situation caused it to be reassembled and by May 21 it was entering the line in the Vosges. At this time the 5th division, though still incomplete, was also ordered into the line in the same region. The 3d division was assembling in its training area and the 3d corps staff had just been organized to administer these three divisions. In addition to the eight divisions already mentioned, the 28th and 77th had arrived in the British area, and the 4th, 27th, 30th, 33d, 35th and 82d were arriving there. Following the agreements as to British shipping, our troops came so rapidly that by the end of May we had a force of 600,000 in France.

The third German offensive on May 27, against the French on the Aisne, soon developed a desperate situation for the allies. The 2d division, then in reserve northwest of Paris and preparing to relieve the 1st division, was hastily diverted to the vicinity of Meaux on May 31, and, early on the morning of June 1, was deployed across the Chateau Thierry-Paris road near Montreuil aux-Lions in a gap in the French line, where it stopped the German advance on Paris. At the same time the partially trained 3d division was placed at French disposal to hold the crossings of the Marne, and its motorized machine gun battalion succeeded in reaching Chateau Thierry in time to assist in successfully defending that river crossing.

The enemy having been halted, the 2d division commenced a series of vigorous attacks on June 4, which resulted in the capture of Belleau woods after very severe fighting. The village of Bouresches was taken soon after, and on July 1 Vaux was captured. In these operations the 2d division met with most desperate resistance by Germany's best troops.

14. To meet the March offensive, the French had extended their front from the Oise to Amiens about sixty kilometers, and during the German drive along the Lys had also sent reenforcements to assist the British. The French lines had been further lengthened about forty-five kilometers as a result of the Marne pocket made by the Aisne offensive. This increased frontage and the heavy fighting had reduced

French reserves to an extremely low point.

Our 2d corps, under Maj-Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of the ten divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second line defenses. After consultation with Field Marshal Haig on June 3, five American divisions were relieved from the British area to support the French. The 77th and 82d divisions were moved south to release the 42d and 26th for employment on a more active portion of the front; the 35th division entered the line in Vosges, and the 4th and 28th divisions were moved to the region of Meaux and Chateau Thierry as reserves.

On June 9 the Germans attacked the Montdidier-Noyon front in an effort to widen the Marne pocket and bring their lines nearer to Paris, but were stubbornly held by the French with comparatively little loss of ground. In view of the unexpected results of the three preceding attacks by the enemy, this successful defense proved beneficial to the allied morale, particularly as it was believed that the German losses were unusually heavy.

15. On July 15, the date of the last German offensive, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 26th divisions were on the Chateau Thierry front with the 4th and 28th in support, some small units of the last two divisions gaining front line experience with our troops or with the French; the 42d division was in support of the French east of Reims; and four colored regiments were with the French in the Argonne. On the Alsace-Lorraine front we had five divisions in line with the French. Five were with the British army, three having elements in the line. In our training areas four divisions were assembled and four were in the process of arrival.

The Marne salient was inherently weak and offered an opportunity for a counteroffensive that was obvious. If successful, such an operation would afford immediate relief to the allied defense, would remove the threat against Paris, and free the Paris-Nancy railroad. But more important than all else, it would restore the morale of the allies and remove the profound depression and fear then existing. Up to this time our units had been put in here and there at critical points as emergency troops to stop the terrific German advance. In every trial, whether on the defensive or offensive, they had proved themselves equal to any troops in Europe. As early as June 23 and again on July 10 at Bombon, I had very strongly urged that our best divisions be concentrated under American command, if possible, for use as a striking force against the Marne salient. Although the prevailing view among the allies was that American units were suitable only for the defensive, and that at all events they could be used to better advantage under allied command, the suggestion was accepted in priniciple, and my estimate of their offensive fighting qualities was soon put to the test.

The enemy had encouraged his soldiers to believe that the July 15 attack would conclude the war with a German peace. Although he made elaborate plans for the operation, he failed to conceal fully his intentions, and the front of attack was suspected at least one week ahead. On the Champagne front the actual hour for the assault was known and the enemy was checked with heavy losses. The 42d division entered the line near Somme Py immediately, and five of its infantry battalions and all its artillery became engaged. Southwest of Reims and along the Marne to the east of Chateau Thierry the Germans were at first somewhat successful, a penetration of eight kilometers beyond the river being effected against the French immediately to the right of our 3d division. The following quotation from the report of the commanding general 3d division gives the result of the fighting on his front:

"Although the rush of the German troops overwhelmed some of the front line positions, causing the infantry and machine gun companies to suffer in some cases a 50 per cent loss, no German soldier crossed the road from Fossoy to Crezancy, except as a prisoner of war, and by noon of the following day (July 16) there were no Germans in the foreground of the 3d division sector except the dead."

On this occasion a single regiment of the 3d division wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while on either flank the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

16. The selection by the Germans of the Champagne sector and the eastern and southern faces of the Marne pocket on which to make their offensive was fortunate for the allies, as it favored the launching of the counterattack already planned. There were now over 1,200,000 American troops in France, which provided a considerable force of reserves. Every American division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counteroffensive.

Gen. Petain's initial plan for the counterattack involved the entire western face of the Marne salient. The 1st and 2d American divisions, with the 1st French Moroccan division between them, were employed as the spearhead of the main attack, driving directly eastward, through the most sensitive portion of the German lines, to the heights south of Soissons. The advance began on July 18, without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, and these three divisions at a single bound broke through the enemy's infantry defenses and overran his artillery, cutting or interrupting the German communications leading into the salient. A general withdrawal from the Marne was immediately begun by the enemy, who still fought stubbornly to prevent disaster.

The 1st division, throughout four days of constant fighting, advanced eleven kilometers, capturing Berzy-le-Sec and the heights above Soissons and taking some 3,500 prisoners and sixty-eight field guns from the seven German divisions employed against it. It was relieved by a British division. The 2d division advanced eight kilometers in the first twenty-six hours, and by the end of the second day was facing Tigny, having captured 3,000 prisoners and sixty-six field guns. It was relieved the night of the 19th by a French division. The result of this counteroffensive was of decisive importance. Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed on the field of Soissons by our 1st and 2d divisions the tide of the war was definitely turned in favor of the allies.

Other American divisions participated in the Marne counteroffensive. A little to the south of the 2d division, the 4th was in line with the French and was engaged until July 22. The 1st American corps, Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett commanding, with the 26th division and a French division, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons, capturing Torcy on the 18th and reaching the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road on the 21st. At the same time the 3d division crossed the Marne and took the heights of Mont St. Pere and the villages of Charteves and Jaulgonne.

In the 1st corps, the 42d division relieved the 26th on July 25 and extended its front, on the 26th relieving the French division. From this time until Aug. 2 it fought its way through the Foret de Fere and across the Ourcq, advancing toward the Vesle until relieved by the 4th division on Aug. 3. Early in this period elements of the 28th division participated in the advance.

Farther to the east the 3d division forced the enemy back to Roncheres wood, where it was relieved on July 30 by the 32d division from the Vosges front. The 32d, after relieving the 3d and some elements of the 28th on the line of the Ourcq river, advanced abreast of the 42d toward the Vesle. On Aug. 3 it passed under control of our 3d corps, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard commanding, which made its first appearance in battle at this time, while the 4th division took up the task of the 42d division and advanced with the 32d to the Vesle river, where, on Aug. 6, the operation for the reduction of the Marne salient terminated.

In the hard fighting from July 18 to Aug. 6 the Germans were not only halted in their advance but were driven back from the Marne to the Vesle and committed wholly to the defensive. The force of American arms had been brought to bear in time to enable the last offensive of the enemy to be crushed.

17. The 1st and 3d corps now held a continuous front of eleven kilometers along the Vesle. On Aug. 12 the 77th division relieved the 4th division on the 1st corps front, and the following day the 28th relieved the 32d division in the 3d corps, while from Aug. 6 to Aug 10 the 6th infantry brigade of the 3d division held a sector on the river line. The transfer of the 1st corps to the Woevre was ordered at this time, and the control of its front was turned over to the 3d corps.

On Aug. 18 Gen. Petain began an offensive between Reims and the Oise. Our 3d corps participated in this operation, crossing the Vesle on Sept. 4 with the 28th and 77th divisions and overcoming stubborn opposition on the plateau south of the Aisne, which was reached by the 77th on Sept. 6. The 28th was withdrawn from the line on Sept. 7. Two days later the 3d corps was transferred to the region of Verdun, the 77th division remaining in line on the Aisne river until Sept. 17.

The 32d division, upon its relief from the battle on the Vesle, joined a French corps north of Soissons and attacked from Aug. 29 to 31, capturing Juvigny after some particularly desperate fighting and reaching the Chauny-Soissons road.

18. On the British front two regiments of the 33d division participated in an attack on Hamel July 4, and again on Aug. 9 as an incident of the allied offensive against the Amiens salient. One of these regiments took Gressaire Wood and Chipilly ridge, capturing 700 prisoners and considerable materiel.

Assembling the First American Army.

19. In conference with Gen. Petain at Chantilly on May 19 it had been agreed that the American army would soon take complete charge of the sector of the Woevre. The 26th division was already in line in the Woevre north of Toul and was to be followed by other American divisions as they became available, with the understanding that the sector was to pass to our control when four divisions were in the line. But demands of the battle then going on farther west required the presence of our troops, and the agreement had no immediate result. Due to the presence of a number of our divisions northeast of Paris, the organization of an American corps sector in the Chateau Thierry region was taken up with Gen. Petain, and on July 4 the 1st corps assumed tactical control of a sector in that region. This was an important step, but it was by no means satisfactory, as only one American division at the moment was operating under the control of the 1st corps, while we had at this time eight American divisions in the front line serving in French corps.

20. The counteroffensives against the Marne salient in July and against the Amiens salient in August had gained such an advantage that it was apparent that the emergency which justified the dispersion of our divisions had passed. The moment was propitious for assembling our divisions. Scattered as they were along the allied front, their supply had become very difficult. From every point of view the immediate organization of an independent American force was indicated. The formation of the army in the Chateau Thierry region and its early transfer to the sector of the Woevre, which was to extend from Nomeny, east of the Moselle, to north of St. Mihiel, was therefore decided upon by Marshal Foch and myself on Aug. 9, and the details were arranged with Gen. Petain later on the same day.

St. Mihiel Operation.

21. At Bombon on July 24 there was a conference of all the commanders in chief for the purpose of considering allied operations. Each presented proposals for the employment of the armies under his command and these formed the basis of future co-operation of the allies. It was emphatically determined that the allied attitude should be to maintain the offensive. As the first operation of the American army, the reduction of the salient of St. Mihiel was to be undertaken as soon as the necessary troops and materiel could be made available. On account of the swampy nature of the country it was especially important that the movement be undertaken and finished before the fall rains should begin, which was usually about the middle of September.

Arrangements were concluded for successive relief of American divisions and the organization of the 1st American army under my personal command was announced on Aug. 10, with La Fertesous-Jouarre as headquarters. This army nominally assumed control of a portion of the Vesle front, although at the same time directions were given for its secret concentration in the St. Mihiel sector.

22. The force of American soldiers in France at that moment was sufficient to carry out this offensive, but they were dispersed along the front from Switzerland to the channel. The three army corps headquarters to participate in the St. Mihiel attack were the 1st, 4th and 5th. The 1st was on the Vesle, the 4th at Toul, and the 5th not yet completely organized. To assemble combat divisions and service troops and undertake a major operation, within the short period available and with staffs so recently organized, was an extremely difficult task. Our deficiencies in artillery, aviation and special troops, caused by the shipment of an undue proportion of infantry and machine guns during the summer, were largely met by the French.

23. The reduction of the St. Mihiel salient was important, as it would prevent the enemy from interrupting traffic on the Paris-Nancy railroad by artillery fire and would free the railroad leading north through St. Mihiel to Verdun. It would also provide us with an advantageous base of departure for an attack against the Metz-Sedan railroad system, which was vital to the German armies west of Verdun, and against the Briey iron basin, which was necessary for the production of German armament and munitions.

The general plan was to make simultaneous attacks against the flanks of the salient. The

ultimate objective was tentatively fixed as the general line Marieulles (east of the Moselle) —heights south of Gorze-Mars la Tour-Etain The operation contemplated the use on the western face of three or four American divisions, supported by the attack of six divisions of the 2d French army on their left, while seven American divisions would attack on the southern face, and three French divisions would press the enemy at the tip of the salient. As the part to be taken by the 2d French army would be closely related to the attack of the 1st American army, Gen. Petain placed all the French troops involved under my personal command.

By Aug. 30, the concentration of the scattered divisions, corps and army troops, of the quantities of supplies and munitions required, and the necessary construction of light railways and roads, were well under way.

24. In accordance with the previous general consideration of operations at Bombon on July 24, an allied offensive extending practically along the entire active front was eventually to be carried out. After the reduction of the St. Mihiel sector the Americans were to cooperate in the concerted effort of the allied armies. It was the sense of the conference of July 24 that the extent to which the different operations already planned might carry us could not be then foreseen, especially if the results expected were achieved before the season was far advanced. It seemed reasonable at that time to look forward to a combined offensive for the autumn, which would give no respite to the enemy and would increase our advantage for the inauguration of succeeding operations extending into 1919.

On Aug. 30 a further discussion with Marshal Foch was held at my headquarters at Ligny-en-Barrois. In view of the new successes of the French and British near Amiens and the continued favorable results toward the Chemin des Dames on the French front, it was now believed that the limited allied offensive, which was to prepare for the campaign of 1919, might be carried further before the end of the year. At this meeting it was proposed by Marshal Foch that the general operations as far as the American army was concerned should be carried out in detail by:

(a) An attack between the Meuse and the Argonne by the 2d French army, re-enforced by from four to six American divisions.

(b) A French-American attack, extending from the Argonne west to the Souain road, to be executed on the right by an American army astride the Aisne and on the left by the 4th French army.

To carry out these attacks the ten to eleven American divisions suggested for the St. Mihiel operation and the four to six for the 2d French army would leave eight to ten divisions for an American army on the Aisne. It was proposed that the St. Mihiel operation should be initiated on Sept. 10 and the other two on Sept. 15 and 20, respectively.

25. The plan suggested for the American participation in these operations was not acceptable to me because it would require the immediate separation of the recently formed first American army into several groups, mainly to assist French armies. This was directly contrary to the principle of forming a distinct American army, for which my contention had been insistent. An enormous amount of preparation had already been made in construction of roads, railroads, regulating stations, and other installations looking to the use and supply of our armies on a particular front. The inherent disinclination of our troops to serve under allied commanders would have grown and American morale would have suffered. My position was stated quite clearly that the strategical employment of the 1st army as a unit would be undertaken where desired, but its disruption to carry out these proposals would not be entertained.

A further conference at Marshal Foch's headquarters was held on Sept. 2, at which Gen. Petain was present. After discussion the question of employing the American army as a unit was conceded. The essentials of the strategical decision previously arrived at provided that the advantageous situation of the allies should be exploited to the utmost by vigorously continuing the general battle and extending it eastward to the Meuse. All the allied armies were to be employed in a converging action. The British armies, supported by the left of the French armies, were to pursue the attack in the direction of Cambrai; the center of the French armies, west of Reims, would continue the actions, already begun, to drive the enemy beyond the Aisne; and the American army, supported by the right of the French armies, would direct its attack on Sedan and Mezieres

It should be recorded that although this general offensive was fully outlined at the conference no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the French high command that the Meuse-Argonne attack could not be pushed much beyond Montfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations.

26. The choice between the two sectors, that east of the Aisne, including the Argonne forest, or the Champagne sector, was left to me. In my opinion, no other allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operations in that direction. So the Meuse-Argonne front was chosen. The entire sector of 150 kilometers of front, extending from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, west to include the Argonne forest, was accordingly placed under my command, including all French divisions then in that zone. The 1st American army was to proceed with the St. Mihiel operation, after which the operation between the Meuse and the western edge of the Argonne forest was to be prepared and launched not later than Sept. 25.

As a result of these decisions, the depth of the St. Mihiel operation was limited to the line Vigneulles-Thiaucourt-Regnieville. The number of divisions to be used was reduced and the time shortened. Eighteen to nineteen divisions were to be in the front line. There were four French and fifteen American divisions available, six of which would be in reserve, while the two flank divisions of the front line were not to advance. Furthermore, two army corps headquarters, with their corps troops, practically all the army artillery and aviation, and the 1st, 2d and 4th divisions, the first two destined to take a leading part in the St. Mihiel attack, were all due to be withdrawn and started for the Meuse-Argonne by the fourth day of the battle.

27. The salient had been held by the Germans since September, 1914. It covered the most sensitive section of the enemy's position on the western front; namely, the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin; it threatened the entire region between Verdun and Nancy, and interrupted the main rail line from Paris to the east. Its primary strength lay in the natural defensive features of the terrain itself. The western face of the salient extended along the rugged, heavily wooded eastern heights of the Meuse; the southern face followed the heights of the Meuse for eight kilometers to the east and then crossed

the plain of the Woevre, including within the German lines the detached heights of Loupmont and Montsec which dominated the plain and afforded the enemy unusual facilities for observation. The enemy had reenforced the positions by every artificial means during a period of four years.

28. On the night of Sept. 11 the troops of the 1st army were deployed in position. On the southern face of the salient was the 1st corps, Maj.-Gen. Liggett commanding, with the 82d, 90th, 5th and 2d divisions in line, extending from the Moselle westward. On its left was the 4th corps, Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman commanding, with the 89th, 42d, and 1st divisions, the left of this corps being opposite Montsec. These two army corps were to deliver the principal attack, the line pivoting on the center division of the 1st corps. The 1st division on the left of the 4th corps was charged with the double mission of covering its own flank while advancing some twenty kilometers due north toward the heart of the salient, where it was to make contact with the troops of the 5th corps. On the western face of the salient lay the 5th corps, Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron commanding, with the 26th division, 15th French colonial division and the 4th division in line, from Mouilly west to Les Eparges and north to Watronville. Of these three divisions, the 26th alone was to make a deep advance directed southeast toward Vigneulles. The French division was to make a short progression to the edge of the heights in order to cover the left of the 26th. The 4th division was not to advance. In the center, between our 4th and 5th army corps, was the 2d French colonial corps, Maj.-Gen. E. J. Blondlat commanding, covering a front of forty kilometers with three small French divisions. These troops were to follow up the retirement of the enemy from the tip of the salient.

The French independent air force was at my disposal, which, together with the British bombing squadrons and our own air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements.

At dawn on Sept. 12, after four hours of violent artillery fire of preparation, and accompanied by small tanks, the infantry of the 1st and 4th corps advanced. The infantry of the 5th corps commenced its advance at 8 a. m. The operation was carried out with entire precision. Just after daylight on Sept. 13, elements of the 1st and 26th divisions made a junction near Hattonchatel and Vigneulles, eighteen kilometers northeast of St. Mihiel. The rapidity with which our divisions advanced overwhelmed the enemy, and all objectives were reached by the afternoon of Sept. 13. The enemy had apparently started to withdraw some of his troops from the tip of the salient on the eve of our attack, but had been unable to carry it through. We captured nearly 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns, and large stores of material and supplies. The energy and swiftness with which the operation was carried out enabled us to smother opposition to such an extent that we suffered less than 7,000 casualties during the actual period of the advance.

During the next two days the right of our line west of the Moselle river was advanced beyond the objectives laid down in the original orders. This completed the operation for the time being and the line was stabilized to be held by the smallest practicable force.

29. The material results of the victory achieved were very important. An American army was an accomplished fact, and the enemy had felt its power. No form of propaganda could overcome the depressing effect on the morale of the enemy of this demonstration of our ability to organize a large American force and drive it successfully through his defenses. It gave our troops implicit confidence in their superiority and raised their morale to the highest pitch. For the first time wire entanglements ceased to be regarded as impassable barriers and open warfare training, which had been so urgently insisted upon, proved to be the correct doctrine. Our divisions concluded the attack with such small losses and in such high spirits that without the usual rest they were immediately available for employment in heavy fighting in a new theater of operations. The strength of the 1st army in this battle totaled approximately 500,000 men, of whom about 70,000 were French.

Meuse-Argonne Operation.

30. The definite decision for the Meuse-Argonne phase of the great allied convergent attack was agreed to in my conference with Marshal Foch and Gen. Petain on Sept. 2. It was planned to use all available forces of the 1st army, including such divisions and troops as we might be able to withdraw from the St. Mihiel front. The army was to break through the enemy's successive fortified zones to include the Kriemhilde-Stellung, or Hindenburg line, on the front Brieulles-Romagne-sous-Montfaucon-Grandpre, and thereafter, by developing pressure toward Mezieres, was to insure the fall of the Hindenburg line along the Aisne river in front of the 4th French army, which was to attack to the west of the Argonne forest. A penetration of some twelve to fifteen kilometers was required to reach the Hindenburg line on our front, and the enemy's defenses were virtually continuous throughout that depth.

The Meuse-Argonne front had been practically stabilized in September, 1914, and, except for minor fluctuations during the German attacks on Verdun in 1916 and the French counteroffensive in August, 1917, remained unchanged until the American advance in 1918. The net result of the four years' struggle on this ground was a German defensive system of unusual depth and strength and a wide zone of utter devastation, itself a serious obstacle to offensive operations.

31. The strategical importance of this portion of the line was second to none on the western front. All supplies and evacuations of the German armies in northern France were dependent upon two great railway systems—one in the north, passing through Liege, while the other in the south, with lines coming from Luxemburg, Thionville and Metz, had as its vital section the line Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres. No other important lines were available to the enemy, as the mountainous masses of the Ardennes made the construction of east and west lines through that region impracticable. The Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres line was essential to the Germans for the rapid strategical movement of troops. Should this southern system be cut by the allies before the enemy could withdraw his forces through the narrow neck between Mezieres and the Dutch frontier, the ruin of his armies in France and Belgium would be complete.

From the Meuse-Argonne front the perpendicular distance to the Carignan-Mezieres railroad was fifty kilometers. This region formed the pivot of German operations in northern France, and the vital necessity of covering the great railroad line into Sedan resulted in the convergence on the Meuse-Argonne front of the successive German defensive positions. The effect of this convergence can be best understood by reference to plate No. 3. [Omitted.]

It will be seen, for example, that the distance between "no man's land" and the third German withdrawal position in the vicinity of the Meuse river was approximately eighteen kilometers, the distance between the corresponding points near the tip of the great salient of the western front was about sixty-five kilometers, and in the vicinity of Cambrai was over thirty kilometers. The effect of a penetration of eighteen kilometers by the American army would be equivalent to an advance of sixty-five kilometers farther west; furthermore, such an advance on our front was far more dangerous to the enemy than an advance elsewhere. The vital importance of this portion of his position was fully appreciated by the enemy, who had suffered tremendous losses in 1916 in attempting to improve it by the reduction of Verdun. As a consequence it had been elaborately fortified and consisted of practically a continuous series of positions twenty kilometers or more in depth.

In addition to the artificial defenses, the enemy was greatly aided by the natural features of the terrain. East of the Meuse the dominating heights not only protected his left but gave him positions from which powerful artillery could deliver an oblique fire on the western bank. Batteries located in the elaborately fortified Argonne forest covered his right flank and could cross their fire with that of the guns on the east bank of the Meuse. Midway between the Meuse and the forest the heights of Montfaucon offered perfect observation and formed a strong natural position which had been heavily fortified. The east and west ridges abutting on the Meuse and Aire river valleys afforded the enemy excellent machine gun positions for the desperate defense which the importance of the position would require him to make. North of Montfaucon densely wooded and rugged heights constituted natural features favorable to defensive fighting.

32. When the 1st army became engaged in the simultaneous preparation for two major operations, an interval of fourteen days separated the initiation of the two attacks. During this short period the movement of the immense number of troops and the amount of supplies involved in the Meuse-Argonne battle over the few roads available, and confined entirely to the hours of darkness, was one of the most delicate and difficult problems of the war. The concentration included fifteen divisions, of which seven were involved in the pending St. Mihiel drive, three were in sector in the Vosges, three in the neighborhood of Soissons, one in a training area, and one near Bar-le-Duc. Practically all the artillery, aviation and other auxiliaries to be employed in the new operations were committed to the St. Mihiel attack and therefore could not be moved until its success was assured. The concentration of all units not to be used at St. Mihiel was commenced immediately, and on Sept. 13, the second day of St. Mihiel, reserve divisions and army artillery units were withdrawn and placed in motion toward the Argonne front.

That part of the American sector from Fresnes-en-Woevre, southeast of Verdun, to the western edge of the Argonne forest, while nominally under my control, did not actively become a part of my command until Sept. 22, on which date my headquarters were established at Soully, southwest of Verdun. Of French troops, in addition to the 2d French colonial corps, composed of three divisions, there was also the 17th French corps of three divisions holding the front north and east of Verdun.

33. At the moment of the opening of the Meuse-Argonne battle, the enemy had ten divisions in line and ten in reserve on the front between Fresnes-en-Woevre and the Argonne forest, inclusive. He had undoubtedly expected a continuation of our advance toward Metz. Successful ruses were carried out between the Meuse river and Luneville to deceive him as to our intentions, and French troops were maintained as a screen along our front until the night before the battle, so that the actual attack was a tactical surprise.

34. The operations in the Meuse-Argonne battle really form a continuous whole, but tney extended over such a long period of continuous fighting that they will here be considered in three phases, the first from Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, the second from Oct. 4 to 31, and the third from Nov. 1 to 11.

Meuse-Argonne, First Phase.

35. On the night of Sept. 25 the nine divisions to lead in the attack were deployed between the Meuse river and the western edge of the Argonne forest. On the right was the 3d corps, Maj.-Gen. Bullard commanding, with the 33d, 80th and 4th divisions in line; next came the 5th corps, Maj.-Gen. Cameron commanding, with the 79th, 37th and 91st divisions; on the left was the 1st corps, Maj.-Gen. Liggett commanding, with the 35th, 28th and 77th divisions. Each corps had one division in reserve and the army held three divisions as a general reserve. About 2,700 guns, 189 small tanks, 142 manned by Americans, and 821 airplanes, 604 manned by Americans, were concentrated to support the attack of the infantry. We thus had a superiority in guns and aviation, and the enemy had no tanks.

The axis of the attack was the line Montfaucon-Romagne-Buzancy, the purpose being to make the deepest penetration in the center, which, with the 4th French army advancing west of the Argonne, would force the enemy to evacuate that forest without our having to deliver a heavy attack in that difficult region.

36. Following three hours of violent artillery fire of preparation, the infantry advanced at 5:30 a. m. on Sept. 26, accompanied by tanks. During the first two days of the attack, before the enemy was able to bring up his reserves, our troops made steady progress through the network of defenses. Montfaucon was held tenaciously by the enemy and was not captured until noon of the second day.

By evening of the 28th a maximum advance of eleven kilometers had been achieved and we had captured Baulny, Epinonville, Septsarges and Dannevoux. The right had made a splendid advance into the woods south of Brieulles-sur-Meuse, but the extreme left was meeting strong resistance in the Argonne. The attack continued without interruption, meeting six new divisions which the enemy threw into first line before Sept. 29. He developed a powerful machine gun defense supported by heavy artillery fire, and made frequent counter-attacks with fresh troops, particularly on the front of the 28th and 35th divisions. These divisions had taken Varennes, Cheppy, Baulny and Charpentry, and the line was within two kilometers of Apremont. We were no longer engaged in a maneuver for the pinching out of a salient, but were necessarily committed, generally speaking, to a direct frontal attack against strong, hostile positions fully manned by a determined enemy.

37. By nightfall of the 29th the 1st army line was approximately Bois de la Cote Lemont-Nantillois-Apremont southwest across the Argonne. Many divisions, especially those in the center that were subjected to cross fire of artillery, had suffered heavily. The severe fighting, the nature of the terrain over which they attacked, and the fog and darkness sorely

tried even our best divisions. On the night of the 29th the 37th and 79th divisions were relieved by the 32d and 3d divisions, respectively, and on the following night the 1st division relieved the 35th division.

38. The critical problem during the first few days of the battle was the restoration of communications over "no man's land." There were but four roads available across this deep zone, and the violent artillery fire of the previous period of the war had virtually destroyed them. The spongy soil and the lack of material increased the difficulty. But the splendid work of our engineers and pioneers soon made possible the movement of the troops, artillery, and supplies most needed. By the afternoon of the 27th all the divisional artillery, except a few batteries of heavy guns, had effected a passage and was supporting the infantry action.

Meuse-Argonne, Second Phase.

39. At 5:30 a. m. on Oct. 4 the general attack was renewed. The enemy divisions on the front from Fresnes-en-Woevre to the Argonne had increased from ten in first line to sixteen, and included some of his best divisions. The fighting was desperate, and only small advances were realized, except by the 1st division on the right of the 1st corps. By evening of Oct. 5 the line was approximately Bois de la Cote Lemont-Bois du Fays-Gesnes-Hill 240-Fleville-Chehery, southwest through the Argonne.

It was especially desirable to drive the enemy from his commanding positions on the heights east of the Meuse, but it was even more important that we should force him to use his troops there and weaken his tenacious hold on positions in our immediate front. The further stabilization of the new St. Mihiel line permitted the withdrawal of certain divisions for the extension of the Meuse-Argonne operation to the east bank of the Meuse river.

40. On the 7th the 1st corps, with the 82d division added, launched a strong attack northwest toward Cornay, to draw attention from the movement east of the Meuse and at the same time outflank the German position in the Argonne. The following day the 17th French corps, Maj.-Gen. Claudel commanding, initiated its attack east of the Meuse against the exact point on which the German armies must pivot in order to withdraw from northern France. The troops encountered elaborate fortifications and stubborn resistance, but by nightfall had realized an advance of six kilometers to a line well within the Bois de Consenvoye, and including the villages of Beaumont and Haumont. Continuous fighting was maintained along our entire battle front, with especial success on the extreme left, where the capture of the greater part of the Argonne forest was completed. The enemy contested every foot of ground on our front in order to make more rapid retirements farther west and withdraw his forces from northern France before the interruption of his railroad communications through Sedan.

41. We were confronted at this time by an insufficiency of replacements to build up exhausted divisions. Early in October combat units required some 90,000 replacements, and not more than 45,000 would be available before Nov. 1 to fill the existing and prospective vacancies. We still had two divisions with the British and two with the French. A review of the situation, American and allied, especially as to our own resources in men for the next two months, convinced me that the attack of the 1st army and of the allied armies farther west should be pushed to the limit. But if the 1st army was to continue its aggressive tactics our divisions then with the French must be recalled, and replacements must be obtained by breaking up newly arrived divisions.

In discussing the withdrawal of our divisions from the French with Marshal Foch and Gen. Petain, on Oct. 10, the former expressed his appreciation of the fact that the 1st army was striking the pivot of the German withdrawal, and also held the view that the allied attack should continue. Gen. Petain agreed that the American divisions with the French were essential to us if we were to maintain our battle against the German pivot. The French were, however, straining every nerve to keep up their attacks and, before those divisions with the French had been released, it became necessary for us to send the 37th and 91st divisions from the 1st army to assist the 6th French army in Flanders.

42. At this time the 1st army was holding a front of more than 120 kilometers; its strength exceeded 1,000,000 men; it was engaged in the most desperate battle of our history, and the burden of command was too heavy for a single commander and staff. Therefore, on Oct. 12, that portion of our front extending from Port-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, to Fresnes-en-Woevre, southeast of Verdun, was transferred to the newly constituted 2d army with Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard in command, under whom it began preparations for the extension of operations to the east in the direction of Briey and Metz. On Oct. 16 the command of the 1st army was transferred to Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, and my advance headquarters was established at Ligny-en-Barrois, from which the command of the group of American armies was exercised.

43. Local attacks of the 1st army were continued in order particularly to adjust positions preparatory to a renewed general assault. The 1st and 5th divisions were relieved by the 42d and 80th divisions, which were now fresh. An attack along the whole front was made on Oct. 14. The resistance encountered was stubborn, but the stronghold on Cote Dame Marie was captured and the Hindenburg line was broken. Cunel and Romagne-sous-Montfaucon were taken and the line advanced two kilometers north of Sommerance. A maximum advance of seventeen kilometers had been made since Sept. 26 and the enemy had been forced to throw into the fight a total of fifteen reserve divisions.

During the remainder of the month important local operations were carried out, which involved desperate fighting. The 1st corps, Maj.-Gen. Dickman commanding, advanced through Grandpre; the 5th corps, Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall commanding, captured the Bois de Bantheville; the 3d corps, Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines commanding, completed the occupation of Cunel heights; and the 17th French corps drove the enemy from the main ridge south of La Grande Montagne. Particularly heavy fighting occurred east of the Meuse on Oct. 18 and in the further penetration of the Kriemhilde-Stellung on Oct. 23 the 26th division entering the battle at this time relieved the 18th French division.

44. Summarizing the material results which had been attained by the 1st army by the end of October, we had met an increasing number of Germany's best divisions, rising from twenty in line and reserve on Sept. 26, to thirty-one on Oct. 31; the enemy's elaborately prepared positions, including the Hindenburg line, in our front had been broken, the almost impassable Argonne forest was in our hands; an advance of twenty-one kilometers had been effected; 18,600 prisoners, 370 cannon, 1,000 machine guns and a mass of material captured; and the great railway artery through Carignan to Sedan was now seriously threatened.

The demands of incessant battle which had been maintained day by day for more than a month had compelled our divisions to fight to the limit of their capacity. Combat troops were held in line and pushed to the attack until deemed incapable of further effort because of casualties or exhaustion; artillery once engaged was seldom withdrawn and many batteries fought until practically all the animals were casualties and the guns were towed out of line by motor trucks. The American soldier had shown unrivaled fortitude in this continuous fighting during most inclement weather and under many disadvantages of position. Through experience, the army had developed into a powerful and smooth-running machine, and there was a supreme confidence in our ability to carry through the task successfully.

While the high pressure of these dogged attacks was a great strain on our troops, it was calamitous to the enemy. His divisions had been thrown into confusion by our furious assaults and his morale had been reduced until his will to resist had well-nigh reached the breaking point. Once a German division was engaged in the fight, it became practically impossible to effect its relief. The enemy was forced to meet the constantly recurring crises by breaking up tactical organizations and sending hurried detachments to widely separated portions of the field.

Every member of the American expeditionary forces, from the front line to the base ports, was straining every nerve. Magnificent efforts were exerted by the entire services of supply to meet the enormous demands made on it. Obstacles which seemed insurmountable were overcome daily in expediting the movements of replacements, ammunition and supplies to the front and of sick and wounded to the rear. It was this spirit of determination animating every American soldier that made it impossible for the enemy to maintain the struggle until 1919.

Meuse-Argonne, Third Phase.

45. The detailed plans for the operations of the allied armies on the western front changed from time to time during the course of this great battle, but the mission of the 1st American army to cut the great Carignan-Sedan-Mezieres railroad remained unchanged. Marshal Foch co-ordinated the operations along the entire front, continuing persistently and unceasingly the attacks by all allied armies; the Belgian army, with a French army and two American divisions, advancing eastward; the British armies and two American divisions with the 1st French army on their right, toward the region north of Givet; the 1st American army and 4th French army toward Sedan and Mezieres.

46. On the 21st my instructions were issued to the 1st army to prepare thoroughly for a general attack on Oct. 28, that would be decisive if possible. In order that the attack of the 1st army and that of the 4th French army on its left should be simultaneous, our attack was delayed until Nov. 1. The immediate purpose of the 1st army was to take Buzancy and the heights of Barricourt, to turn the forest north of Grandpre, and to establish contact with the 4th French army near Boult-aux-Bois. The army was directed to carry the heights of Barricourt by nightfall of the first day and then to exploit this success by advancing its left to Boult-aux-Bois in preparation for the drive toward Sedan. By strenuous effort all available artillery had been moved well forward to the heights previously occupied by the enemy, from which it could fully cover and support the initial advance of the infantry.

On this occasion and for the first time the army prepared for its attack under normal conditions. We held the front of attack and were not under the necessity of taking over a new front, with its manifold installations and services. Our own personnel handled the communications, dumps, telegraph lines and water service; our divisions were either on the line or close in rear; the French artillery, aviation and technical troops which had previously made up our deficiences had been largely replaced by our own organizations; and our army corps and divisional staffs were by actual experience second to none.

47. On the morning of Nov. 1 three army corps were in line between the Meuse river and the Bois de Bourgogne. On the right the 3d corps had the 5th and 90th divisions; the 5th corps occupied the center of the line with the 89th and 2d divisions and was to be the wedge of the attack on the first day; and on the left the 1st corps deployed the 80th, 77th and 78th divisions.

Preceded by two hours of violent artillery preparation, the infantry advanced, closely followed by "accompanying guns." The artillery acquitted itself magnificently, the barrages being so well co-ordinated and so dense that the enemy was overwhelmed and quickly submerged by the rapid onslaught of the infantry. By nightfall the 5th corps, in the center, had realized an advance of almost nine kilometers, to the Bois de la Folie, and had completed the capture of the heights of Barricourt, while the 3d corps, on the right, had captured Aincreville and Andevanne. Our troops had broken through the enemy's last defense, captured his artillery positions and had precipitated a retreat of the German forces about to be isolated in the forest north of Grandpre. On the 2d and 3d we advanced rapidly against heavy fighting on the fronts of the right and center corps; to the left the troops of the 1st corps hurried forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. Our heavy artillery was skillfully brought into position to fire upon the Carignan-Sedan railroad and the junctions at Longuyon and Conflans. By the evening of the 4th our troops had reached La Neuville, opposite Stenay, and had swept through the great Foret de Dieulet, reaching the outskirts of Beaumont, while on the left we were eight kilometers north of Boult-aux-Bois.

The following day the advance continued toward Sedan with increasing swiftness. The 3d corps, turning eastward, crossed the Meuse in a brilliant operation by the 5th division, driving the enemy from the heights of Dun-sur-Meuse and forcing a general withdrawal from the strong positions he had so long held on the hills north of Verdun.

By the 7th the right of the 3d corps had exploited its river crossing to a distance of ten kilometers east of the Meuse, completely ejecting the enemy from the wooded heights and driving him out into the swampy plain of the Woevre: the 5th and 1st corps had reached the line of the Meuse river along their respective fronts and the left of the latter corps held the heights dominating Sedan, the strategical goal of the Meuse-Argonne operation, forty-one kilometers from our point of departure on Nov. 1. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications. Recognizing that nothing but a cessation of hostilities could save his armies from complete disaster, he appealed for an immediate armistice on Nov. 6.

48. Meanwhile general plans had been prepared for the further employment of American

forces in an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle, to be directed toward Longwy by the 1st army, while the 2d army was to assume the offensive toward the Briey iron basin. Orders directing the preparatory local operations involved in this enterprise were issued on Nov. 5.

Between the 7th and 10th of November the 3d corps continued its advance eastward to Remoiville, while the 17th French corps, on its right, with the 79th, 26th, and 81st American divisions, and two French divisions, drove the enemy from his final foothold on the heights east of the Meuse. At 9 p. m. on Nov. 9 appropriate orders were sent to the 1st and 2d armies in accordance with the following telegram from Marshal Foch to the commander of each of the allied armies:

"The enemy, disorganized by our repeated attacks, retreats along the entire front. It is important to co-ordinate and expedite our movements. I appeal to the energy and the initiative of the commanders in chief and of their armies to make decisive the results obtained."

In consequence of the foregoing instructions, our 2d army pressed the enemy along its entire front. On the night of the 10th-11th and the morning of the 11th the 5th corps, in the 1st army, forced a crossing of the Meuse east of Beaumont and gained the commanding heights within the re-entrant of the river, thus completing our control of the Meuse river line. At 6 a. m. on the 11th notification was received from Marshal Foch's headquarters that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 a. m. Preparatory measures had already been taken to insure the prompt transmission to the troops of the announcement of an armistice. However, the advance east of Beaumont on the morning of the 11th had been so rapid and communication across the river was so difficult that there was some fighting on isolated portions of that front after 11 a. m.

49. Between Sept. 26 and Nov. 11, twenty-two American and four French divisions, on the front extending from southeast of Verdun to the Argonne forest, had engaged and decisively beaten forty-seven different German divisions, representing 25 per cent of the enemy's entire divisional strength on the western front. Of these enemy divisions twenty had been drawn from the French front and one from the British front. Of the twenty-two American divisions twelve had, at different times during this period, been engaged on fronts other than our own. The 1st army suffered a loss of about 117,000 in killed and wounded. It captured 26,000 prisoners, 847 cannon, 3,000 machine guns and large quantities of material.

The dispositions which the enemy made to meet the Meuse-Argonne offensive, both immediately before the opening of the attack and during the battle, demonstrated the importance which he ascribed to this section of the front and the extreme measures he was forced to take in its defense. From the moment the American offensive began until the armistice, his defense was desperate and the flow of his divisions to our front was continuous.

Operations of the Second Army.

50. Under the instructions issued by me on Nov. 5, for operations by the 2d army in the direction of the Briey iron basin, the advance was undertaken along the entire front of the army and continued during the last three days of hostilities. In the face of the stiff resistance offered by the enemy, and with the limited number of troops at the disposal of the 2d army, the gains realized reflected great credit on the divisions concerned. On Nov. 6 Marshal Foch requested that six American divisions be held in readiness to assist in an attack which the French were preparing to launch in the direction of Chateau-Salins. The plan was agreed to, but with the provision that our troops should be employed under the direction of the commanding general 2d army.

This combined attack was to be launched on Nov. 14, and was to consist of twenty French divisions under Gen. Mangin and the six American divisions under Gen. Bullard. Of the divisions designated for this operation the 3d, 4th, 29th and 36th were in the army reserve and were starting their march eastward on the morning of Nov. 11, while the 28th and 35th were being withdrawn from line on the 2d army front.

American Activities on Other Fronts.

51. During the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne battle American divisions were participating in important attacks on other portions of the front. The 2d army corps, Maj.-Gen. Read commanding, with the 27th and 30th divisions on the British front, was assigned the task, in co-operation with the Australian corps, of breaking the Hindenburg line at Le Cateau, where the St. Quentin canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. In this attack, carried out on Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, the 30th division speedily broke through the main line of defense and captured all of its objectives, while the 27th progressed until some of its elements reached Gouy. In this and later actions from Oct. 6 to 19, our 2d corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced about twenty-four kilometers.

52. On Oct. 2-9 our 2d and 36th divisions assisted the 4th French army in its advance between Reims and the Argonne. The 2d division completed its advance on this front by the assault of the wooded heights of Mont Blanc, the key point of the German position, which was captured with consummate dash and skill. The division here repulsed violent counterattacks, and then carried our lines into the village of St. Etienne, thus forcing the Germans to fall back before Reims and yield positions which they had held since September, 1914. On Oct. 10 the 36th division relieved the 2d, exploiting the latter's success, and in two days advanced, with the French, a distance of twenty-one kilometers, the enemy retiring behind the Aisne river.

53. In the middle of October, while we were heavily engaged in the Meuse-Argonne, Marshal Foch requested that two American divisions be sent immediately to assist the 6th French army in Belgium, where slow progress was being made. The 37th and 91st divisions, the latter being accompanied by the artillery of the 28th division, were hurriedly dispatched to the Belgian front. On Oct. 30, in continuation of the Flanders offensive, these divisions entered the line and attacked. By Nov. 3 the 37th division had completed its mission by rapidly driving the enemy across the Escaut river and had firmly established itself on the east bank, while the 91st division, in a spirited advance, captured Spitaals Bosschen, reached the Scheldt, and entered Audenarde.

American Troops in Italy.

54. The Italian government early made request for American troops, but the critical situation on the western front made it necessary to concentrate our efforts there. When the secretary of war was in Italy during April, 1918, he was urged to send American troops to Italy to show America's interest in the Italian situation and to strengthen Italian morale. Similarly a request was made by the Italian prime minister at the Abbeville conference. It was finally decided to send one

regiment to Italy with the necessary hospital and auxiliary services, and the 332d infantry was selected, reaching the Italian front in July, 1918. These troops participated in action against the Austrians in the fall of 1918 at the crossing of the Piave river and in the final pursuit of the Austrian army.

American Troops in Russia.

55. It was the opinion of the supreme war council that allied troops should be sent to co-operate with the Russians, either at Murmansk or Archangel, against the bolshevist forces, and the British government, through its ambassador at Washington, urged American participation in this undertaking. On July 23, 1918, the war department directed the dispatch of three battalions of infantry and three companies of engineers to join the allied expedition. In compliance with these instructions the 339th infantry, the 1st battalion, 310th engineers, 337th field bospital company, and 337th ambulance company were sent through England, whence they sailed on Aug. 26.

The mission of these troops was limited to guarding the ports and as much of the surrounding country as might develop threatening conditions. The allied force operated under British command, through whose orders the small American contingent was spread over a front of about 450 miles. From September, 1918, to May, 1919, a series of minor engagements with the bolshevist forces occurred, in which eighty-two Americans were killed and seven died of wounds.

In April, 1919, two companies of American railroad troops were added to our contingent. The withdrawal of the American force commenced in the latter part of May, 1919, and on Aug. 25 there was left only a small detachment of graves registration troops.

The Advance Into Germany.

56. In accordance with the terms of the armistice, the allies were to occupy all German territory west of the Rhine, with bridgeheads of thirty kilometer radius at Cologne, Coblenz, and Mayence. The zone assigned the American command was the bridgehead of Coblenz and the district of Treves. This territory was to be occupied by an American army, with its reserves held between the Moselle-Meuse rivers and the Luxemburg frontier.

The instructions of Marshal Foch, issued on Nov. 16, contemplated that two French infantry divisions and one French cavalry division would be added to the American forces that occupied the Coblenz bridgehead, and that one American division would be added to the French force occupying the Mayence bridgehead. As this arrangement presented possibilities of misunderstanding due to difference of views regarding the government of occupied territory, it was represented to the marshal that each nation should be given a well-defined territory of occupation, employing within such territory only the troops of the commander responsible for the particular zone. On Dec. 9 Marshal Foch accepted the principle of preserving the entity of command and troops, but reduced the American bridgehead by adding a portion of the eastern half to the French command at Mayence.

57. Various reasons made it undesirable to employ either the 1st or 2d army as the army of occupation. Plans had been made before the armistice to organize a 3d army and, on Nov. 14, this army, with Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman as commander, was designated as the army of occupation. The 3d and 4th army corps, staffs and troops, less artillery, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 32d, and 42d divisions, and the 66th field artillery brigade were assigned to the 3d army. This force was later increased by the addition of the 7th corps, Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright commanding, with the 5th, 89th and 90th divisions.

The advance toward German territory began on Nov. 17 at 5 a. m., six days after signing the armistice. All of the allied forces from the North sea to the Swiss border moved forward simultaneously in the wake of the retreating German armies. Upon arrival at the frontier, a halt was made until Dec. 1, when the leading elements of all allied armies crossed the line into Germany. The 3d army headquarters were established at Coblenz and an advance general headquarters located at Treves. Steps were immediately taken to organize the bridgehead for defense, and dispositions were made to meet a possible renewal of hostilities.

The advance to the Rhine required long, arduous marches, through cold inclement weather with no opportunity for troops to rest, refit, and refresh themselves after their participation in the final battle. The army of occupation bore itself splendidly and exhibited a fine state of discipline both during the advance and throughout the period of occupation.

58. The zone of march of our troops into Germany and the line of communications of the 3d army after reaching the Rhine lay through Luxemburg. After the passage of the 3d army, the occupation of Luxemburg, for the purpose of guarding our line of communications, was intrusted to the 5th and 33d divisions of the 2d army. The city of Luxemburg, garrisoned by French troops and designated as the headquarters of the allied commander in chief, was excluded from our control.

Upon entering the duchy of Luxemburg in the advance a policy of noninterference in the affairs of the grand duchy was announced. Therefore, when the French commander in the city of Luxemburg was given charge of all troops in the duchy, in so far as concerned the "administration of the grand duchy of Luxemburg," my instructions were that our troops would not be subject to his control. Later, at my request, and in order to avoid possible friction, Marshal Foch placed the entire duchy in the American zone.

Return of Troops to the United States.

59. On the day the armistice was signed the problem of the return of our troops to the United States was taken up with the war department and on Nov. 15 a policy recommended of sending home certain auxiliaries so that we could begin to utilize all available shipping without delay. On Dec. 21 the war department announced by cable that it had been decided to begin immediately the return of our forces and continue as rapidly as transportation would permit. To carry this out a schedule for the constant flow of troops to the ports was established, having in mind our international obligations pending the signing of the treaty of peace.

60. While more intimately related to the functions of the services of supply than to operations, it is logical to introduce here a brief recital of the organizations created for the return of our troops to America. Prior to the armistice but 15,000 men had been returned home. Although the existing organization was built for the efficient and rapid handling of the incoming forces, the embarkation of this small number presented no difficulties. But the armistice suddenly and completely reversed the problem of the services of supply at the ports and the handling of troops. It became necessary immediately to reorganize the machinery of the ports, to construct large embarkation camps and to create an extensive service for embarking the homeward bound troops.

Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux became the principal embarkation ports, Marseilles and Le Havre being added later to utilize Italian and French liners. The construction of the embarkation camps during unseasonable winter weather was the most trying problem. These, with the billeting facilities available, gave accommodation for 55,000 at Brest, 44,000 at St. Nazaire and 130,000 at Bordeaux. Unfortunately the largest ships had to be handled at Brest, where the least shelter was available.

To maintain a suitable reservoir of men for Brest and St. Nazaire, an embarkation center was organized around Le Mans, which eventually accommodated 230,000 men. Here the troops and their records were prepared for the return voyage and immediate demobilization. As the troops arrived at the base ports, the embarkation service was charged with feeding, reclothing and equipping the hundreds of thousands who passed through, which required the maintenance of a form of hotel service on a scale not hitherto attempted.

61. On Nov. 16 all combat troops except thirty divisions and a minimum of corps and army troops were released for return to the United States. It was early evident that only limited use would be made of the American divisions and that the retention of thirty divisions was not necessary. Marshal Foch considered it indispensable to maintain under arms a total, including Italians, of 120 to 140 divisions, and he proposed that we maintain thirty divisions in France until Feb. 1, twenty-five of which should be held in the zone of the armies, and that March 1 we should have twenty divisions in the zone of the armies and five ready to embark. The plan for March 1 was satisfactory, but the restrictions as to the divisions that should be in France on Feb. 1 could not be accepted, as it would seriously interfere with the flow of troops homeward.

In a communication dated Dec. 24 the marshal set forth the minimum forces to be furnished by the several allies, requesting the American army to furnish twenty-two to twenty-five divisions of infantry. In the same note he estimated the force to be maintained after the signing of the preliminaries of peace at about thirty-two divisions, of which the American army was to furnish six.

In reply it was pointed out that our problem of repatriation of troops and their demobilization was quite different from that of France or Great Britain. On account of our long line of communications in France and the time consumed by the ocean voyage and travel in the United States, even with the maximum employment of our then available transportation, at least a year must elapse before we could complete our demobilization. Therefore it was proposed by me that the number of American combat divisions to be maintained in the zone of the armies should be reduced on April 1 to fifteen divisions and on May 1 to ten divisions, and that in the unexpected event that the preliminaries of peace should not be signed by May 1 we would continue to maintain ten divisions in the zone of the armies until the date of signature.

The allied commander in chief later revised his estimate and on Jan. 24 stated to the supreme war council that the German demobilization would permit the reduction of the allied forces to 100 divisions, of which the Americans were requested to furnish fifteen. In reply it was again pointed out that our problem was entirely one of transportation, and that such promise was unnecessary inasmuch as it would probably be the summer of 1919 before we could reduce our forces below the number asked. We were, therefore, able to keep our available ships filled, and by May 19 all combat divisions, except five still in the army of occupation, were under orders to proceed to ports of embarkation. This provided sufficient troops to utilize all troop transports to include July 15.

62. The president had informed me that it would be necessary for us to have at least one regiment in occupied Germany, and left the details to be discussed by me with Marshal Foch. My cable of July 1 summarizes the agreement reached:

"By direction of president, I have discussed with Marshal Foch question of forces to be left on the Rhine. Following agreed upon: The 4th and 5th divisions will be sent to base ports immediately, the 2d division will commence moving to base ports on July 15, and the 3d division on Aug. 15. Date of relief of 1st division will be decided later. Agreement contemplates that after compliance by Germany with military conditions to be completed within first three months after German ratification of treaty, American force will be reduced to one regiment of infantry and certain auxiliaries. Request president be informed of agreement."

As a result of a later conference with Marshal Foch, the 3d division was released on Aug. 3 and the 1st division on Aug. 15.

PART III.—SUPPLY, CO-ORDINATION, MUNITIONS AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Services of Supply.

1. In February, 1918, the line of communications was reorganized under the name of services of supply. At that time all staff services and departments, except the adjutant-general's, the inspector-general's and the judge-advocate general's departments, were grouped for supply purposes under one co-ordinating head, the commanding general services of supply, with a general staff paralleling, so far as necessary, the general staff at general headquarters.

The principal functions of the services of supply were the procurement, storage and transportation of supplies. These activities were controlled in a general way by the commanding general services of supply, the maximum degree of independence being permitted to the several services. This great organization was charged with immense projects in connection with roads, docks, railroads and buildings; the transportation of men, animals and supplies by sea, rail and inland waterways; the operation of telegraph and telephone systems; the control and transportation of replacements; the hospitalization necessary for an army of 2,000,000 men; the reclassification of numerous officers and men; the establishment of leave areas and of welfare and entertainment projects; the liquidation of our affairs in France, and the final embarkation of our troops for home.

The growth of the permananet port personnel, the location near the base ports of certain units for training, and other considerations led to the appointment of a territorial commander for the section around each port who, while acting as the representative of the commanding general services of supply, was given the local authority of a district commander. For similar reasons, an intermediate section commander and an advance section commander were appointed. Eventually there were nine base sections, including one in England, one in Italy and one comprising Rotterdam and Antwerp, also one intermediate and one advance section.

The increasing participation of the American expeditionary forces in active operations necessitated the enlargement of the responsibilities and authority of the commanding general services of supply. In August, 1918, he was charged with complete responsibility for all supply matters in the services of supply, and was authorized to correspond by cable directly with the

war department on all matters of supply not involving questions of policy.

In the following discussion of the services of supply the subjects of co-ordination of supply at the front, ocean tonnage and replacements are included for convenience, though they were largely or entirely under the direct control of general staff sections at my headquarters.

Co-Ordination of Supply at the Front.

2. Our successful participation in the war required that all the different services immediately concerned with the supply of combat troops should work together as a well regulated machine. In other words, there must be no duplication of effort, but each must perform its functions without interference with any other service. The fourth section of the general staff was created to control impartially all these services, and, under broad lines of policy, to determine questions of transportation and supply in France and co-ordinate our supply services with those of the allies.

This section did not work out technical details, but was charged with having a general knowledge of existing conditions as to supply, its transportation, and of construction affecting our operations or the efficiency of our forces. It frequently happened that several of the supply departments desired the same site for the location of installations, so that all plans for such facilities had to be decided in accordance with the best interests of the whole.

3. In front of the advance depots railroad lines and shipments to troops had to be carefully controlled, because mobility demanded that combat units should not be burdened with a single day's stores above the authorized standard reserve. Furthermore, accumulations at the front were exposed to the danger of destruction or capture and might indicate our intentions. Each combat division required the equivalent of twenty-five French railway carloads of supplies for its daily consumption to be delivered at a point within reach of motor or horse drawn transportation. The regular and prompt receipt of supplies by combatant troops is of first importance in its effect upon the morale of both officers and men. The officer whose mind is preoccupied by the question of food, clothing or ammunition is not free to devote his energy to training his men or to fighting the enemy. It is necessary that paper work be reduced to an absolute minimum and that the delivery of supplies to organizations be placed on an automatic basis as far as possible.

4. The principle of flexibility had to be borne in mind in planning our supply system in order that our forces should be supplied, no matter what their number or where they might be called upon to enter the line. This high degree of elasticity and adaptability was assured and maintained through the medium of the regulating station. It was the connecting link between the armies and the services in the rear, and regulated the railroad transportation which tied them together. The regulating officer at each such station was a member of the fourth section of my general staff, acting under instructions from his chief of section.

Upon the regulating officer fell the responsibility that a steady flow of supply was maintained. He must meet emergency shipments of ammunition or engineering material, sudden transfers of troops by rail, the hastening forward of replacements or the unexpected evacuation of wounded. All the supply services naturally clamored to have their shipments rushed through. The regulating officer, acting under special or secret instructions, must declare priorities in the supply of things the army needed most. Always informed of the conditions at the front, of the status of supplies and of military plans and intentions, nothing could be shipped to the regulating station or in front of the advance depots except on his orders. The chiefs of supply services fulfilled their responsibilities when they delivered to the regulating officer the supplies called for by him, and he met his obligation when these supplies were delivered at the proper railheads at the time they were needed. The evacuation of the wounded was effected over the same railroad lines as those carrying supplies to the front, therefore this control had also to be centralized in the regulating officer.

The convenient location of the regulating stations was of prime importance. They had to be close enough to all points in their zones to permit trains leaving after dusk or during the night to arrive at their destinations by dawn. They must also be far enough to the rear to be reasonably safe from capture. Only two regulating stations were actually constructed by us in France, Is-sur-Tille and Liffol-le-Grand, as the existing French facilities were sufficient to meet our requirements beyond the reach of those stations.

As far as the regulating officer was concerned, supplies were divided into four main classes. The first class constituted food, forage and fuel, needed and consumed every day; the second, uniforms, shoes, blankets and horse shoes, which wear out with reasonable regularity; the third, articles of equipment which require replacement at irregular intervals, such as rolling kitchens, rifles and escort wagons; the fourth class covered articles the flow of which depended upon tactical operations, such as ammunition and construction material. Articles in the first class were placed on an automatic basis, but formal requisition was eliminated as far as possible for all classes.

5. In order to meet many of the immediate needs of troops coming out of the line and to relieve to some extent the great strain on the railheads during active fighting, a system of army depots was organized. These depots were supplied by bulk shipments from the advance depots through the regulating stations during relatively quiet periods. They were under the control of the chiefs of the supply services of the armies and required practically no construction work, the supplies being stored in open places protected only by dunnage and camouflaged tarpaulins.

6. The accompanying diagram [omitted] illustrates graphically the supply system which supported our armies in France. The services of supply can be likened to a great reservoir divided into three main parts—the base depots, the intermediate depots and the advance depots. The management of this reservoir is in charge of the commanding general services of supply, who administers it with a free hand, controlled only by general policies outlined to him from time to time. Each of the supply and technical services functions independently in its own respective sphere; each has its share of storage space in the base depots, in the intermediate depots and in the advance depots. Then comes the distribution system, and here the control passes to the chief of the fourth section of the general staff, who exercises his powers through the regulating stations.

Purchasing Agency.

7. The consideration of requirements in food and material led to the adoption of an automatic supply system, but, with the exception of foodstuffs, there was an actual shortage, especially in the early part of the war, of many things, such as equipment pertaining to land transportation and equipment and material for combat. The lack of ocean tonnage to carry construction material and animals at the

beginning was serious. Although an increasing amount of shipping became available as the war progressed, at no time was there sufficient for our requirements. The tonnage from the states reached about 7,500,000 to Dec. 31, 1918, which was a little less than one-half of the total amount obtained.

The supply situation made it imperative that we utilize European resources as far as possible for the purchase of material and supplies. If our services of supply departments had entered the market of Europe as purchasers without regulation or co-ordination, they would have been thrown into competition with each other, as well as with buyers from the allied armies and the civil populations. Such a system would have created an unnatural elevation of prices and would have actually obstructed the procurement of supplies. To meet this problem from the standpoint of economical business management, directions were given in August, 1917, for the creation of a general purchasing board to co-ordinate and control our purchases both among our own services and among the allies as well. The supervision and direction of this agency was placed in the hands of an experienced business man, and every supply department in the American expeditionary forces was represented on the board. Agents were stationed in Switzerland, Spain and Holland, besides the allied countries. The character of supplies included practically the entire category of necessities, although the bulk of our purchases consisted of raw materials for construction, ordnance, air equipment and animals. A total of about 10,000,000 tons was purchased abroad by this agency to Dec. 31, 1918, most of which was obtained in France.

The functions of the purchasing agency were gradually extended until they included a wide field of activities. In addition to the co-ordination of purchases, the supply resources of our allies were reconnoitered and intimate touch was secured with foreign agencies; a statistical bureau was created which classified and analyzed our requirements; quarterly forecasts of supplies were issued; civilian manual labor was procured and organized; a technical board undertook the co-ordination, development and utilization of the electric power facilities in France; a bureau of reciprocal supplies viseed the claims of foreign governments for raw materials from the United States; and a general printing plant was established. Some of these activities were later transferred to other services as the latter became ready to undertake their control.

The principles upon which the usefulness of this agency depended were extended to our allies, and in the summer of 1918 the general purchasing agent became a member of the interallied board of supplies. This board undertook, with signal success, to co-ordinate the supply of the allied armies in all those classes of material necessities that were in common use in all the armies. The possibility of immense savings was fully demonstrated, but the principles had not become of general application before the armistice.

Ocean Tonnage.

8. Following a study of tonnage requirements, an officer was sent to Washington in December, 1917, with a general statement of the shipping situation in France as understood by the allied maritime council. In March, 1918, tonnage requirements for transport and maintenance of 900,000 men in France by June 30 were adpoted as a basis upon which to calculate supply requisitions and the allocation of tonnage.

In April the allied maritime transport council showed that requirements for 1918 greatly exceeded the available tonnage. Further revisions of the schedule were required by the Abbeville agreement in May, under which American infantry and machine gun units were to be transported in British shipping, and by the Versailles agreement in June.

In July a serious crisis developed, as the allotment for August made to the American expeditionary forces by the shipping control committee was only 575,000 dead weight tons, afterward increased to 700,000, whereas 803,000 tons (not including animals) were actually needed. It was strongly urged by me that more shipping be diverted from trades and that a larger percentage of new shipping be placed in transport service.

9. Early in 1918 a scheme had been proposed which would provide priority for essential supplies only, based upon monthly available tonnage in sight. Although it was the understanding that calls for shipping should be based upon our actual needs, much irregularity was found in tonnage allotments, as shown by the following cables sent Sept. 14, 1918:

"The following variations from cable orders are noticeable:

"Q. M. supplies cabled for, for August delivery, 182,287 short tons.

"Q. M. supplies actually received during August, 67,521 short tons.

"T. D. supplies (rolling stock, etc.) called for, for August delivery, 113,482 short tons.

"T. D. supplies actually received during August, 67,521 short tons.

"You must prepare to ship supplies we request, instead of shipping excessive amounts of supplies of which we have a due proportion."

"An increase in the allotment of tonnage must be made, even for September. It is imperative. I cannot too strongly urge that the allotment be reconsidered in the light of the above showing of our deficiencies. * * *"

"At the present time our ability to supply and maneuver our forces depends largely on motor transportation. * * * We are able to carry out present plans due to fact that we have been able to borrow temporarily large numbers of trucks and ambulances from the French. * * * The shortage of ambulances to move our wounded is critical. * * * We have reached the point where we can no longer improvise or borrow. The most important plans and operations depend upon certainty that the home government will deliver at French ports material and equipment cabled for. It is urged that foregoing be given most serious consideration and that tonnage allotted for supply of army in France be sufficient to deliver material and equipment, properly proportioned in kinds and amount, to meet the needs of our troops. * * *"

The following is a brief summary of the tonnage asked for and the amount actually received in France during the critical period from July to October, 1918:

Month.	Cabled for by A. E. F.	Received.	Shortage.
July	*480,891	438,047	42,844
August	700,527	511,261	189,266
September	869,438	539,018	330,420
October	1,022,135	623,689	398,446
Total	3,072,991	2,112,015	960,976

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

Replacements of Personnel.

10. Under the original organization project there were to be two divisions in each corps of six divisions which were to be used as reservoirs of replacements. One half of the artillery and other auxiliaries of these two di-

visions were to be utilized as corps and army troops. They were to supply the first demands for replacements from their original strength, after which a minimum of 3,000 men per month for each army corps in France was to be forwarded to them from the United States. It was estimated that this would give a sufficient reservoir of personnel to maintain the fighting strength of combat units, provided the sick and wounded were promptly returned to their own units upon recovery.

The 32d and 41st divisions were the first to be designated as replacement and depot divisions of the 1st army corps, but the situation soon became such that the 32d division had to be employed as a combat division. For the same reason all succeeding divisions had to be trained for combat, until June 27, when the need for replacements made it necessary to designate the 83d as a depot division.

11. By the middle of August we faced a serious shortage of replacements. Divisions had arrived in France below strength, and each division diverted from replacement to combat duty increased the number of divisions to be supplied and at the same time decreased the supply.

On Aug. 16 the war department was cabled as follows:

"Attention is especially invited to the very great shortage in arrivals of replacements heretofore requested. Situation with reference to replacements is now very acute. Until sufficient replacements are available in France to keep our proven divisions at full strength, replacements should by all means be sent in preference to new divisions."

At this time it became necessary to transfer 2,000 men from each of three combat divisions (the 7th, 36th and 81st) to the 1st army, in preparation for the St. Mihiel offensive.

By the time the Meuse-Argonne offensive was initiated the replacement situation had become still more acute. The infantry and machine gun units of the 84th and 86th divisions, then in the vicinity of Bordeaux, were utilized as replacements, leaving only a cadre of two officers and twenty-five men for each company. To provide immediate replacements during the progress of the battles new replacement organizations were formed in the zone of operations; at first, as battalions, and later, as regional replacement depots.

12. On Oct. 3, a cable was sent the war department reading as follows:

"Over 50,000 of the replacements requested for the months of July, August and September have not yet arrived. Due to extreme seriousness of the replacement situation, it is necessary to utilize personnel of the 84th and 86th divisions for replacement purposes. Combat divisions are short over 80,000 men. Vitally important that all replacements due, including 55,000 requested for October, be shipped early in October. If necessary, some divisions in United States should be stripped of trained men and such men shipped as replacements at once."

Altogther seven divisions had to be skeletonized, leaving only one man per company and one officer per regiment to care for the records. As a further measure to meet the situation, the authorized strength of divisions was reduced in October by 4,000 men, thus lowering the strength of each infantry company to approximately 174 men. The thirty combat divisions in France at that time needed 103,513 infantry and machine gun replacements, and only 66,490 were available.

Attention of the war department was invited on Nov. 2 to the fact that a total of 140,000 replacements would be due by the end of November, and the cable closed by saying:

"To send over entire divisions, which must be broken up on their arrival in France so we may obtain replacements that have not been sent as called for, is a wasteful method, and one that makes for inefficiency; but as replacements are not otherwise available, there is no other course open to us. New and only partially trained divisions cannot take the place of older divisions that have had battle experience. The latter must be kept up numerically to the point of efficiency * * *."

Remounts.

13. The shortage of animals was a serious problem throughout the war. In July, 1917, the French agreed to furnish our forces with 7,000 animals a month, and accordingly the war department was requested to discontinue shipments. On Aug. 24, however, the French advised us that it would be impossible to furnish the number of animals originally stated, and Washington was again asked to supply animals, but none could be sent over until November, and then only a limited number.

Early in 1918, after personal intervention and much delay, the French government made requisition on the country, and we were able to obtain 50,000 animals. After many difficulties, the purchasing board was successful in obtaining permission, in the summer of 1918, to export animals from Spain, but practically no animals were received until after the armistice.

Every effort was made to reduce animal requirements by increased motorization of artillery and by requiring mounted officers and men to walk—but in spite of all these efforts, the situation as to animals grew steadily worse. The shortage by November exceeded 106,000, or almost one-half of all our needs. To relieve the crisis in this regard, during the Meuse-Argonne battle, Marshal Foch requisitioned 13,000 animals from the French armies and placed them at my disposal.

Reclassification of Personnel.

14. An important development in the services of supply was the reclassification system for officers and men. This involved not only the physical reclassification of those partially fit for duty, but also the reclassification of officers according to fitness for special duties. A number of officers were found unfit for combat duty, and many in noncombatant positions were found unsuited to the duties on which employed. An effort was made to reassign these officers to the advantage of themselves and the army. A total of 1,101 officers were reclassified in addition to the disabled, and 270 were sent before efficiency boards for elimination. 962 wounded or otherwise disabled officers were reclassified, their services being utilized to release officers on duty with the services of supply who were able to serve with combat units.

Construction by Engineer Corps.

15. Among the most notable achievements of the American expeditionary forces was the large program of construction carried out by our engineer troops in the services of supply and elsewhere. The chief projects were port facilities, including docks, railroads, warehouses, hospitals, barracks, and stables. These were planned to provide ultimately for an army of 4,000,000 men, the construction being carried on coincidently with the growth of the American expeditionary forces.

The port plans contemplated 160 new berths, including the necessary facilities for discharge of cargo, approximately one-half of which were completed at the time of the armistice. Construction of new standard gauge railroad track amounted to 1,002 miles, consisting

mainly of cutoffs, double tracking at congested points, and yards at ports and depots. Road construction and repair continued until our troops were withdrawn from the several areas, employing at times upward of 10,000 men, and often using 90,000 tons of stone per week.

Storage requirements necessitated large supply depots at the ports and in the intermediate and advance sections. Over 2,000,000 square feet of covered storage wes secured from the French, but it was necessary to construct approximately 20,000,000 square feet additional. The base hospital centers at Mars and Mesves, each with 4,000 bed convalescent camps, are typical of the large scale upon which hospital accommodations were provided. The hospital city at Mars, of 700 buildings, covered a ground space of 33 acres and included the usual road, water, sewerage, and lighting facilities of a municipality.

16 Advantages of economy and increased mobility caused the adoption of the system of billeting troops. Billeting areas were chosen near the base ports, along the line of communications, and in the advanced zone, as strategical requirements dictated. The system was not altogether satisfactory, but with the number of troops to be accommodated no other plan was practicable. Demountable barracks were used for shelter to supplement lack of billets, 16,000 barracks of this type being erected, particularly at base ports where large camps were necessary. Stables at remount stations were built for 43,000 animals. Other construction included refrigerating plants, such as the one at Gievres with a capacity of 6,500 tons of meat and 500 tons of ice per day; and mechanical bakeries like that at Is-sur-Tille with capacity of 800,000 pounds of bread per day. If the buildings constructed were consolidated, with the width of a standard barrack, they would reach from St. Nazaire across France to the Elbe river in Germany, a distance of 730 miles.

In connection with construction work, the engineer corps engaged in extensive forestry operations, producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,000,000 railroad ties, 300,000 cords of fuel wood, 35,000 pieces of piling and large quantities of miscellaneous products.

Transportation Corps.

17. The transportation corps as a separate organization was new to our army. Its exact relation to the supply departments was conceived to be that of a system acting as a common carrier operating its own ship and rail terminals. The equipment and operation of port terminals stands out as a most remarkable achievement. The amount of tonnage handled at all French ports grew slowly, reaching about 17,000 tons daily at the end of July, 1918. An emergency then developed as a result of the critical military situation, and the capacity of our terminals was so efficiently increased that, by Nov. 11, 45,000 tons were being handled daily.

The French railroads, both in management and material, had dangerously deteriorated during the war. As our system was superimposed upon that of the French it was necessary to provide them with additional personnel and much material. Experienced American railroad men brought into our organization, in various practical capacities, the best talent in the country, who, in addition to the management of our own transportation, materially aided the French. The relation of our transportation corps to the French railroads and to our own supply departments presented many difficulties, but these were eventually overcome and a high state of efficiency established.

18. It was early decided, as expedient for our purposes, to use American rolling stock on the French railroads, and approximately 20,000 cars and 1,500 standard-gauge locomotives were brought from the United States and assembled by our railroad troops. We assisted the French by repairing with our own personnel 57,385 French cars, and 1,947 French locomotives. The lack of rolling stock for allied use was at all times a serious handicap, so that the number of cars and locomotives built and repaired by us was no small part of our contribution to the allied cause.

Quartermaster Corps.

19. The quartermaster corps was able to provide a larger tonnage of supplies from the states than any of the great supply departments. The operations of this corps were so large and the activities so numerous that they can best be understood by a study of the report of the commanding general services of supply.

The quartermaster corps in France was called upon to meet conditions never before presented, and it was found advisable to give it relief. Transportation problems by sea transport and by rail were handled by separate corps organized for that purpose, and already described. Motor transport was also placed under an organization of its own. The usual routine supplies furnished by this department reached enormous proportions. Except for the delay early in 1918 in obtaining clothing and the inferior quality of some that was furnished, and an occasional shortage in forage, no army was ever better provided for. Special services created under the quartermaster corps included a remount service, which received, cared for, and supplied animals to troops; a veterinary service, working in conjunction with the remount organization; an effects section and baggage service; and a salvage service for the recovery and preparation for reissue of every possible article of personal equipment. Due to the activities of the salvage service, an estimated saving of $85,000,000 was realized, tonnage and raw material were conserved, and what in former wars represented a distinct liability was turned into a valuable asset.

The graves registration service, also under the quartermaster corps, was charged with the acquisition and care of cemeteries, the identification and reburial of our dead, and the correspondence with relatives of the deceased. Central cemeteries were organized on the American battle fields, the largest being at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon and at Thiaucourt in the Woevre. All territory over which our troops fought was examined by this service, and, generally speaking, the remains of our dead were assembled in American cemeteries and the graves marked with a cross or six-pointed star and photographed. A few bodies were buried where they fell or in neighboring French or British cemeteries. Wherever the soldier was buried, his identification tag, giving his name and army serial number, was fastened to the marker. A careful record was kept of the location of each grave.

Signal Corps.

20. The signal corps supplied, installed, and operated the general service of telephone and telegraphic communications throughout the zone of the armies, and from there to the rear areas. At the front it handled radio, press, and intercept stations; provided a radio network in the zone of advance; and also managed the meteorological, pigeon and general photographic services. Our communication system included a cable across the English channel, the erection of 4,000 kilometers of telephone and telegraph lines on our own poles, and the successful operation of a system with 215,500 kilometers of lines.

Motor Transport Corps.

21. The quantity and importance of gasoline engine transportation in this war necessitated the creation of a new service known as the motor transport corps. It was responsible for setting up motor vehicles received from America, their distribution, repair and maintenance. Within the zone of the services of supply, the motor transport corps controlled the use of motor vehicles, and it gave technical supervision to their operation in the zone of the armies. It was responsible for the training and instruction of chauffeurs and other technical personnel. Due to the shortage of shipments from America, a large number of trucks, automobiles, and spare parts had to be purchased in France.

Renting, Requisition and Claims Service.

22 A renting, requisition and claims service was organized in March, 1918, to procure billeting areas, supervise the quartering of troops with an organization of zone and town majors, and to have charge of the renting, leasing, and requisitioning of all lands and buildings required by the American expeditionary forces. Under the provisions of an act of congress, approved in April, 1918, the claims department was charged with the investigation, assessment and settlement of all claims "of inhabitants of France or any other European country not an enemy or ally of an enemy" for injuries to persons or damages to property occasioned by our forces. The procedure followed was in accordance with the law and practice of the country in question. The efficient administration of this service had an excellent effect upon the people of the European countries concerned.

23. The various activities of the services of supply which, at its height on Nov. 11, 1918, reached a numerical strength in personnel of 668,312, including 23,772 civilian employes, can best be summed up by quoting the telegram sent by me to Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, the commanding general services of supply, upon my relinquishing personal command of the 1st army:

"I want the S. O. S. to know how much the 1st army appreciated the prompt response made to every demand for men, equipment, supplies and transportation necessary to carry out the recent operations. Hearty congratulations. The S. O. S. shares the success with it."

Munitions.

Ordnance.

24. Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. The task of the ordnance department in supplying artillery was especially difficult. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to supply us with the artillery equipment of 75's, 155 mm. howitzers and 155 G. P. F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course was fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of American manufacture of the calibers mentioned on our front at the date of the armistice. The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109 75mm guns. In addition, twenty-four 8-inch howitzers from the United States reached our front and were in use when the armistice was signed. Eight 14-inch naval guns of American manufacture were set up on railroad mounts, and most of these were successfully employed on the Meuse-Argonne front under the efficient direction of Admiral Plunkett of the navy.

Aviation.

25. In aviation we were entirely dependent upon our allies, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own program could be set under way. From time to time we obtained from the French such planes for training personnel as they could provide. Without going into a complete discussion of aviation material, it will be sufficient to state that it was with great difficulty that we obtained equipment even for training. As for up to date combat planes, the development at home was slow, and we had to rely upon the French, who provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing machines. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogther we received 1,379 planes of the De Haviland type. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on Aug. 7, 1918. As to our aviators, many of whom trained with our allies, it can be said that they had no superiors in daring and in fighting ability. During the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne our aviators excelled all others. They have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army.

Tanks.

26. In the matter of tanks, we were compelled to rely upon both the French and the English. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that our allies barely had sufficient tanks to meet their own requirements. While our tank corps had limited opportunity, its fine personnel responded gallantly on every possible occasion and showed courage of the highest order. We had one battalion of heavy tanks engaged on the English front. On our own front we had only the light tanks, and the number available to participate in the last great assault of Nov. 1 was reduced to sixteen as a result of the previous hard fighting in the Meuse-Argonne.

Chemical Warfare Service.

27 The chemical warfare service represented another entirely new departure in this war. It included many specialists from civil life. With personnel of a high order, it developed rapidly into one of our most efficient auxiliary services. While the early employment of gas was in the form of clouds launched from special projectors, its use later on in the war was virtually by means of gas shells fired by the light artillery. One of the most important duties of the chemical warfare service was to insure the equipment of our troops with a safe and comfortable mask, and the instruction of the personnel in the use of this protector. Whether or not gas will be employed in future wars is a matter of conjecture, but the effect is so deadly to the unprepared that we can never afford to neglect the question.

Administration.

Medical and Sanitary Conditions.

28. The general health of our armies under conditions strange and adverse in many ways to our American experience and mode of life was marvelously good. The proportionate number of men incapacitated from other causes than battle casualties and injuries was low. Of all deaths in the American expeditionary forces (to Sept. 1, 1919) totaling 81,141, there were killed in action, 35,556; died of wounds received in battle, 15,130; other wounds and injuries, 5,669; and died of disease, 24,786. Therefore, but little over two-sevenths the total loss of life in the American expeditionary forces was caused by disease.

Our armies suffered from the communicable diseases that usually affect troops. Only two diseases have caused temporarily excessive sick rates, epidemic diarrhea and influenza, and of these influenza only, due to the fatal complicating pneumonia, caused a serious rise in the death rate. Both prevailed in the armies of our allies and enemies and in the civilian population of Europe.

Venereal disease has been with us always, but the control was successful to a degree never before attained in our armies, or in any other army. It has been truly remarkable when the environment in which our men lived is appreciated. The incidence of venereal disease varied between 30 and 60 per 1,000 per annum, averaging under 40. Up to September, 1919, all troops sent home were free from venereal disease. The low percentage was due largely to the fine character of men composing our armies.

29. Hospitalization represented one of the largest and most difficult of the medical problems in the American expeditionary forces. That the needs were always met and that there was always a surplus of several thousand beds, were the results of great effort and the use of all possible expedients to make the utmost of resources available. The maximum number of patients in hospital on any one day was 193,026, on Nov. 12, 1918.

Evacuation of the sick and wounded was another difficult problem, especially during the battle periods. The total number of men evacuated in the zone of the armies was 214,467, of whom 11,281 were sent in hospital trains to base ports. The number of sick and wounded sent to the United States up to Nov. 11, 1918, was 14,000. Since the armistice, 103,028 patients have been sent to the United States.

30. The army and the medical department were fortunate in obtaining the services of leading physicians, surgeons and specialists in all branches of medicine from all parts of the United States, who brought the most skillful talent of the world to the relief of our sick and wounded. The army nurse corps deserves more than passing comment. These women, working tirelessly and devotedly, shared the burden of the day to the fullest extent with the men, many of them submitting to all the dangers of the battle front.

Records, Personnel and Mail Service.

31. New problems confronted the adjutant-general's department in France. Our great distance from home necessitated records, data, and executive machinery to represent the war department as well as our forces in France. Unusually close attention was paid to individual records. Never before have accuracy and completeness of reports been so strictly insisted upon. Expedients had to be adopted whereby the above requirements could be met without increasing the record and correspondence work of combat units. The organization had to be elastic to meet the demands of any force maintained in Europe.

A statistical division was organized to collect data regarding the special qualifications of all officers and to keep an up to date record of the location, duties, health and status of every officer and soldier, nurse, field clerk and civilian employe, as well as the location and strength of organizations. The central records office at Bourges received reports from the battle front, evacuation and base hospitals, convalescent leave areas, reclassification camps and base ports, and prepared for transmission to the war department reports of individual casualties. Each of the 299,599 casualties was considered as an individual case. A thorough investigation of the men classed as "missing in action" reduced the number from 14,000 at the signing of the armistice to 22 on Aug. 31, 1919.

32. In addition to printing and distributing all orders from general headquarters, the adjutant-general's department had charge of the delivery and collection of official mail and finally of all mail. The motor dispatch service operated twenty courier routes, over 2,300 miles of road, for the quick dispatch and delivery of official communications. After July 1, 1918, the military postal express service was organized to handle all mail, official and personal, and operated 169 fixed and mobile postoffices and a railway postoffice service.

While every effort was exerted to maintain a satisfactory mail service, frequent transfers of individuals, especially during the hurried skeletonizing of certain combat divisions, numerous errors in addresses, hasty handling and readdressing of mail by regimental and company clerks in the zone of operations and other conditions incident to the continuous movement of troops in battle, made the distribution of mail an exceedingly difficult problem.

Inspection—Discipline.

33. The inspector-general's department, acting as an independent agency not responsible for the matters under its observation, made inspections and special investigations for the purpose of keeping commanders informed of local conditions. The inspectors worked unceasingly to determine the manner in which orders were being carried out in an effort to perfect discipline and team play.

The earnest belief of every member of the expeditionary forces in the justice of our cause was productive of a form of self-imposed discipline among our soldiers which must be regarded as an unusual development of this war, a fact which materially aided us to organize and employ in an incredibly short space of time the extraordinary fighting machine developed in France.

Our troops generally were strongly imbued with an offensive spirit essential to success. The veteran divisions had acquired not only this spirit, but the other elements of fine discipline. In highly trained divisions, commanders of all grades operate according to a definite system calculated to concentrate their efforts where the enemy is weakest. Straggling is practically eliminated; the infantry, skillful in fire action and the employment of cover, gains with a minimum of casualties; the battalion, with all of its accompanying weapons, works smoothly as a team in which the parts automatically assist each other; the artillery gives the infantry close and continuous support; and unforeseen situations are met by prompt and energetic action.

This war has only confirmed the lessons of the past. The less experienced divisions, while aggressive, were lacking in the ready skill of habit. They were capable of powerful blows, but their blows were apt to be awkward—teamwork was often not well understood. Flexible and resourceful divisions cannot be created by a few maneuvers or by a few months' association of their elements. On the other hand, without the keen intelligence, the endurance, the willingness, and enthusiasm displayed in the training area, as well as on the battle field, the successful results we obtained so quickly would have been utterly impossible.

Military Justice.

34. The commanders of armies, corps, divisions, separate brigades and certain territorial districts were empowered to appoint general courts-martial. Each of these commanders had on his staff an officer of the judge-advocate general's department, whose duty it was

to render legal advice and to assist in the prompt trial and just punishment of those guilty of serious infractions of discipline.

Prior to the signing of the armistice, serious breaches of discipline were rare, considering the number of troops. This was due to the high sense of duty of the soldiers and their appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. In the period of relaxation following the cessation of hostilities, infractions of discipline were naturally more numerous, but not even then was the number of trials as great in proportion to the strength of the force as is usual in our service.

35 It was early realized that many of the peace time methods of punishment were not the best for existing conditions. In the early part of 1918 it was decided that the award of dishonorable discharge of soldiers convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude would not be contemplated, except in the most serious cases. To remove these soldiers temporarily from their organizations, division commanders were authorized to form provisional temporary detachments to which such soldiers could be attached. These detachments were retained with their battalions so that offenders would not escape the dangers and hardships to which their comrades were subjected. Wherever their battalion was engaged, whether in front line trenches or in back areas, these men were required to perform hard labor. Only in emergency were they permitted to engage in combat. Soldiers in these disciplinary battalions were made to understand that if they acquitted themselves well they would be restored to full duty with their organizations.

All officers exercising disciplinary powers were imbued with the purpose of these instructions and carried them into effect. So that nearly all men convicted of military offenses in combat divisions remained with their organizations and continued to perform their duty as soldiers. Many redeemed themselves by rendering valiant service in action and were released from the further operation of their sentences.

36 To have the necessary deterrent effect upon the whole unit, courts-martial for serious offenses usually imposed sentences considerably heavier than would have been awarded in peace times. Except where the offender earned remission at the front, these sentences stood during hostilities. At the signing of the armistice steps were at once taken to reduce outstanding sentences to the standards of peace time.

Provost Marshal General's Department.

37. On July 20, 1917, a provost marshal general was appointed with station in Paris, and later the department was organized as an administrative service with the provost marshal general functioning under the first section, general staff. The department was developed into four main sections—the military police corps which served with divisions, corps and armies and in the sections of the services of supply; the prisoner of war escort companies; the criminal investigation department; and the circulation department. It was not until 1918 that the last mentioned department became well trained and efficient. On Oct. 15, 1918, the strength of the corps was increased to 1 per cent of the strength of the American expeditionary forces, and provost marshals for armies, corps and divisions were provided.

The military police of the American expeditionary forces developed into one of the most striking bodies of men in Europe. Wherever the American soldier went, there our military police were on duty. They controlled traffic in the battle zone, in all villages occupied by American troops, and in many cities through which our traffic flowed; they maintained order, so far as the American soldiers were concerned, throughout France and in portions of England, Italy, Belgium and occupied Germany. Their smart appearance and military bearing and the intelligent manner in which they discharged their duties left an excellent impression of the typical American on all with whom they came in contact.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Prisoners of War.

1. All prisoners taken by the American troops were kept at least thirty kilometers behind the lines under guard by the provost marshal general's department, except wounded or sick prisoners, who were immediately sent to hospitals for treatment. Arrangements were made with the French and British that prisoners taken by our units operating with them should be sent to American inclosures. The provost marshal general was instructed to follow the principles of The Hague and the Geneva conventions in the treatment of prisoners, although these were not recognized by the United States as binding in the present war. Prisoners were organized into labor companies, and were employed on work which had no distinct bearing on military operations. The officer prisoners of war were accorded the same treatment as received by American officers confined in Germany. A prisoner of war information bureau was established in the central records office. Under a mutual understanding with the German government, payments were made to prisoners in the form of credits and, subject to censorship, they were allowed to send and receive letters and packages. Religious meetings were held by prisoner chaplains, assisted by our army chaplains and welfare workers.

2. From June, 1918, to the end of March, 1919, a total of 48,280 enemy prisoners were handled by the provost marshal general's department, of whom ninety-three died and seventy-three escaped and were not recaptured. At the request of the French government, 516 prisoners, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, were released after examination by a French commission. In accordance with the provisions of the Geneva convention, fifty-nine medical officers and 1,783 men of the sanitary personnel, including 333 members of the German Red Cross, were repatriated. On April 9, 1919, we commenced to repatriate enemy prisoners who were permanently unfit for further military duty and those who could not perform useful labor.

3. Through the Berlin Red Cross and the International Red Cross at Geneva, an American Red Cross committee at Bern received lists of all American prisoners taken by the German troops, to each of whom, when located, was sent a package containing food, tobacco, clean underclothing and toilet articles, and thereafter two packages a week. By a system of return post cards, it was determined that 85 per cent of these packages were received.

As soon as the armistice was signed the Germans released large numbers of allied prisoners, who immediately started toward the allied lines. Four American regional replacement departments were established, to which all returning Americans were sent until proper records could be made. Those in good physical condition were sent to their commands, while the others were sent to hospitals or to leave areas for a rest.

An allied commission was formed in Berlin early in December, 1918, for the repatriation of allied prisoners, with representatives from each of the American, British, French and

Italian armies. American prisoners were evacuated through Switzerland in fully equipped trains, including hospital cars, provided by the Swiss government and paid for by our government. These were met by American trains at the Swiss border. It was planned to withdraw all our prisoners by this route, but a number had already been withdrawn through the northern ports and taken to England in British ships.

The allied commission obtained a statement of moneys paid Americans while in German prisons; investigated complaints concerning treatment of Americans; obtained possession of effects of prisoners who had died in captivity, or which had been left behind by those repatriated; and also located the graves of the American dead.

4. On Nov. 11, 1918, there were 248 American officers and 3,302 men in the hands of the Germans, all of whom were evacuated by Feb. 5, 1919. None of our prisoners were condemned to death, although one officer and twenty men died in captivity.

5. An interallied agreement on Jan. 13, 1919, created a commission for the control of Russian prisoners in Germany. The British and American representatives, aided by small unarmed detachments, were charged with the administration of the Russian prison camps, and succeeded in discharging their duties despite the civil disorders in Germany.

Early in January, 1919, the Red Cross outlined a plan to send a commission to Germany to assist in caring for and feeding Russian prisoners, and an American officer was detailed to assist and accompany this commission. The Red Cross being financially unable to furnish the necessary food, arrangements were finally made with the French government to furnish funds for its purchase from our army stores, without any responsibility being assumed by the army, as was desired by the allied food commission. Such supplies as could be spared by the army were sold to the French, and American officers were detailed to assist in their distribution. On April 10, 1919, the supreme allied war council decided to give the German government complete freedom in repatriating Russian prisoners of war, stipulating only that none should be repatriated by force, and that all who left must be provided with sufficient food for the journey.

Civil Administration of Occupied Territory.

6. To insure law and order, it was necessary that an American civil administration be created in the occupied territory. Different policies were adopted toward Luxemburg and occupied Germany, the former being a disarmed neutral and the latter occupied enemy territory. In both regions we issued proclamations defining our attitude toward the inhabitants.

In accordance with the precedent of our government under similar circumstances, the local civil government remained in full possession of its former power, and retained jurisdiction over all civil matters. The organization of our civil administration in occupied territory prescribed for the control of civil affairs by the officer in charge of civil affairs in occupied territory, under whom army, corps and division commanders detailed suitable officers in local charge of civil matters. In the grand duchy of Luxemburg, civil affairs were regulated by a corresponding representative with an office in the city of Luxemburg.

7. The principle of requisitioning supplies was exercised extensively throughout the area, always under central control and without abuse of the privilege. Under a board of appraisal payment was made for all property requisitioned, the money being obtained from the German government under the terms of the armistice. Food and forage were not requisitioned, and during most of the period of occupation our officers and men were not allowed to purchase any German food and were forbidden to eat in the restaurants and cafes.

In Luxemburg billeting arrangements and payment therefor were provided for by an agreement with the government of Luxemburg.

Under instructions from the state department, the interests of American citizens found in occupied Germany were referred to the American embassy in Paris; in Luxemburg to the American legation at The Hague.

8. We insisted upon the Germans maintaining all public utilities. After being inspected, measures were taken to assure priority of fuel supply in case of coal shortage due to strikes in the Ruhr and Saar districts or other causes. One of our chief problems was the maintenance and repair of roads and highways and this at first necessitated the employment of soldier labor. As soon as possible a satisfactory system of road preservation and improvement was inaugurated, utilizing German civil labor.

To control and supervise the movement of funds and securities, all banks and banking houses were required to submit monthly reports. Trade and blockade regulations were controlled through the American section of the interallied economic committee.

9. The civil administration issued instructions relative to courts. Army, corps and divisional commanders were authorized to convene military commissions and appoint superior provost courts for their respective districts; and commanding officers of each city, town or canton appointed an inferior provost court. All of these courts were for the trial of offenses against the laws of war or the military government. Our legal machinery was simple, and successful results in maintaining law and order were due to the uniform and strict enforcement of such few regulations as proved necessary.

Strict censorship was maintained over postal, telephone and telegraphic communications. Passes and circulation were first handled by the department of civil affairs, but on Jan. 24, 1919, the 3d army took charge of those matters.

In connection with the reconstruction work in France and Belgium, the department of civil affairs prepared a record of all recovered stolen property, and measures were taken to protect it against deterioration or unauthorized removal.

10. The fraternization problem was sharply raised by the sudden transition from the rigors of war conditions in France to the comforts of undisturbed German cities and homes, but a realization by our troops of their position in enemy territory and of their duty to maintain the dignity of their own country reduced infractions of rules on the subject to a minimum.

Execution of Armistice Terms.

11. The first armistice agreement provided for supervision by a permananet international armistice commission to function under the authority of the commander in chief of the allied armies. The United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy and Germany were represented on the permanent international armistice commission. The chairman of this commission and of the five main committees were French. These committees were organized to care specifically for the work in connection with material, transportation, prisoners of war, entretien and restitution. The United States was represented on each of these main committees.

12. The Germans unsuccessfully attempted to enter the permanent armistice commission on the basis of negotiation. Many adjustments were made because of the difficulties under which the German authorities were working, but in general they were held strictly to the spirit of the terms of the armistice agreement. Time of delivery was often extended, but penalties were imposed for failure to comply with the conditions. All aeroplanes were not obtained until a penalty was imposed of twenty horses for each undelivered plane. Evacuation of occupied territory and repatriation of civilian inhabitants and of prisoners of war were begun immediately and carried out promptly.

13. In the distribution among the allied armies of ordnance and aeroplanes surrendered by the enemy, the Belgian army received one-tenth, American army two-tenths, British army three-tenths and French army four-tenths. Our share was 720 field guns, 534 heavy guns, 589 trench mortars, 10,356 machine guns and 340 aeroplanes. Railway rolling stock was divided according to the needs of the railway systems serving the different armies.

14. The question of expense of maintenance of the armies of occupation caused considerable discussion among the allies and protests from the Germans. This was due to the diversity of opinion as to the items properly chargeable to the expense of an army of occupation. My policy was that, pending final settlement by the peace conference, Germany would be liable for all expenses of the American army of occupation; that any payments made by Germany for this purpose were to be considered as partial payments on account of the whole sum, and not as a liquidation of any specific expenses. Money was deposited in Coblenz banks to the credit of the United States, in amounts notified as necessary, to cover all expenditures made in the occupied area. The total expense as calculated by the different allied armies, before any of our troops were withdrawn, was based on the effective strength as shown by their tables of organization, and appears as follows:

Armies.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Cost per month in francs.
French	11,570	35,500	116,100	175,948,815.00
Belgian	1,834	39,430	11,600	30,195,142.60
British	12,000	240,000	70,000	127,935,000.00
United States	12,358	275,617	58,755	269,068,184.10
Total				603,147,141.70

United States Liquidation Commission.

15. In February, 1919, upon my recommendation, the secretary of war appointed the United States liquidation commission, war department, which had charge of the liquidation of our affairs in France, the sale of our property and installations and the settlement of claims exclusive of those arising out of torts, which were handled by the renting, requisition and claims service. While not under my supervision, the liquidation commission played such an important part in the closing chapter of our activities that some mention of it should be made in this report. With the dissolution of the American expeditionary forces we were confronted with the problem of disposing of large port and other installations and immense quantities of transportation, materiel, supplies and equipment. Much of this was of an immovable nature and the shipping situation forbade the transfer to the United States of most of the movable effects. There was little or no demand for many of the articles to be disposed of, and the expense of maintaining a force of caretakers until the market improved would have been prohibitive. The successful negotiations of the commission led to the liquidation of our affairs with France by the payment of a lump sum to the United States by the French government.

Relations with the Allies.

16. Our troops arrived in Europe after France and Great Britain had been fighting desperately for nearly three years, and their reception was remarkable in its cordiality. The resources of our allies in men and material had been taxed to the limit, but they always stood ready to furnish us with needed supplies, equipment and transportation when at all available. We were given valuable assistance and co-operation in our training program by both the French and British armies, and when the shortage of labor personnel in our forces became acute the French government rendered material assistance in the solution of this problem.

It was our good fortune to have a year in France to organize and train our forces. When our troops entered the battle the veteran soldiers of France and England gave them moral and physical support. The artillery of our allies often supported the advance of American troops; British and French tanks frequently co-operated with our infantry; and their aviators fought in the air to assist the American soldier.

Throughout France our troops have been intimately associated with the French people, particularly the French peasant, and the relations growing out of these associations assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples. The small force of Americans serving in Italy was accorded a warm welcome and established with the Italian people the most friendly relations. The hospitable reception of those of our forces who passed through England has impressed upon us how closely common language and blood have brought together the British and ourselves.

The co-operation of our soldiers with the French, British, Belgians and Italians was decisive in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and will have an equally decisive effect in welding together the bonds of sympathy and good will among the peoples of these nations and ourselves.

Welfare Work.

Allied Food Commission.

17. At the request of the allied food commission a selected personnel of 320 officers and 464 men was placed at the disposal of the commission. There was no other American personnel in Europe or elsewhere available for this necessary work. Our officers were sent to various countries in charge of food distribution, and were everywhere received with the utmost friendliness. These officers and men, by their executive and administrative ability and their energetic resourcefulness, were in a large measure responsible for the manner in which these food supplies were delivered to the various peoples in central Europe during a period of civil unrest or complete disorder. By their disinterested conduct of this charitable work, they won for the American army the admiration of the populations whom they served.

Societies.

18. In their respective spheres of activity the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. undertook the burden of supplying the needs of the entire American expeditionary forces. Their efforts were in many respects limited by a lack of tonnage. But shortage in tonnage, transportation, or personnel, meant inability to carry out completely their appointed tasks; whereas, with the smaller societies it meant inability to expand. In order to avoid duplication of effort, it was directed in August, 1917, that the Red Cross confine its activities to relief work, and the Y. M. C. A. to amusement and recreation. The Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army were later given official recognition. The Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board and American Library association conducted their activities through one of the established societies.

19. The American Red Cross maintained within our zones a system of "line of communication canteens," which furnished refreshments and relief to troops in transit and became a valuable feature of the Red Cross work. The statistical work of the searchers attached to statistical sections and to hospitals obtained much information for relatives. This society also aided in locating American prisoners, to whom it sent food from Switzerland.

20. To avoid depleting our personnel, the Y. M. C. A. agreed to operate our canteens and was at first allotted 208 ship tons per 25,000 men per month to bring supplies from the United States, but the requirements of other services later made it necessary to reduce this allotment to 100 tons. This materially reduced the valuable service the Y. M. C. A. might have rendered in this work. The termination of hostilities made it possible to relieve the society of this responsibility.

21. The need of greatly expanded welfare work after hostilities, such as athletics and education, was at once recognized, and the cooperation of the welfare societies in all these activities was of inestimable value. Immediately after the armistice steps were taken to provide diversion and entertainment for our troops. Entertainment officers were appointed in all units, and the Y. M. C. A. entertainment department furnished professionals and acted as a training and booking agency for soldier talent. Approximately 650 "soldier shows" were developed, which entertained hundreds of thousands of soldiers, who will remember this as one of the pleasant and unique enterprises of the American expeditionary forces.

The athletic program in the spring of 1919 culminated in the interallied games in June, held in the concrete stadium erected by our engineers near Paris, the necessary funds being contributed by the Y. M. C. A. In number of participants and quality of entry, these games probably surpassed any of the past Olympic contests.

Leaves and Leave Areas.

22. A leave system announced in general orders provided for a leave of seven days every four months, but it was necessary to suspend the privilege during active operations. In the leave areas free board and lodging at first class hotels were provided for soldiers, and the Y. M. C. A. furnished recreational and amusement facilities. A number of new areas were opened by the services of supply immediately after the armistice, improved transportation accommodations were eventually secured, and arrangements were made whereby men could visit England, Belgium and Italy.

It was my desire that every man in the American expeditionary forces should be given an opportunity to visit Paris before returning to the United States, but the crowded condition of the city during the peace conference, transportation difficulties and other reasons made it necessary to limit the number of such leaves.

Religious Work.

23. Religious work in our army before the war was carried on by chaplains, one to each regiment. To meet the greatly increased size of regiments, legislation was recommended by me to provide not less than one chaplain for each 1,200 men. Although such act was passed in June, 1918, there was a continuous shortage of chaplains with the fighting units and in the hospitals and camps in the rear areas. This was largely met through ready co-operation of the welfare societies, who sent ministers and priests where most needed. Religious workers in the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus and Red Cross also aided in the work, the Red Cross sending chaplains to the states with units in many instances.

The religious work was directed and co-ordinated by a board of chaplains at general headquarters, of which Bishop Charles H. Brent was the head. With great devotion to duty this work was maintained despite a lack of transportation and other facilities. Chaplains, as never before, became the moral and spiritual leaders of their organizations, and established a high standard of active usefulness in religious work that made for patriotism, discipline and unselfish devotion to duty.

Educational Work.

24. Prior to the armistice, educational work was conducted through the organization of voluntary classes under the Y. M. C. A., the popular subjects studied being French language, French history and the causes of the war. After the armistice measures were taken for a systematic organization of nonmilitary educational training.

The formal school work began Jan. 2, with post schools. Then divisional educational centers gave the equivalent of high school instruction and specialized on vocational training. The American expeditionary forces university at Beaune carried on undergraduate and graduate work for the technical professions, while postgraduate work was provided by the entrance of our officers and soldiers into French and British universities. Special schools were organized to meet demands, such as the practical agricultural school at Allery and the art training center at Paris, for painting, sculpture, architecture and interior decoration, advanced students being entered in the best ateliers of Paris. Active instruction was carried on in the base hospitals and convalescent camps.

An important branch of the educational work was the field institute of short courses and educational extension lectures, organized to meet conditions due to the rapid repatriation of our soldiers and the constant movement of troops. At least half of our forces were reached by this means with brief intensive courses in business, trades, engineering, agriculture, occupational guidance and in citizenship.

25. On April 15 all educational work came under the complete control of the training section of the general staff. The advantage of this change in management was at once apparent in the better co-ordination of the work of an excellent body of educators. The total attendance in the organized school system of the American expeditionary forces was 230,020, of which number 181,475 attended post schools, 27,250 educational centers, 8,528 the American expeditionary forces university at Beaune, 367 art training centers, 4,144 mechanical trade schools, 6,300 French univer-

sities and 1,956 British universities. The attendance upon the institute short courses totaled 690,000 more, and at the extension lectures 750,000, giving a grand total of attendance at all educational formations of 1,670,020.

The educational work in the American expeditionary forces was of undoubted value, not only in improving morale, but in concrete benefit to the individual officer and soldier. It demonstrated satisfactorily that a combined military and educational program can be carried out in the army with little detriment to pure military training and with decided advantage to the individual.

Stars and Stripes.

26. The Stars and Stripes was a weekly newspaper conceived with the idea of increasing the morale of American troops by providing a common means of voicing the thought of the entire American expeditionary forces. Edited and managed by enlisted men, who declined promotion, preferring to remain in the ranks in order better to interpret the spirit of the army, it was a great unifying force and materially aided in the development of an esprit de corps. It lent loyal and enthusiastic support to army athletics and to the educational program. In leading the men of our army to laugh at their hardships it was a distinct force for good and helped to create a healthy viewpoint. The campaign it conducted for the benefit of French orphans resulted in a fund of 2,250,000 francs.

Appreciation.

27. In this brief summary of the achievements of the American expeditionary forces it would be impossible to cite in detail the splendid ability, loyalty and efficiency that characterized the service of both combatant and noncombatant individuals and organizations. The most striking quality of both officers and men was the resourceful energy and common sense employed, under all circumstances, in handling their problems.

The highest praise is due the commanders of armies, corps and divisions, and their subordinate leaders, who labored loyally and ably toward the accomplishment of our task, suppressing personal opinions and ambitions in the pursuit of the common aim; and to their staffs, who developed, with battle experience, into splendid teams without superiors in any army.

To my chiefs of staff, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, who was later placed in command of the services of supply, and Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew, I am deeply indebted for highly efficient services in a post of great responsibility.

The important work of the staff at general headquarters in organization and administration was characterized by exceptional ability and a fine spirit of co-operation. No chief ever had a more loyal and efficient body of assistants.

The officers and men of the services of supply fully realized the importance of their duties, and the operations of that vast business system were conducted in a manner which won for them the praise of all. They deserve their full share in the victory.

The American civilians in Europe, both in official and private life, were decidedly patriotic and loyal, and invariably lent encouragement and helpfulness to the armies abroad.

The various societies, especially their women, including those of the theatrical profession, and our army nurses, played a most important part in brightening the lives of our troops and in giving aid and comfort to our sick and wounded.

The navy in European waters, under command of Admiral Sims, at all times cordially aided the army. To our sister service we owe the safe arrival of our armies and their supplies. It is most gratifying to record that there has never been such perfect understanding between these two branches of the service.

Our armies were conscious of the support and co-operation of all branches of the government. Behind them stood the entire American people, whose ardent patriotism and sympathy inspired our troops with a deep sense of obligation, of loyalty and of devotion to the country's cause never equaled in our history.

Finally, the memory of the unflinching fortitude and heroism of the soldiers of the line fills me with greatest admiration. To them I again pay the supreme tribute. Their devotion, their valor and their sacrifices will live forever in the hearts of their grateful countrymen.

In closing this report, Mr. Secretary, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the unqualified support accorded me throughout the war by the president and yourself. My task was simplified by your confidence and wise counsel. I am, Mr. Secretary,

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander in Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

The following detailed statistics of casualties among members of the American expeditionary forces during the world war were compiled in the office of the adjutant-general of the army. They include losses in all the fields of action except in Siberia:

DEAD.

Killed in action	34,249
Officers	1,563
Enlisted men	32,686
Died of wounds	13,700
Officers	580
Enlisted men	13,120
Died of disease	23,430
Officers	615
Enlisted men	22,815
Died of accident	2,019
Officers	336
Enlisted men	1,683
Drowned	306
Officers	7
Enlisted men	299
Suicide	272
Officers	46
Enlisted men	226
Murder or homicide	154
Officers	3
Enlisted men	151
Executed—Court-martial	10
Officers	0
Enlisted men	10
Other known causes	489
Officers	19
Enlisted men	470
Causes undetermined	1,839
Officers	42
Enlisted men	1,797
Presumed dead	650
Officers	36
Enlisted men	614
Total dead	77,118
Officers	3,247
Enlisted men	73,871

PRISONERS.

Unaccounted for	15
Officers	2
Enlisted men	13
Repatriated	4,270
Officers	275
Enlisted men	3,995
Died	147
Officers	20
Enlisted men	127
Total prisoners	4,432
Officers	297
Enlisted men	4,135

WOUNDED.

Slightly	91,188
Officers	3,383
Enlisted men	87,805
Severely	83,389
Officers	3,204
Enlisted men	80,185
Degree undetermined	46,482
Officers	1,550
Enlisted men	44,932
Total wounded	221,059
Officers	8,137
Enlisted men	212,922

MISSING IN ACTION.

Total missing in action	3
Officers	0
Enlisted men	3

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

Total casualties	302,612
Officers	11,681
Enlisted men	290,931

Note—Included in the total casualties are 1,217 foreigners, of whom 31 were officers.

KILLED IN ACTION.

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Alabama	20	504	524
Arizona	4	62	66
Arkansas	5	287	292
California	40	804	844
Colorado	14	182	196
Connecticut	21	634	655
Delaware	4	17	21
District Columbia	22	56	78
Florida	13	71	84
Georgia	43	306	349
Idaho	10	189	199
Illinois	94	1,732	1,826
Indiana	20	625	645
Iowa	22	780	802
Kansas	33	500	533
Kentucky	23	584	607
Louisiana	7	217	224
Maine	9	219	228
Maryland	28	419	447
Massachusetts	102	1,228	1,330
Michigan	57	1,271	1,328
Minnesota	22	867	889
Mississippi	5	207	212
Missouri	50	1,030	1,080
Montana	7	495	502
Nebraska	7	357	364
Nevada	3	29	32
New Hampshire	7	160	167
New Jersey	59	1,080	1,139
New Mexico	2	96	98
New York	254	4,528	4,782
North Carolina	40	644	684
North Dakota	5	351	356
Ohio	61	1,807	1,868
Oklahoma	9	744	753
Oregon	16	212	228
Pennsylvania	157	3,796	3,953
Rhode Island	10	157	167
South Carolina	25	308	333
South Dakota	3	202	205
Tennessee	38	642	680
Texas	59	1,105	1,164
Utah	3	136	139
Vermont	7	108	115
Virginia	27	637	664
Washington	18	429	447
West Virginia	12	502	514
Wisconsin	57	1,118	1,175
Wyoming	0	99	99
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	2	2
Philippines	0	1	1
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	9	149	158
Total	1,563	32,686	34,249

DIED OF WOUNDS.

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Alabama	7	191	198
Arizona	3	28	31
Arkansas	1	111	112
California	15	298	313
Colorado	6	74	80
Connecticut	7	246	253
Delaware	0	13	13
District Columbia	6	19	25
Florida	2	31	33
Georgia	12	140	152
Idaho	1	75	76
Illinois	30	749	779
Indiana	5	265	270
Iowa	9	357	366
Kansas	18	220	238
Kentucky	3	245	248
Louisiana	7	94	101
Maine	4	110	114
Maryland	8	170	178
Massachusetts	35	623	658
Michigan	21	497	518
Minnesota	5	351	356
Mississippi	4	72	76
Missouri	27	430	457
Montana	1	178	179
Nebraska	5	177	182
Nevada	1	14	15
New Hampshire	5	69	74
New Jersey	15	400	415
New Mexico	4	40	44
New York	84	1,785	1,839
North Carolina	10	228	238
North Dakota	2	116	118
Ohio	24	730	754
Oklahoma	4	236	240
Oregon	5	74	79
Pennsylvania	62	1,502	1,564
Rhode Island	1	62	63
South Carolina	10	117	127
South Dakota	6	77	83
Tennessee	21	229	250
Texas	24	432	456
Utah	1	43	44
Vermont	2	49	51
Virginia	13	278	291
Washington	8	169	177
West Virginia	9	191	200
Wisconsin	24	446	470
Wyoming	0	38	38
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	1	1
Hawaii	0	0	0
Philippine islands	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	3	59	62
Total	580	13,120	13,700

TOTAL CASUALTIES BY STATES.

State.	Dead.	Wounded.	*Total.
Alabama	1,251	3,861	5,160
Arizona	150	401	557
Arkansas	883	1,751	2,658
California	1,747	4,844	6,650
Colorado	567	1,175	1,759
Connecticut	1,265	4,766	6,265
Delaware	87	212	303
District Columbia	202	565	773
Florida	467	681	1,171

State.	Dead.	Wounded.	*Total
Georgia	1,530	2,851	4,425
Idaho	409	933	1,351
Illinois	4,266	13,794	18,264
Indiana	1,510	4,200	5,766
Iowa	2,161	5,056	7,311
Kansas	1,270	3,838	5,182
Kentucky	1,436	3,884	5,380
Louisiana	823	1,319	2,169
Maine	518	1,555	2,090
Maryland	975	2,804	3,812
Massachusetts	2,955	10,320	13,505
Michigan	2,751	7,528	10,369
Minnesota	2,138	5,084	7,323
Mississippi	904	1,373	2,303
Missouri	2,562	7,712	10,385
Montana	934	2,469	3,443
Nebraska	855	2,166	3,041
Nevada	71	176	250
New Hampshire	358	1,158	1,535
New Jersey	2,361	7,620	10,166
New Mexico	228	624	860
New York	9,196	30,149	40,222
North Carolina	1,610	4,128	5,799
North Dakota	700	1,825	2,560
Ohio	4,082	11,766	16,007
Oklahoma	1,477	4,801	6,358
Oregon	512	1,054	1,577
Pennsylvania	7,898	26,252	35,042
Rhode Island	355	1,172	1,562
South Carolina	1,138	2,765	3,919
South Dakota	554	1,297	1,867
Tennessee	1,836	4,293	6,190
Texas	2,722	7,331	10,133
Utah	302	697	1,006
Vermont	300	847	1,170
Virginia	1,635	4,452	6,130
Washington	877	2,171	3,070
West Virginia	1,063	2,904	4,018
Wisconsin	2,649	7,086	9,813
Wyoming	231	426	660
Alaska	6	9	15
Canal Zone	2	1	3
Hawaii	3	6	9
Philippines	3	4	7
Porto Rico	1	10	11
Foreign	329	876	1,217
Total	77,118	221,059	302,612

*Total includes prisoners

ILLINOIS CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

Dead.

Killed in action	1,826
Officers	94
Enlisted men	1,732
Died of wounds	779
Officers	30
Enlisted men	749
Died of disease	1,306
Officers	40
Enlisted men	1,266
Died of accident	147
Officers	28
Enlisted men	119
Drowned	25
Officers	1
Enlisted men	24
Murder or Homicide	7
Officers	0
Other known causes	25
Officers	2
Enlisted men	23
Causes undetermined	100
Officers	2
Enlisted men	98
Presumed dead	30
Officers	1
Enlisted men	29
Total dead	4,266
Officers	201
Enlisted men	4,065

Prisoners.

Died (enlisted men)	3
Repatriated	201
Officers	12
Enlisted men	192
Total prisoners	204

Wounded.

Slightly	5,344
Officers	195
Enlisted men	5,149
Severely	4,994
Officers	226
Enlisted men	4,768
Degree undetermined	3,456
Officers	83
Enlisted men	3,373
Total wounded	13,794
Officers	504
Enlisted men	13,290

Total Casualties.

Total casualties	18,264
Officers	717
Enlisted men	17,547

COST OF THE WORLD WAR.

PROF. BOGART'S ESTIMATES.

Since the close of the world war attempts have been made by a number of competent statisticians and economists to compute the cost in money of the great struggle. The results arrived at vary according to the methods used in assembling the figures, the sources of information and the exact period of time covered. One of the most careful studies of the subject was made by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He arrived at the conclusion that the direct costs were $186,333,637,097 and the indirect costs $151,612,542,560, making a grand total of $337,946,179,657. His estimate of the net direct cost to each of the active belligerents follows:

United States	$22,625,252,843
Great Britain	35,334,011,868
Rest of empire	4,493,813,072
France	24,312,782,800
Russia	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Other entente allies	3,963,867,914
Total	125,690,476,497
Germany	37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000
Total	60,643,160,600
Grand total	186,333,637,097

The net cost was arrived at by subtracting from the gross cost, estimated at $208,405,851,222, the advances amounting to $22,072,214,125 by the United States, Great Britain and France to the other allies.

Prof. Bogart gives the following summary of the indirect costs of the war:

Human life—*Soldiers	$33,551,276,280
Civilians	33,551,276,280
Property loss—On land	29,960,000,000
Shipping and cargo	6,800,000,000
Loss of production	45,000,000,000
War relief	1,000,000,000
Loss to neutrals	1,750,000,000
Total	151,612,542,560

*Capitalized value.

Capitalized Value of Human Life.

Some ten years ago M. Barriol, a noted French actuary, estimated the average social

value of an individual in each of six leading countries to be:

United States	$4,720
England	4,140
Germany	3,380
France	2,900
Austria-Hungary	2,750
Russia	2,020

Using these valuations as a basis and applying the French valuation to Belgium and the Russian valuation to Italy and the minor belligerents, Prof. Bogart shows the costs of the war resulting from the deaths of soldiers to be as follows:

Country	Lives lost.	Value
United States	109,740	$517,972,800
England	839,904	3,477,202,560
Germany	1,997,365	6,751,093,700
France	1,654,550	4,798,195,000
Austria-Hungary	1,132,500	3,114,375,000
Russia	4,012,064	8,104,369,280
Belgium	272,000	788,800,000
Italy	1,180,660	2,397,053,200
Serbia	757,343	1,529,832,860
Roumania	397,117	802,176,340
Greece	37,500	75,750,000
Portugal	4,100	8,282,000
Japan	301	608,020
Turkey	488,789	987,353,780
Bulgaria	106,637	215,406,740
Total	12,990,570	33,568,471,280
Estimated loss resulting from deaths among civilians (the number of such deaths being supposed to equal the number of deaths in the armies)		33,568,471,280
Total valuation of lives lost		67,136,942,560

Property Losses on Land.

Prof. Bogart estimates the property losses on land at $29,960,000,000, divided as follows:

Belgium	$7,000,000,000
France	10,000,000,000
Russia	1,250,000,000
Poland	1,500,000,000
Serbia, Albania and Montenegro	2,000,000,000
East Prussia, Austria and Ukraine	1,000,000,000
Italy	2,710,000,000
Roumania	1,000,000,000
British empire	1,750,000,000
Germany	1,750,000,000
Total	29,960,000,000

Losses at Sea.

According to Prof. Bogart the maritime losses in the great war amounted to $6,800,000,000. The gross tonnage of the merchant vessels lost between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918, is shown in the following table:

Country of registry.	Enemy action.	Marine risk
United States	394,658	430,759
Great Britain	7,756,659	1,143,000
Norway	1,177,001	
Italy	846,333	
France	888,783	
Denmark	240,860	
Sweden	200,829	
Greece	345,516	
Russia	182,933	
Holland	203,190	
Spain	167,865	710,285
Portugal	93,136	
Belgium	83,819	
Japan	120,176	
Brazil	25,464	
Argentina	4,275	
Uruguay	6,027	
Peru	1,419	
Roumania	3,973	
Persia	758	
Allies and neutrals	12,743,674	2,284,044
Germany	187,340	86,265
Austria	15,166	20,433
Turkey	61,470	
Total all countries	13,007,650	2,390,742
Grand total all sink'gs		15,398,392

Cost to Neutral Nations.

The cost of the world war to neutral nations in maintaining their neutrality is estimated by Prof. Bogart to have been:

Holland	$672,000,000
Switzerland	250,000,000
Sweden	429,800,000
Norway	130,000,000
Denmark	90,000,000
Other countries	178,200,000
Total	1,750,000,000

Expenditures Not Ended

It is pointed out by Prof Bogart that the expenditures on account of the war were continuing when he made his estimates and that these will continue for years to come He also calls attention to the fact that the real costs of the war cannot be measured by the direct money outlays of the belligerents during the five years of its duration but that the breakdown of modern economic society may be the price exacted

E. R. A. SELIGMAN'S ESTIMATE

Edwin R. A Seligman, a noted New York economist, in an article published in the American Economic Review for December, 1919, estimated the total net war expenditures of all the belligerents at $210,935,000,000, distributed as follows:

Great Britain—Aug. 4, 1914, Mar. 31, 1919	$41,887,000,000
Australia — Aug. 4, 1914, Mar. 31, 1919	1,461,000,000
New Zealand—Aug. 4, 1914, Mar. 31, 1919	365,000,000
Canada—Aug. 4, 1914, Aug. 31, 1919	1,545,000,000
South Africa—Aug. 4, 1914, Mar. 31, 1919	243,000,000
India — Aug. 4, 1914, Mar. 31, 1919	584,000,000
British empire	46,085,000,000
France—Aug. 3, 1914, Mar 31, 1919	32,617,000,000
Russia—Aug. 1, 1914, Oct 31, 1917	26,522,000,000
Italy — May 23, 1915, May 31, 1919	15,636,000,000
Belgium—Aug. 2, 1914, Oct. 31, 1919	1,387,000,000
Roumania — Aug. 27, 1916, Oct. 31, 1918	907,000,000
Serbia—July 28, 1914, Oct. 31, 1918	635,000,000
United States—April 5, 1917, June 30, 1919	32,261,000,000
Allied powers	156,050,000,000
Germany—Aug. 1, 1914, Oct. 31, 1919	48,616,000,000
Austria-Hungary — July 28, 1914, July 31, 1919	24,858,000,000
Turkey—Nov. 3, 1914, Oct. 31, 1918	1,802,000,000
Bulgaria—Oct. 4, 1915, Oct. 31, 1918	732,000,000
Central powers	76,008,000,000
Total	232,058,000,000

Loans to Allies.

Great Britain	$8,467,000,000
France	1,293,000,000
Germany	2,261,000,000

United States	$9.102.000.000
Total loans	21.123.000.000
Net war expenditures	210,935,000,000

COL. L. P. AYRES' ESTIMATE.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, chief of statistics branch of the general staff of the United States army, made the following estimate of the total war expenditures of all nations up to May, 1919:

Great Britain and dominions	$38.000.000.000
France	26.000.000.000
United States	22,000,000,000
Russia	$18,000,000,000
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo Slavia	5.000.000.000
Italy	13.000.000.000
Japan and Greece	1,000,000,000
Total allies and U. S.	123,000,000,000
Germany	39.000.000.000
Austria-Hungary	21.000.000.000
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000,000
Total central empires	63.000.000.000
Grand total	186,000,000,000

BRITISH SHARE IN WORLD WAR VICTORY.

Early in 1920 tables were published with official sanction in the London Times for the purpose of giving the public a comprehensive idea of the British empire's contribution to the victory of the allies over Germany. First place in man power was given to France, though it was stated that actual figures had not up to that time been available for comparison. Great Britain between Aug. 4, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918, had passed more than 8,000,000 men through the ranks of her armies, and was entitled to the second place, while the third largest contribution had been made by the United States, which had sent close to 2,000,000 men to fight in France. Following are the tables:

TOTAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

British Isles	5,704,416
Canada	640,886
Australia	416,809
New Zealand	220,099
South Africa	136,070
India	1,401,350
Other colonies*	134,837
Total	8,654,467

*Includes colored troops recruited from South Africa, West Indies, etc.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

	Deaths.	Prisoners.	Wounded.
British isles	662,083	140,312*	1,644,786
Canada	56,119	306*	149,733
Australia	58,460	164*	152,100
New Zealand	16,132	5*	40,749
South Africa	6,928	33*	11,444
India	47,746	871*	65,126
Other colonies†	3,649	366*	3,504
	851,117	142,057	2,067,442

*Prisoners repatriated not shown. Men known to be killed shown under heading of "Deaths." "Prisoners" includes missing. †Includes colored troops from South Africa, etc., but excludes 44,262 African native followers—i.e., died and killed, 42,318; wounded, 1,322; missing, 622. The deaths were due mainly to epidemics.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE IN 1918.

	Ration.	Combatant.	Rifle.
March 11	1,828,098	1,293,000	616,000
April 1	1,667,701	1,131,124	528,617
Sept. 23	1,752,829	1,200,181	493,306
Nov. 11	1,731,578	1,164,790	461,748

Ration strength comprises the total number of men—excluding colored labor and prisoners of war—who were being fed from army stocks in France. The London Times compares the foregoing with the strength of the American army in France on different dates. On Nov. 11, 1918, the ration strength was 1,924,000, the combatant strength, 1,160,000 and the rifle strength—officers and men of infantry battalions alone—322,000.

COMPARISON OF CAPTURES.

The capture of prisoners and guns in France during the victorious offensive against the German army between July 18 and Nov. 11 was as follows:

Armies.	Prisoners.	Guns.
British	200,000	2,540
French	135,720	1,880
American	43,300	1,421
Belgian	14,500	474

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

The following figures obtained by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative source in Paris, Feb. 28, 1919, show the total war losses incurred by the navies of the allies and the central powers in the period between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918:

	Britain.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	U. S.	Germany	Austria-Hungary.
Battle ships	13	4	3	1	..	1	3
Battle cruisers	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cruisers	27	5	2	4	1	24	2
Monitors	6	..	1	..	..	..	3
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2	72	5
Torpedo boats	10	8	5	1	..	51	4
Submarines	50	14	8	..	1	205	8
Small craft	27	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total tonnage	550,000	110,000	76,000	50,000	17,000	350,000	65,000

Total for all the allies—803,000 tons. Total for the central powers—415,000 tons.

These figures include vessels lost through accident as well as those sunk through enemy action. This accounts for the large number of battle ships figuring in Great Britain's losses.

The total casualties in the British navy were 39,766, of whom 33,361 were killed or died from wounds and other causes.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD WAR.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans win battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims.
Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
Dec. 9—French government returns to Paris.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.
Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.
March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans.
June 22—Germans capture Lemberg.
July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.
Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novogeorgievsk.
Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas recalled.
Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.

1916.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 13—Cetinje captured by Austrians.
Jan. 23—Scutari captured by Austrians.
Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
Feb. 21—Germans begin attack on Verdun.
Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont.
March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed.
Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 3—Allies take Guillemont and Clery.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
Oct. 11—Germans begin invasion of Roumania.
Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
Nov. 25—Venizelist government in Greece declares war on Germany.
Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal, rejecting it as a war maneuver.

1917.

Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.
Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress.

Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress.
Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms.
Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States.
March 4—Filibuster prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships.
March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
March 11—Revolution in Russia.
March 15—Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
March 26—President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
April 4—Senate passes war resolution.
April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels in American ports seized.
April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge.
April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins.
April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States.
April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill.
May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities.
May 17—First American Red Cross hospital unit arrives in England for service with the British in France.
May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing.
June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men register.
June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France.
June 27—American troops arrive in France.
June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany.
July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
July 20—Draft day in the United States.
Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 29—Italians gain complete control of Bainsizza plateau.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans.
Oct. 24—Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.
Oct. 26—Italians evacuate Bainsizza plateau.
Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated.
Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander in chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; interallied military council formed.
Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles.
Nov. 28—Armistice negotiations begun with Germany by bolsheviki.
Dec. 1—British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt; several American engineers killed in German attack.
Dec. 3—London announces officially that East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy; every German colony is now occupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.
Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 6—Disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship.
Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by Gen. Allenby.
Dec. 15—Armistice signed by Russia and central powers at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 19—Gen. Sarrail recalled from Saloniki.
Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

1918.

Jan. 7—Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner and ambassador to the United States.
Jan. 21—Americans take charge of sector of French front.
Feb. 5—Transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk with large loss of life.
Feb. 10—Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk declare state of war at end.
Feb. 16—President Wilson issues proclamation requiring licenses for all imports and exports.
Feb. 18—Germans resume operations on the Russian front, crossing the Dvina.
Feb. 19—Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk and press on into Russia; Lenin and Trotzky sign statement announcing surrender of Russia.
Feb. 22—British capture Jericho.
March 1—Americans in Toul sector repulse heavy German raid, killing many of the enemy.
March 2—Germans capture Kiev in the Ukraine; Germans occupy Aland islands; Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepts German peace terms.
March 4—Roumania accepts German armistice conditions; Russians stop fighting.
March 21—Germans begin heavy offensive along British front from the Oise to the Scarpe.
March 23—Germans drive the British back over a front of about twenty-one miles to a depth of four or five miles west of Cambrai; Paris is bombarded by German gun seventy-four miles away.
March 24—Germans capture Chauny, Ham, Peronne and the heights of Monchy and cross the River Somme.
March 25—Germans capture Bapaume, Nesle and Guiscard.
March 26—Germans take Roye and Lihons and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcelette and Pozieres.
March 27—British recapture Morlancourt and Chipilly, but lose Albert; French troops give ground and lose Montdidier; Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hasten troops to France.
March 28—Gen. Foch made commander in chief of allied armies.
March 29—Gen. Pershing places American forces at the disposal of Gen. Foch; offer accepted.

March 30—American troops march to front to take part in battle.
April 4—Germans take Mailly-Raineval and Morisel from French; launch strong attack on British front between Somme and Avre rivers.
April 9—Germans attack in the La Bassee canal region.
April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres.
April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues order to army to "fight it out" to the end.
April 16—Germans capture Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wytschaete and the greater part of Messines ridge.
April 20—Twelve hundred German shock troops attack Americans near Renners forest and take village of Seicheprey from them; all lost ground recovered by counterattack.
April 23—British and French attack Zeebrugge and Ostend and sink five old cruisers in harbor channels to bottle up "U" boat bases.
May 6—Australians drive Germans back near Morlancourt.
May 7—American troops arriving on French front in force.
May 10—Old cruiser Vindictive sunk by the British at entrance to Ostend harbor.
May 14—Italians torpedo Austrian dreadnought in Pola harbor.
May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace aviator, killed in aerial fight.
May 27—Germans begin second great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne.
May 28—American troops northwest of Montdidier attack German line on a front of one and one-quarter miles, capture village of Cantigny and take 200 prisoners.
May 29—Soissons taken by the Germans.
May 30—Germans approach close to the Marne at a point about fifty-five miles from Paris.
May 31—Germans reach Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they are halted by the Americans and French.
June 3—Ten American ships sunk on Atlantic coast by German submarines between about May 26 and June 3.
June 6—American marines gain two miles on a two and a half mile front and take 100 prisoners near Veuilly, northwest of Chateau Thierry; take Hill 142 near Torcy and enter Torcy itself.
June 7—French and Americans complete capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Torcy, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes; Americans in second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry advance nearly two and a half miles on a six mile front.
June 9—Germans begin new offensive between Montdidier and the Oise and advance about four miles.
June 11—French inflict severe defeat on Germans on a front of seven miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners; Americans complete capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars.
June 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians along 100 mile front.
June 16—Italians in counterattacks drive back the Austrians.
June 17—Allies on the Italian front take the offensive.
June 18—Austrians halted with enormous losses on most parts of the front.
June 23—On the Piave river front in Italy fronf the Montello to the Adriatic the Austrians retreat in disorder, abandoning many guns and much war materiel; Italians, pursuing vigorously, capture thousands of prisoners; Americans clear out remainder of Belleau wood, taking five machine guns.
June 26—In battle beginning June 25 Americans kill 700 Germans and capture more than 250 out of 1,200 on a ridge north of the Bois de Belleau.
June 28—First American troops arrive in Italy.
July 1—American troops capture village of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, with more than 300 prisoners, including five officers; complete unit of 220,000 Americans guarding road to Paris.
July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow.
July 13—War department in Washington announces formation of three army corps in France.
July 14—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.
July 15—Germans begin big offensive from Chateau Thierry on the west to Main de Massiges, farther east, along a sixty-five mile front, crossing the Marne at various places; Americans in the Chateau Thierry region retire a short distance but by a strong counterattack drive the enemy back across the Marne with heavy losses.
July 16—German offensive west and east of Reims continues.
July 18—Gen. Foch delivers heavy counterattack against the western side of the German salient along a line from the Marne to the Aisne; takes Germans by surprise and captures more than a score of towns and many heavy cannon; Americans take part in drive and with the French advance six miles; cavalry and tanks used in the battle.
July 19—French and Americans continue offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns.
July 20—German troops south of the Marne forced to retreat to north side; French and American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to press forward; French, British, American and Italian forces attack and gain ground along the line extending from Chateau Thierry east to Reims; number of prisoners taken by the allies increased to more than 20,000.
July 21—Germans driven out of Chateau Thierry by French and Americans.
July 26—French and American troops capture Oulchy-le-Chateau.
July 27—Germans retreat all along the line north of the Marne.
July 28—Allies force the Germans across the Ourcq.
July 29—Allies advance to within ten miles of Fismes on the Vesle river; take Grand Rozy and Cugny by storm; Americans take Seringes-et-Nesle, Sergy and Roncheres.
Aug. 2—Allies capture Soissons, cross the Crise and progress north of the Ourcq; they also take Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron, Ville-en-Tardenois, Gueux and Thilloy; German crown prince's army in full retreat.
Aug. 8—British and French begin offensive in Picardy east of Amiens.
Aug. 10—French recapture Montdidier; British and American troops capture Morlancourt.
Aug. 11—Organization of first American field army in France announced.
Aug. 15—American troops arrive at Vladivostok, Siberia.
Aug. 20—Gen. Mangin's 4th French army takes 8,000 Germans in smash between the Oise and the Aisne.
Aug. 22—British capture Albert with 1,400 prisoners.
Aug. 24—Americans advance to the Soissons-Reims road; British capture Bray and Thiepval.
Aug. 28—Chaulnes taken by the French.
Aug. 29—Noyon captured by French; Bapaume taken by the British.

Sept. 1—Americans in Belgium capture Voormezeele; Australian troops capture Peronne and 2,000 prisoners.
Sept. 2—English, Scotch and Canadian troops carry the Queant-Drocourt "switch line."
Sept. 7—Allies advance on fifty mile front from Havrincourt wood to the Chemin des Dames; Americans reach the Aisne in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy.
Sept. 8—British clear Germans out of Havrincourt wood; reach line held at beginning of German offensive March 21.
Sept. 12—Gen. Pershing attacks St. Mihiel salient after heavy artillery preparation; takes many towns and a large number of prisoners; advances five miles at some points; French occupy town of St. Mihiel.
Sept. 13—American troops wipe out remainder of St. Mihiel salient.
Sept. 14—Americans take 150 square miles of territory in St. Mihiel offensive, with 15,000 prisoners.
Sept. 15—French and Serbians pierce Bulgarian front for a width of ten miles.
Sept. 18—British and French pierce Hindenburg line on a twenty-two-mile front, taking ten towns and 6,000 prisoners in St. Quentin sector.
Sept. 19—French fight their way over the St. Quentin canal, capturing Contescourt and Castres; Field Marshal Haig reports capture of 10,000 prisoners and sixty guns.
Sept. 23—Germans and Bulgarians in flight through Serbia.
Sept. 24—French cavalrymen take Prilep in Serbia.
Sept. 25—Bulgar armies on Macedonian front split into groups; Gen. Allenby in Palestine reports capture of 40,000 Turks and 265 guns in great offensive.
Sept. 26—Gen. Pershing's 1st army smashes its way seven miles deep into the German lines over a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest, capturing twelve towns, 5,000 prisoners and twenty large guns; Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois and Cheppy taken by storm.
Sept. 27—Bulgarians ask for armistice and terms of peace; British take Strumnitza.
Sept. 29—Armistice between allies and Bulgarians signed; French capture Urvillers and Cerizy and break Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and La Fere; Americans and French take western part of the Chemin des Dames; Americans capture Montfaucon; entire department of the Somme liberated from the Germans; American troops help British to take Bellicourt, Nauroy and other places on the Hindenburg line; Belgians drive close to Roulers, taking Dixmude, Moorslede, Paschendaele and other towns.
Oct. 2—St. Quentin taken by the French.
Oct. 3—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.
Oct. 4—American troops resume offensive west of the Meuse.
Oct. 5—Germans hurriedly evacuating Lille and beginning a movement to abandon the Belgian coast region; British troops enter Lens; Germans retreat on a twenty-eight mile front north of Reims.
Oct. 7—Americans win hot battle for possession of north end of Argonne forest.
Oct. 8—British, French and American troops deliver assault on twenty mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, taking thousands of prisoners; Americans take Brancourt and Premont; in Verdun region the Americans continue fight for remainder of Argonne forest.
Oct. 10—British take Le Cateau.
Oct. 11—Argonne forest completely cleared of Germans by the American troops.
Oct. 12—Germans fall back on Champagne front from Laon to the Argonne.
Oct. 13—Americans advance on both sides of the Meuse, taking all their objectives.
Oct. 14—French, British and Belgian troops take many villages in Belgium, with 7,000 prisoners; American troops advance beyond Cunel and Romagne west of the Meuse and farther west reach St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.
Oct. 15—American troops hit the German line north of Verdun, taking St. Juvin and Hill 299 west of Bantheville; left wing crosses Aire river and approaches Grandpre; in Flanders the British advance to the vicinity of Courtrai; capture Gulleghem and Heule and advance to suburbs of Lille.
Oct. 16—Americans capture Grandpre; Germans continue their great retreat from northern Belgium.
Oct. 17—Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon.
Oct. 18—Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by British; Americans take Bantheville.
Oct. 23—Americans advance on fifteen mile front, taking Brieulles, Tamla farm and other places north of Bantheville.
Oct. 24—Americans attack east of the Meuse and reach the Freya position; British drive Germans back along whole front between the Sambre and the Meuse.
Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners.
Oct. 27—Gen. Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army; Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.
Oct. 28—Austria urgently asks for peace.
Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano, five miles from the Piave, and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in flight.
Oct. 30—German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.
Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in flight to escape.
Nov. 1—Armistice terms given to Austria; Americans advance four miles in new drive east of the Argonne; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles; Americans capture Landres-et-St. Georges, Remonville, Clery le Grand and other towns, with 2,000 prisoners.
Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes; Americans break through the Freya line and take Champigneulle, Buzancy, Fosse, Baricourt and Doulcon.
Nov. 3—Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed.
Nov. 4—Austria makes complete surrender; Americans advance toward Sedan, reaching Stenay; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.
Nov. 6—French win on 100 mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; Americans enter Sedan; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.
Nov. 7—Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.
Nov. 8—British, French and American armies press forward along whole of long line from extreme north to east of the Meuse; scores

of towns taken; German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims republic.

Nov. 9—Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.

Nov. 10—First and 2d American armies advance along the Moselle and the Meuse on a front of about seventy-one miles; capture Stenay and numerous fortified positions in Lorraine; Gen. Gouraud makes official entry into Sedan; Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.

Nov. 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line; President Wilson announces to congress that "the war thus comes to an end"; great peace celebration held in all the allied countries.

ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

In a statement made to the house of commons April 27, 1920, Winston Spencer Churchhill, British secretary of state for war, said there were 14,000 British troops on the Rhine, 95,000 French, 16,000 Americans and 20,000 Belgians.

CHRONOLOGY OF OTHER RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken	April 21
Cuban blockade declared	April 22
War declared by Spain	April 24
War declared by United States	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders	July 17
Peace protocol signed	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle of Angeles	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured	March 23, 1901
End of war	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle	June 14, 1904
Kaiping captured	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured	Dec. 31, 1904
Kilkish captured	July 4, 1913
Port Arthur surrendered	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized	May 4, 1912
Battle of Zanzur oasis	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kilesseh	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres	June 10, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed	Aug. 10, 1913

Note—For chronology of world war see special account in this volume.

LARGEST BASCULE BRIDGE IN WORLD.

What is claimed to be the largest bascule bridge in the world is that built for the Illinois Central Railroad company to carry one of its lines across the south branch of the Chicago river between 12th and 16th streets. It has a span of 260 feet in a single "leaf" and provides a clear channel for navigation of 200 feet. The bridge is opened or closed in one and three-quarter minutes by electric power. It is also provided with a sixty-two horse power gasoline engine for emergencies.

LORD GREY ON AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE.

On his return to England from the United States, where he served temporarily as ambassador for Great Britain, Lord Grey of Fallodon, who as Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of foreign affairs, had played a conspicuous part in the diplomatic history of the great war, wrote a notable letter to the London Times, giving his views on the attitude of America toward the league of nations, and particularly on the position taken by the senate in Washington. On account of its historical importance the document is given herewith in full.

To the Editor of The Times—Sir: Nothing, it seems to me, is more desirable in international politics than good understanding between the democracy of the United States on the one hand and the democracies of Great Britain and the self-governing dominions, and I hope we may add Ireland, on the other. Nothing would be more disastrous than misunderstanding and estrangement. There are some aspects of the position in the United States with regard to the league of nations which are not wholly understood in Great Britain. In the hope that, as the result of my recent stay in Washington, I may be able to make that position better understood, I venture to offer the following observations. They represent only my own personal opinion and nothing more, and they are given simply as those of a private individual.

In Great Britain and the allied countries there is naturally impatience and disappointment at the delay of the United States in ratifying the peace treaty and the covenant of the league of nations. It is perhaps not so generally recognized here that there is also great impatience and disappointment in the United States. Nowhere is the impasse caused by the deadlock between the president and the senate more keenly regretted than in the United States, where there is a strong and even urgent desire in public opinion to see a way out of that impasse found which will be both honorable to the United States and helpful to the world. It would be well to understand the real difficulties with which the people of the United States have been confronted. In the clear light of right understanding, what seemed disagreeable features of the situation will assume a more favorable and intelligible aspect.

Let us first get rid of one possible misunderstanding. No charge of bad faith or repudiating signatures can be brought against the action of the United States. The senate, by the American constitution, is an independent body, an independent element in the treaty-making power. Its refusal to ratify a treaty cannot expose either itself or the country to the charge of bad faith or repudiation, nor is it fair to represent the United States as holding up the treaty solely from motives of party politics, and thereby sacrificing the interests of other nations for this petty consideration. It is true that there are party politics and personal animosities in the United States. An American who saw much of England between 1880 and 1890 said that the present condition of politics in the United States reminded him of what he had observed in London when Mr. Gladstone first advocated home rule for Ireland. Party politics, and personal animosities arising out of them, operate in every democratic country. They are factors varying from time to time in degree, but always more or less active, and they operate upon every public question which is at all controversial. They are, however, not the sole or even the prime cause of the difficulty in the United States about the league of nations.

Nor is it true to say that the United States is moved solely by self-interest, to the disregard of higher ideals. In the United States, as in other countries, there are cross-currents and backwaters in the national life and motives. When the nation was roused by the war, these cross-currents and backwaters were swept into the main stream of action and obliterated, as they were in other countries. With the reaction to peace and more normal conditions, they are again apparent, as they are in other countries. But an American might fairly reply that, whereas the self-interest of other countries who have conquered in the war is now apparent in a desire to secure special territorial advantages, the self-interest of the United States takes the less aggressive form of desiring to keep itself free from undesirable entanglements, and that it does not lie with other countries to reproach the United States. It would be well, therefore, for reasons both of truth and expediency, to concentrate our attention on the real underlying causes of the senate's insistence upon reservations in ratifying the covenant of the league of nations.

(1) There is in the United States a real conservative feeling for traditional policy, and one of those traditions, consecrated by the advice of Washington, is to abstain from foreign, and particularly from European, entanglements. Even for nations which have been used to European alliances the league of nations is felt to be something of a new departure. This is still more true for the United States, which has hitherto held aloof from all outside alliances. For the league of nations is not merely a plunge into the unknown, but a plunge into something which its historical advice and tradition have hitherto positively disapproved. It does not say that it will not make this new departure. It recognizes that world conditions have changed, but it desires time to consider, to feel its way, and to act with caution. Hence this desire for some qualification and reservation.

(2) The American constitution not only makes possible, but under certain conditions renders inevitable, a conflict between the executive and the legislature. It would be possible if the covenant of the league of nations stands, for a president in some future years to commit the United States, through the American representative on the council of the league of nations, to a policy of which the legislature at that time might disapprove. The contingency is one which cannot arise in Great Britain, where the government is daily responsible to the representative authority of the house of commons and where, in case of conflict between the house of commons and the government, the latter must either immediately give way or public opinion must decide between them and assert itself by an immediate general election. This contingency is therefore not present to our minds, and in ratifying the league of nations we have no need to make any reservations to provide for a contingency which cannot arise in Great Britain. But in the United States it is otherwise. The contingency is within the region of practical politics. They have reason and, if they so desire, the right to provide against it. Reservations with this object are therefore an illustration not only of party politics but of a great constitutional question which constantly arises between the president and the senate, and it would be no more fair to label this with the petty name of party politics than it would be to apply that name to some of the great constitutional struggles which arose between the house of commons and the executive authority in Great Britain in days before the question had finally been settled in favor of the house of commons.

What, then, may we fairly expect from the United States in this great crisis of world policy? For a crisis, indeed, it is. If the participation of the United States was enor-

mously helpful in securing victory in the critical months of 1918, its help will be even more essential to secure stability in peace. Without the United States, the present league of nations may become little better than a league of allies for armed self-defense against a revival of Prussian militarism or against a military sequel to bolshevism in Russia. Bolshevism is a despotism, and despotisms have a tendency to become militarist, as the great French revolution proved. The great object of the league of nations is to prevent future war and to discourage, from the beginning, the growth of aggressive armaments which would lead to war. For this purpose it should operate at once, and begin here and now in the first years of peace to establish a reputation for justice, moderation and strength. Without the United States it will have neither the overwhelming physical nor moral force behind it that it should have, or, if it has physical force, it will not have the same degree of moral force, for it will be predominantly a European and not a world organization, and it will be tainted with all the interracial jealousies of Europe. With the United States in the league of nations, war may be prevented and armaments discouraged, and it will not be in the power of the fretful nations of the world to disturb the general peace. Without a league of nations the old order of things will revive, the old consequences will recur, there will again be some great catastrophe of war in which the United States will again find itself compelled to intervene for the same reason and at no less or even greater cost than in 1917. It would be a mistake to suppose that the American people are prepared or wish to withdraw their influence in world affairs. Americans differ among themselves as to whether they could or ought to have entered the war sooner than they did. It is neither necessary nor profitable for foreigners to discuss this point now. What is common to all Americans and to all foreigners who know the facts is the unselfish, whole-hearted spirit in which the American nation acted when it came into the war. The immediate adoption of compulsory military service, and even more the rationing of food and fuel in those millions and millions of households over such a vast area, not by compulsion, but by purely voluntary action, in response to an appeal which had no compulsion behind it, is a remarkable and even astonishing example of national spirit and idealism. That spirit is still there. It is as much part of the nature and possibilities of the American people as any other characteristic. It is not possible for such a spirit to play such a part as it did in the war and then to relapse and be extinguished altogether. It would be a great mistake to suppose that because the citizens of the United States wish to limit obligations they therefore propose to themselves to play a small part in the league of nations. If they enter the league as a willing partner with limited obligations, it may well be that American opinion and American action inside the league will be much more fruitful than if they entered as a reluctant partner who felt that her hand had been forced. It is in this spirit, in this hope and in this expectation that I think we should approach, and are justified in approaching, consideration of American reservations. I do not deny that some of them are material qualifications of the league of nations as drawn up at Paris or that they must be disappointing to those who are satisfied with that covenant as it stands, and are even proud of it; but those who have had longest experience of political affairs, and especially of treaties, know best how often it happens that the difficulties which seem most formidable in anticipation and on paper never arise in practice. I think this is likely to be particularly true in the working of the league of nations. The difficulties and dangers which Americans foresee in it will probably never arise or be felt by them when they are once in the league, and in the same way the weakening and injury to the league which some of its best friends apprehend from the American reservations would not be felt in practice. If the outcome of the long controversy in the senate has been to offer co-operation in the league of nations, it would be the greatest mistake to refuse that co-operation because of the conditions attached to it; and when that co-operation is accepted, let it not be accepted in the spirit of pessimism. The most vital considerations are that the representatives should be appointed to the council of the league of nations by all the nations that are members of the council, that these representatives should be men who are inspired by the ideals for which we entered the war, and that these representatives should be instructed and supported in that same spirit of equity and freedom by the governments and public opinion of the countries who are now partners in peace. If that be the spirit in which the council of the league of nations deals with the business that comes before it there need be no fear that the representative of the United States on that council will not take a part in realizing the hopes with which the league has been founded.

There is one particular reservation which must give rise to some difficulty in Great Britain and the self-governing dominions. It is that which has reference to the six British votes in the assembly of the league of nations. The self-governing dominions are full members of the league. They will admit, and Great Britain can admit, no qualification whatever of that right. Whatever the self-governing dominions may be in the theory and letter of the constitution, they have in effect ceased to be colonies in the old sense of the word. They are free communities, independent as regards all their own affairs and partners in those which concern the empire at large. It is a special status, and there can be no derogation from it. To any provision which makes it clear that none of the British votes can be used in a dispute likely to lead to a rupture in which any part of the British empire is involved, no exception can be taken. That is the only reasonable interpretation of the covenant as it now stands. If any part of the British empire is involved in a dispute with the United States, the United States will be unable to vote and all the parts of the British empire, precisely because they are partners, will be parties to that dispute and equally unable to vote. But as regards their right to vote where they are not parties to a dispute, there can be no qualification, and there is very general admission that the votes of the self-governing dominions would in most cases be found on the same side as that of the United States. It must not be supposed that in the United States there is any tendency to grudge the fact that Canada and other self-governing dominions of the British empire have votes, but any person with the smallest understanding of public audiences must realize the feeling created by the statement that the United States, with several million more English-speaking citizens than there are in the whole British empire, should have only one vote while the British empire has six votes. I am not concerned to discuss here how this problem of inequality of voting may be adjusted. In practice it will not be important. In sentiment and political feeling it is a very powerful factor. We can neither give way about the votes for the self-governing dominions nor can we ignore the real political difficulty in the United States. It may be sufficient to observe that the reser-

vation of the United States as far as known at the time of writing does not in any way challenge the right of the self-governing dominions to exercise their votes, nor does it state that the United States will necessarily reject a decision in which those votes have been cast. It is therefore possible, I think it is even more than probable, that, in practice, no dispute will ever arise. Our object is to maintain the status of the self-governing dominions, not to secure a greater British than American vote; and we have no objection in principle to an increase of the American vote.

Your obedient servant,

GREY OF FALLODON.

ACTION OF U. S. SENATE ON GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

President Wilson laid the treaty of peace with Germany before the United States senate July 10, 1919, and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, which reported it back Sept. 10 with a number of amendments and reservations. In the meantime it had been discussed widely both in and out of the senate and important suggestions were made with reference to its provisions by ex-Senator Elihu Root (June 21), by ex-President William Howard Taft (July 24) and Charles Evans Hughes, a former member of the United States Supreme court (July 24). The treaty met with much opposition both from the republicans, led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and by a number of democrats, led by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri. Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska represented the democrats who favored the ratification of the treaty without reservations and in accordance with President Wilson's wishes.

In view of the strong opposition to the ratification of the treaty President Wilson determined to appeal to the people directly and for that purpose made a long tour through the middle and western states delivering a series of addresses in the larger cities in defense of the treaty as signed at Versailles. He began his journey Sept. 4 and was on his way back when he broke down and returned to Washington, suffering from a dangerous ailment caused in large part by overwork.

FIRST REJECTION OF TREATY.

The discussion of the treaty in the senate was long and acrimonious and it was not until Nov. 19 that a vote on its ratification was taken. Senator Lodge first offered a resolution for the ratification of the treaty with a number of amendments and reservations which had been adopted. This resolution was rejected by a vote of 39 yeas to 55 nays. Then a resolution offered by Senator Oscar W. Underwood, to ratify the treaty without reservations, was defeated by a vote of 38 to 53.

The vote by which the Lodge resolution of ratification was defeated on Nov. 19, 1919, was as follows:

Yeas—39.

Ball	Jones, Wash.	Penrose
Calder	Kellogg	Phipps
Capper	Kenyon	Shields
Colt	Keyes	Smith, Ga.
Cummins	Lenroot	Smoot
Curtis	Lodge	Spencer
Dillingham	McCumber	Sterling
Edge	McLean	Sutherland
Elkins	McNary	Townsend
Frelinghuysen	Nelson	Wadsworth
Gore	New	Walsh, Mass.
Hale	Newberry	Warren
Harding	Page	Watson

Nays—55.

Ashurst	Gerry	Knox
Bankhead	Gronna	La Follette
Beckham	Harris	McCormick
Borah	Harrison	McKellar
Brandegee	Henderson	Moses
Chamberlain	Hitchcock	Myers
Culberson	Johnson, Cal.	Norris
Dial	Johnson, S. D.	Nugent
Fernald	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman
Fletcher	Kendrick	Owen
France	King	Phelan
Gay	Kirby	Pittman
Poindexter	Simmons	Thomas
Pomerene	Smith, Ariz.	Trammell
Ransdell	Smith, Md.	Underwood
Reed	Smith, S. C.	Walsh, Mont.
Robinson	Stanley	Williams
Sheppard	Swanson	Wolcott
Sherman		

EFFORTS AT A COMPROMISE.

Immediately after the second session of the 66th congress opened on Dec. 1, 1919, efforts were made to reach a compromise on the German peace treaty with its league of nations covenant, but progress was slow owing to pressure of other work and the strenuous opposition of the "irreconcilables." Senators Hitchcock and Lodge conducted the negotiations and on Feb. 7, 1920, the former issued a statement making public a letter which he had sent to President Wilson Jan. 22 and the president's reply, dated Jan. 26, both dealing with the proposed reservations to the peace treaty. Mr. Hitchcock's letter follows:

"The conferences between Mr. Lodge and his three associates and myself and four democratic senators have now reached the sixth day.

"On article X, the effort to reach a compromise has now reached a stage where both sides are seriously considering a proposition as indicated by the inclosed clipping.

"We resume consideration of it to-morrow afternoon."

The clipping referred to in the letter was the following proposed compromise reservation on article X. of the league of nations covenant:

"The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or the economic boycott to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of article X. or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to impair the obligation in article XVI. concerning the economic boycott."

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS SOME RESERVATIONS.

Replying to Senator Hitchcock President Wilson wrote:

"I have greatly appreciated your thoughtful kindness in keeping me informed concerning the conferences you and some of your colleagues have had with spokesmen of the republican party concerning the possibility of ratification of the treaty of peace, and send this line in special appreciative acknowledgment of your letter of the 22d. I return the clipping you were kind enough to inclose.

"To the substance of it I, of course, adhere. I am bound to. Like yourself, I am solemnly sworn to obey and maintain the constitution of these United States.

"But I think the form of it very unfortunate. Any reservation or resolution stating that 'the United States assumes no obligation under such and such an article unless or except' would, I am sure, chill our relationship with the nations with which we expect to be associated in the great enterprise of maintaining the world's peace.

"That association must, in any case, my dear senator, involve very serious and far reaching implications of honor and duty, which I am sure we shall never in fact be desirous of ignoring. It is the more important not to create the impression that we are trying to escape obligations.

"But I realize that negative criticism is not all that is called for in so serious a matter. I am happy to be able to add, therefore, that I have once more gone over the reservations proposed by yourself, the copy of which I return herewith, and am glad to say that I can accept them as they stand.

"I have never seen the slightest reason to doubt the good faith of our associates in the war, nor ever had the slightest reason to fear that any nation would seek to enlarge our obligations under the covenant of the league of nations, or seek to commit us to lines of action which under our constitution only the congress of the United States can, in the last analysis, decide.

"May I suggest that with regard to the possible withdrawal of the United States, it would be wise to give to the president the right to act upon our resolution of congress in the matter of withdrawal? In other words, it would seem to be permissible and advisable that any resolution giving notice of withdrawal should be a joint rather than a concurrent resolution.

"I doubt whether the president can be deprived of his veto power under the constitution, even with his own consent. The use of a joint resolution would permit the president, who is of course charged by the constitution with the conduct of foreign policy, to merely exercise a voice in saying whether so important a step as withdrawal from the league of nations should be accomplished by a majority or by a two-thirds vote.

"The constitution itself providing that the legislative body was to be consulted in treaty making and having prescribed a two-thirds vote in such cases, it seems to me that there should be no unnecessary departure from the method there indicated.

"I see no objection to a frank statement that the United States can accept a mandate with regard to any territory under article 13, Part I., or any other provision of the treaty of peace only by the direct authority and action of the congress of the United States."

TREATY BROUGHT BACK TO SENATE.

On Feb. 9 Senator Lodge moved to recommit to the committee on foreign relations the treaty of peace with Germany, togther with the reservations adopted by the senate and the resolution of ratification, with instructions to report the treaty back immediately, together with the said reservations and the ratifying resolution. This motion, after considerable debate in relation to including the ratifications, was agreed to. This action followed the adoption of a motion by the same senator to suspend paragraph 1 of rule XIII. and reconsider the vote by which the senate (on Nov. 19, 1919) had tabled the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution of ratification with the reservations adopted by the senate. This motion was adopted by a vote of 63 yeas to 9 nays, those voting in the negative being Senators Borah, Brandegee, France, Gronna, Knox, McCormick, Norris, Poindexter and Sherman.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS.

In accordance with the action taken the committee on foreign relations reported the treaty of peace with Germany with the reservations and the resolution of ratification back to the senate on the following day (Feb. 10). On the 11th Senator Lodge offered certain proposed amendments to the reservations adopted by the senate prior to the rejection of the treaty on Nov. 19. Debate on the amendments to the reservations was begun on Feb. 16. Mr. Lodge's amendment to the first reservation regarding notice of withdrawal from the league of nations so as to make the last sentence read, "and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by the president or by congress alone whenever a majority of both houses may deem it necessary," was defeated (Feb. 21) by a vote of 33 nays, 32 yeas, 31 not voting. The original committee reservation was then adopted by a vote of 45 yeas, 20 nays, 31 not voting. The reservation provided that notice of withdrawal might be given by a concurrent resolution of congress.

Consideration of reservation No. 2, relating to article X., concerning which there was a special controversy, was passed over temporarily on Feb. 26, and reservation No. 3, relating to mandates, was considered. There was little opposition to it and it was adopted (Feb. 26), the vote standing: Yeas, 68; nays, 4; not voting, 24. Reservation No. 4, relating to the right of the United States to reserve to itself the power to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, was agreed to (March 2) without amendment by the following vote: Yeas, 56; nays, 25; not voting, 14. Reservation No. 5, relating to the Monroe doctrine, was also adopted without amendment (March 2). An amendment offered by Senator Lodge to the sixth reservation, relating to Shantung, to strike out the words "between the republic of China and the empire of Japan" was agreed to (March 4) by a vote of 69 yeas, 2 nays, 24 not voting. The reservation as amended was adopted (March 4) by the following vote: Yeas, 48; nays, 21; not voting, 26. On motion of Senator Walsh of Montana a substitute for reservation No. 7 providing that no person be authorized to represent the United States as a member of any body or agency created by the treaty of peace except pursuant to an act of the United States, was adopted (March 4) by the following vote: Yeas, 55; nays, 14; not voting 26. Reservation No. 8 was adopted (March 5) without amendment by a vote of 41 yeas to 22 nays, 32 not voting. Reservation No. 9, relating to the expenses of the league of nations, was adopted (March 6) with one amendment by the following vote: Yeas, 46; nays, 25; not voting, 24. For reservation No. 10 a substitute offered by Senator New, reserving to the United States the right to increase its armament without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war, was adopted (March 8) by a vote of 49 yeas to 27 nays, 19 not voting. Reservation No. 11 with a verbal amendment was adopted (March 8) by a vote of 44 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting. Reservation No. 12 was adopted (March 8) by a vote of 45 yeas to 27 nays, 23 not voting. Reservation No. 13 was adopted (March 8) without change by a vote of 44 yeas to 27 nays, 24 not voting. Reservation No. 14 with two amendments offered by Senator Lodge relating to the casting of votes by the British self-governing dominions or colonies, was adopted (March 9) by the following votes: First amendment: Yeas, 49; nays, 28; not voting 18. Second amendment: Yeas, 55; nays, 22; not voting, 18.

PRESIDENT REITERATES VIEWS.

Before the senate went back to reservation No. 2, relating to article X., the following letter, dated March 8, from President Wilson to Senator Hitchcock was made public:

"My Dear Senator Hitchcock: I understand that one or two of your colleagues do me the honor of desiring to know what my views are with reference to article X. of the league of nations and the effect upon the league of the

adoption of certain proposed reservations to that article. I welcome the opportunity to throw any light I can upon a subject which has become so singularly beclouded by misapprehensions and misinterpretations of every kind.

"There is no escaping the moral obligations which are expressed in positive terms in this article of the covenant. We won a moral victory over Germany far greater even than the military victory won on the field of battle, because the opinion of the whole world swung to our support and the support of the nations associated with us in the great struggle. It did so because of our common profession and promise that we meant to establish "An organization of peace which should make it certain that the combined power of free nations would check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.' This promise and assurance were written into the preliminaries of the armistice and into the preliminaries of the peace itself and constitute one of the most sacred obligations ever assumed by any nation or body of nations. It is unthinkable that America should set the example of ignoring such a solemn moral engagement.

"For myself, I feel that I could not look the soldiers of our gallant armies in the face again if I did not do everything in my power to remove every obstacle that lies in the way of the adoption of this particular article of the covenant, because we made these pledges to them as well as to the rest of the world and it was to this cause they deemed themselves devoted in a spirit of crusaders. I should be forever unfaithful to them if I did not do my utmost to fulfill the high purpose for which they fought.

"I think, my dear senator, we can dismiss from our minds the idea that it is necessary to stipulate in connection with article X, the constitutional methods we should use in fulfilling our obligations under it. We gain nothing by such stipulations and secure nothing which is not already secured. It was understood as a matter of course at the conference in Paris that whatever obligations any government assumed or whatever duties it undertook under the treaty would have to be fulfilled by its usual and established constitutional methods of action. Once or twice in meetings of the conference, when the treaty was under consideration, 'reservations' were made to that effect by the representatives of individual powers, and those 'reservations' were invariably received in the way in which men who have met for business and not for talk always receive acts of scrupulous supererogation—listened to with indifferent silence, as such men listen to what is a matter of course and was not necessary to say.

"There can be no objection to explaining again what our constitutional method is and that our congress alone can declare war or determine the causes or occasions for war, and that it alone can authorize the use of the armed forces of the United States on land or on the sea. But to make such a declaration would certainly be a work of supererogation.

"I am sorry to say that the reservations that have come under my notice are almost without exception not interpretations of the articles to which it is proposed to attach them, but in effect virtual nullifications of those articles.

"Any reservation which seeks to deprive the league of nations of the force of article X, cuts at the very heart and life of the covenant itself. Any league of nations which does not guarantee as a matter of incontestable right the political independence and integrity of each of its members might be hardly more than a futile scrap of paper, as ineffective in operation as the agreement between Belgium and Germany which the Germans violated in 1914. Article X, as written into the treaty of Versailles represents the renunciation by Great Britain and Japan, which before the war had begun to find so many interests in common in the Pacific; by France; by Italy—by all the great fighting powers of the world—of the old pretensions of political conquest and territorial aggrandizement. It is a new doctrine in the world's affairs and must be recognized or there is no secure basis for the peace which the whole world so longingly desires and so desperately needs. If article X, is not adopted and acted upon, the governments which reject it will, I think, be guilty of bad faith to their people, whom they induced to make the infinite sacrifices of the war by the pledge that they would be fighting to redeem the world from the old order of force and aggression. They will be acting also in bad faith to the opinion of the world at large to which they appealed for support in a concerted stand against the aggressions and pretensions of Germany. If we were to reject article X, or so to weaken it as to take its full force out of it, it would mark us as desiring to return to the old world of jealous rivalry and misunderstanding from which our gallant soldiers have rescued us, and would leave us without any vision or new conception of justice and peace. We would have learned no lesson from the war but gained only the regret that it had involved us in its maelstrom of suffering. If America has awakened, as the rest of the world has, to the vision of a new day in which the mistakes of the past are to be corrected it will welcome the opportunity to share the responsibilities of article X.

"It must not be forgotten, senator, that this article constitutes a renunciation of wrong ambition on the part of powerful nations with whom we were associated in the war. It is by no means certain that without this article any such renunciation will take place. Militaristic ambitions and imperialistic policies are by no means dead even in the counsels of the nations whom we most trust and with whom we most desire to be associated in the tasks of peace. Throughout the sessions of the conference in Paris it was evident that a militaristic party, under the most influential leadership, was seeking to gain ascendancy in the counsels of France. They were defeated then, but are in control now. The chief arguments advanced in Paris in support of the Italian claims on the Adriatic were strategic arguments, that is to say, military arguments, which had at their back the thought of naval supremacy in that sea. For my own part, I am as intolerant of imperialistic designs on the part of other nations as I was of such designs on the part of Germany.

"The choice is between two ideals: On the one hand, the ideal of democracy, which represents the rights of free peoples everywhere to govern themselves; and on the other hand, the ideal of imperialism, which seeks to dominate by force and unjust power, an ideal which is by no means dead and which is earnestly held in many quarters still. Every imperialistic influence in Europe was hostile to the embodiment of article X, in the covenant of the league of nations and its defeat now would mark the complete consummation of their efforts to nullify the treaty. I hold the doctrine of article X, to be the essence of Americanism. We cannot repudiate it or weaken it without at the same time repudiating our own principles.

"The imperialist wants no league of nations, but if, in response to the universal cry of the

masses everywhere, there is to be one, he is interested to secure one suited to his own purposes, one that will permit him to continue the historic game of pawns and peoples—the juggling of provinces, the old balances of power, and the inevitable wars attendant upon these things. The reservation proposed would perpetuate the old order. Does any one really want to see the old game played again? Can any one really venture to take part in reviving the old order? The enemies of a league of nations have by every true instinct centered their efforts against article X., for it is undoubtedly the foundation of the whole structure. It is the bulwark, and the only bulwark, of the rising democracy of the world against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

"Either we should enter the league fearlessly, accepting the responsibility and not fearing the role of leadership which we now enjoy, contributing our efforts toward estabishing a just and permanent peace, or we should retire as gracefully as possible from the great concert of powers by which the world was saved. For my own part, I am not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from the things which it has suffered.

"I believe that when the full significance of this great question has been generally apprehended obstacles will seem insignificant before the opportunity, a great and glorious opportunity, to contribute our overwhelming moral and material force to the establishment of an international regime in which our own ideals of justice and right may be made to prevail and the nations of the world be allowed a peaceful development under conditions of order and safety hitherto impossible.

"I need not say, senator, that I have given a great deal of thought to the whole matter of reservations proposed in connection with the ratification of the treaty, and particularly that portion of the treaty which contains the covenant of the league of nations, and I have been struck by the fact that practically every so-called reservation was in effect a rather sweeping nullification of the terms of the treaty itself. I hear of reservationists and mild reservationists, but I cannot understand the difference between a nullifier and a mild nullifier. Our responsibility as a nation in this turning point of history is an overwhelming one, and if I had the opportunity I would beg every one concerned to consider the matter in the light of what it is possible to accomplish for humanity rather than in the light of special national interests.

"If I have been truly informed concerning the desire of some of your colleagues to know my views in this matter, I would be very glad if you should show this letter to them.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The senate refused to concur with President Wilson's views as given in the foregoing letter and after debating reservation No. 2 until March 15 adopted a substitute offered by Senator Lodge by a vote of yeas, 55; nays, 24; not voting, 16. Fourteen democrats voted for the substitute and 26 against. No republican voted against it. (The substitute will be found in the appended list of all the reservations adopted.)

IRISH RESERVATION.

In addition to the reservations reported by the committee on foreign relations and adopted (March 18) with a certain number of amendments as shown in the foregoing synopsis a new reservation was introduced by Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, reading as follows:

"In consenting to the ratification of the treaty with Germany the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice adopted by the senate June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the league of nations."

The vote on this reservation was as follows:

Yeas, 38.

Ashurst	Henderson	Phelan
Borah	Hitchcock	Pittman
Brandegee	Johnson, Cal.	Ransdell
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Reed
Colt	Kendrick	Sheppard
Curtis	Kirby	Shields
France	LaFollette	Smith, Md.
Frelinghuysen	McKellar	Smith, S. C
Gerry	McLean	Sutherland
Gore	McNary	Walsh, Mass.
Gronna	Moses	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Norris	Watson
Harrison	Nugent	

Nays, 36.

Ball	Jones, N. M.	Robinson
Beckham	Kellogg	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Kenyon	Spencer
Cummins	Keyes	Sterling
Dial	King	Swanson
Dillingham	Lenroot	Thomas
Edge	Lodge	Townsend
Elkins	Myers	Trammell
Fletcher	New	Underwood
Gay	Page	Wadsworth
Hale	Phipps	Williams
Harding	Pomerene	Wolcott

Not Voting, 22.

Chamberlain	McCormick	Poindexter
Comer	McCumber	Sherman
Culberson	Nelson	Simmons
Fall	Newberry	Smith, Ariz.
Fernald	Overman	Smoot
Glass	Owen	Stanley
Johnson, S. D.	Penrose	Warren
Knox		

LIST OF RESERVATIONS.

Finally, on March 19 the debate came to a close and the following resolution of ratification (including all the reservations adopted), offered by Senator Lodge, came to a vote:

Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), That the senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the senate have been accepted as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by the allied and associated powers, and a failure on the part of the allied and associated powers to make objection to said reservations and understandings prior to the deposit of ratification by the United States shall be taken as a full and final acceptance of such reservations and understandings by said powers:

1. The United States so understands and construes article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimi-

nation, or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide.

3. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, part I., or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the congress of the United States.

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations provided for in said treaty of peace any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provisions contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

6. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157 and 158 and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles.

7. No person is or shall be authorized to represent the United States, nor shall any citizen of the United States be eligible as a member of any body or agency established or authorized by said treaty of peace with Germany, except pursuant to an act of the congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties.

8. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of congress approves such regulation or interference.

9. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the congress of the United States: Provided, That the foregoing limitation shall not apply to the United States' proportionate share of the expense of the office force and salary of the secretary-general.

10. No plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8 shall be held as binding the United States until the same shall have been accepted by congress, and the United States reserves the right to increase its armament without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking state, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than such covenant-breaking state, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nohting in aritcles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto, or in any other article, section or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

13. The United States withholds its assent to part XIII. (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said part XIII., and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

14. Until part I., being the covenant of the league of nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote.

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire united with it politieally has voted.

15. In consenting to the ratification of the treaty with Germany the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice, adopted by the senate June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the league of nations.

TREATY FAILS OF RATIFICATION.

The roll call having been concluded, it resulted—yeas, 49; nays, 35; not voting, 12, as follows:

Yeas, 49.

Ashhurst	Hale	Nugent
Ball	Henderson	Owen
Beckham	Jones, Wash.	Page
Calder	Kellogg	Phelan
Capper	Kendrick	Phipps
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Pittman
Colt	Keyes	Pomerene
Curtis	King	Ransdell
Dillingham	Lenroot	Smith, Ga.
Edge	Lodge	Smith, Md.
Elkins	McLean	Smoot
Fletcher	McNary	Spencer
Frelinghuysen	Myers	Sterling
Gore	New	Sutherland

Trammell	Walsh, Mont.	Watson
Wadsworth	Warren	Wolcott
Walsh, Mass.		

Nays, 35.

Borah	Hitchcock	Robinson
Brandegee	Johnson, Cal.	Sheppard
Comer	Johnson, S. D.	Sherman
Culberson	Kirby	Shields
Dial	Knox	Simmons
Fernald	LaFollette	Smith, S. C.
France	McCormick	Stanley
Gay	McKellar	Swanson
Glass	Moses	Thomas
Gronna	Norris	Underwood
Harris	Overman	Williams
Harrison	Reed	

Not Voting, 12.

Cummins	Jones, N. M.	Penrose
Fall	McCumber	Poindexter
Gerry	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.
Harding	Newberry	Townsend

Not having received the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the senators present and voting, the resolution was not agreed to and the senate did not advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Of those who voted for ratifying the treaty 28 were republicans and 21 democrats; of those who voted against the ratification 35 were democrats and 12 republicans. The latter were Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.), Knox, LaFollette, McCormick, Moses, Norris and Sherman.

TREATY BACK TO PRESIDENT.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote on the ratification Senator Lodge offered the following resolution, which after a brief debate was adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be instructed to return to the president the treaty of peace with Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, and respectfully inform the president that the senate has failed to ratify said treaty, being unable to obtain the constitutional majority therefor."

The vote on the resolution was: Yeas, 47; nays, 37; not voting, 12.

PEACE RESOLUTION PASSED BY HOUSE.

In the house on March 31 Representative Stephen G. Porter introduced a joint resolution terminating the state of war between the United States and Germany and permitting the resumption of reciprocal trade with Germany. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, which reported it back without amendment April 6. The house committee on rules, on April 8, submitted a report requiring the house to meet on April 9 at 11 a. m., to consider the peace resolution until 5 p. m., when the previous question should be considered as ordered. The report, which was in the form of a resolution, was agreed to by a vote of 214 yeas to 155 nays, 57 not voting. The peace resolution was then read and the general debate begun. The republicans for the most part supported the resolution, while the democrats argued against it on the ground that congress did not have the power to end the war, and that therefore the measure was unconstitutional. Proponents of the resolution held that while congress might not have the power to make peace it had the power to end the war, which was a different thing.

On April 9, at the conclusion of the debate, a motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 222 nays to 171 yeas, 32 not voting. The joint resolution was then passed by a vote of 242 yeas to 150 nays, 33 not voting. Twenty-two democrats voted for the resolution. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—242.

Ackerman	Carew	Echols
Anderson	Chindblom	Edmonds
Andrews, Md.	Christopherson	Elliott
Andrews, Neb.	Classon	Ellsworth
Anthony	Cole	Elston
Ashbrook	Cooper	Emerson
Baer	Copley	Esch
Barbour	Costello	Evans, Neb.
Begg	Crago	Evans, Nev.
Benham	Cramton	Fairfield
Bland, Ind.	Crowther	Fess
Boies	Cullen	Focht
Bowers	Currie, Mich.	Fordney
Britten	Dale	Foster
Brooks, Ill.	Dallinger	Frear
Brooks, Pa.	Darrow	Freeman
Browne	Davis, Minn.	French
Burdick	Dempsey	Fuller, Ill.
Burke	Dickinson, Ia.	Gallivan
Burroughs	Dooling	Ganly
Butler	Dowell	Garland
Caldwell	Dunbar	Glynn
Campbell, Kas.	Dunn	Goldfogle
Cannon	Dyer	Good
Goodall	McKenzie	Robison, Ky.
Goodykoontz	McKiniry	Rogers
Gould	McKinley	Rose
Graham, Ill.	McLane	Rowe
Green, Ia.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sanders, Ind.
Greene, Mass.	McLaughlin, Neb.	Sanders, N. Y.
Greene, Vt.	MacCrate	Sanford
Griest	MacGregor	Schall
Hadley	Madden	Scott
Hamill	Magee	Sells
Hardy, Col.	Maher	Sherwood
Harreld	Mapes	Sinclair
Haugen	Mason	Sinnott
Hawley	Mead	Slemp
Hays	Merritt	Smith, Idaho
Hernandez	Michener	Smith, Ill.
Hersey	Miller	Smith, Mich.
Hickey	Monahan, Wis.	Snell
Hicks	Mondell	Snyder
Hill	Moore, O.	Steenerson
Hoch	Moores, Ind.	Stephens, O.
Houghton	Morgan	Stiness
Huddleston	Morin	Strong, Kas.
Hulings	Mott	Strong, Pa.
Hull, Iowa	Mudd	Sullivan
Husted	Murphy	Summers, Wash.
Hutchinson	Nelson, Wis.	Sweet
Ireland	Newton, Minn.	Swope
James	Newton, Mo.	Tague
Jefferis	Nichols, Mich.	Taylor, Tenn.
Johnson, S. D.	Nolan	Temple
Johnson, Wash.	O'Connell	Thompson
Jones, Pa.	O'Connor	Tilson
Juul	Ogden	Timberlake
Kahn	Olney	Tincher
Kearns	Osborne	Tinkham
Keller	Paige	Towner
Kelly, Pa.	Parker	Treadway
Kendall	Pell	Vaile
Kennedy, R. I.	Peters	Vare
Kiess	Platt	Vestal
King	Porter	Voigt
Kinkaid	Purnell	Volstead
Kleczka	Radcliffe	Walsh
Knutson	Ramsey	Walters
Kraus	Ramseyer	Watson
Kreider	Randall, Calif.	Webster
Lampert	Randall, Wis.	Wheeler
Langley	Reavis	White, Kas.
Layton	Reber	White, Me.
Lehlbach	Reed, N. Y.	Wilson, Ill.
Little	Reed, W. Va.	Winslow
Luce	Rhodes	Wood, Ind.
Lufkin	Ricketts	Woodyard
Luhring	Riddick	Yates
McArthur	Robsion, Ky.	Young, N. D.
McCulloch	Rogers	Zihlman
McFadden	Rose	

Nays—150.

Almon	Garner	Nicholls, S. C.
Aswell	Godwin, N. C.	Oldfield
Ayres	Goodwin, Ark.	Oliver
Babka	Griffin	Overstreet
Barkley	Hardy, Tex.	Padgett
Bee	Harrison	Park
Benson	Hastings	Parrish
Black	Hayden	Phelan
Blackmon	Hersman	Pou
Bland, Va.	Hoey	Quin
Blanton	Holland	Rainey, Ala.
Box	Howard	Rainey, H. T.
Brand	Hudspeth	Rainey, J. W.
Briggs	Hull, Tenn.	Raker
Brinson	Humphreys	Rayburn
Brumbaugh	Igoe	Riordan
Buchanan	Jacoway	Romjue
Byrnes, S. C.	Johnson, Ky.	Rouse
Byrns, Tenn.	Johnson, Miss.	Rowan
Campbell, Pa.	Johnston, N. Y.	Rubey
Candler	Jones, Tex.	Rucker
Cantrill	Kelley, Mich.	Sanders, La.
Carss	Kettner	Sims
Casey	Kincheloe	Sisson
Clark, Fla.	Lanham	Small
Clark, Mo.	Lankford	Stevenson
Cleary	Larsen	Smith, N. Y.
Coady	Lazaro	Stedman
Collier	Lea, Cal.	Stephens, Miss.
Connally	Lee, Ga.	Stoll
Crisp	Lesher	Sumners, Tex.
Davey	Linthicum	Taylor, Ark.
Davis, Tenn.	Lonergan	Taylor, Col.
Dent	McAndrews	Thomas
Dickinson, Mo.	McClintic	Tillman
Dominick	McDuffie	Upshaw
Donovan	McGlennon	Venable
Doughton	McKeown	Vinson
Dupre	Major	Watkins
Doremus	Mann, S. C.	Weaver
Eagan	Mansfield	Welling
Eagle	Martin	Welty
Ferris	Mays	Whaley
Fields	Milligan	Wilson, La.
Fisher	Minahan, N. J.	Wilson, Pa.
Flood	Montague	Wingo
Fuller, Mass.	Moon	Wise
Gallagher	Mooney	Woods, Va.
Gandy	Moore, Va.	Wright
Gard	Nelson, Mo.	Young, Tex.

Answered "Present"—2.

Bell	Longworth

Not Voting—33.

Bachrach	Garrett	Sabath
Bankhead	Graham, Pa.	Scully
Bland, Mo.	Hamilton	Sears
Booher	Heflin	Shreve
Caraway	Kennedy, Ia.	Siegel
Carter	Kitchin	Smithwick
Curry, Calif.	McPherson	Steagall
Denison	Mann, Ill.	Steele
Dewalt	Neely	Ward
Drane	Robinson, N. C.	Wason
Evans, Mont.	Rodenberg	Williams

TEXT OF HOUSE RESOLUTION.

The resolution as adopted by the house was as follows:

"House joint resolution No. 327 terminating the state of war declared to exist April 6, 1917, between the imperial German government and the United States; permitting on conditions the resumption of reciprocal trade with Germany, and for other purposes.

"Whereas the president of the United States, in the performance of his constitutional duty to give to the congress information of the state of the union, has advised the congress that the war with the imperial German government has ended:

"Resolved, etc. That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the United States by the joint resolution of congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Sec. 2. That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the president containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency.

"Sec. 3. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with the German government and its nationals, and for this purpose, it is hereby provided that unless within forty-five days from the date when this resolution becomes effective the German government shall duly notify the president of the United States that it has declared a termination of the war with the United States and that it waives and renounces on behalf of itself and its nationals any claim, demand, right or benefit against the United States or its nationals that it or they would not have had the right to assert had the United States ratified the treaty of Versailles, the president of the United States shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to proclaim the fact that the German government has not given the notification hereinbefore mentioned, and thereupon and until the president shall have proclaimed the receipt of such notification commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany and the making of loans or credits and the furnishing of financial assistance or supplies to the German government or the inhabitants of Germany, directly or indirectly, by the government or the inhabitants of the United States shall, except with the license of the president, be prohibited.

"Sec. 4. That whoever shall willfully violate the foregoing prohibition whenever the same shall be in force shall upon conviction be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States.

"Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a waiver by the United States of any rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages to which the United States has become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States by reason of its participation in the war, or otherwise; and all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States are hereby ratified, confirmed and maintained."

ACTION IN THE SENATE.

On April 12 the house joint resolution was reported to the senate and was referred to the committee on foreign relations. It was reported back by Senator Lodge on April 30 with certain amendments and a report. The amendments struck out the preamble and all after the resolving clause, substituted new text for the resolution and changed the title so as to make it read: "Repealing

the joint resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, and the joint resolution of Dec. 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian government." The amended resolution was drafted by Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania and became known as the Knox resolution.

The debate in the senate began on May 5, when Mr. Knox made an elaborate speech in defense of his substitute for the house joint resolution. "More than seventeen months ago," he said, "the last shot in the great war was fired. From that time until the present we in this country have been living subject to an unreasoning wartime rule which is unnecessary in practice, unknown in precedent and anomalous in law." He went on to criticize the president severely for his action in insisting upon the ratification of the Versailles treaty without change and to compel the senate to surrender its will and judgment to him. The substance of Senator Knox's argument was that congress had the power to repeal as well as pass a resolution declaring war. "This resolution," he said, "provides for the repeal of the authority for waging war—that is, the declaration of war—thus leaving the executive without the legal power to declare war, and so putting us domestically on a basis of peace with our peacetime rights and liberties again dominant and fully restored to us."

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska took the opposite view and insisted that for 130 years the United States had recognized that there was only one way to make peace and that was by a treaty negotiated by the president with the consent of the senate.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The debate was not extended and no disposition to delay a vote on the resolution was shown. On Saturday, May 15, it was adopted by a vote of 43 to 38. Three democrats—Reed of Missouri, Walsh of Massachusetts and Shields of Tennessee—voted with the republicans for the adoption of the resolution, while two republicans, Nelson of Minnesota and McCumber of North Dakota, who was paired, lined up against it. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—43.

Ball	Harding	Norris
Borah	Johnson, Cal.	Page
Brandegee	Jones, Wash.	Phipps
Calder	Kellogg	Poindexter
Capper	Kenyon	Reed
Colt	Keyes	Sherman
Curtis	Knox	Shields
Dillingham	Lenroot	Smoot
Edge	Lodge	Spencer
Elkins	McCormick	Sterling
Fall	McLean	Townsend
Fernald	McNary	Wadsworth
France	Moses	Walsh, Mass.
Gronna	New	Warren
Hale		

Nays—38.

Ashurst	Kendrick	Sheppard
Chamberlain	King	Simmons
Comer	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.
Culberson	Myers	Smith, Md.
Dial	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Gay	Nugent	Stanley
Gerry	Overman	Swanson
Glass	Owen	Thomas
Harris	Phelan	Trammell
Harrison	Pittman	Underwood
Henderson	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Hitchcock	Ransdell	Williams
Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson	

Not Voting—15.

Beckham	Johnson, S. D.	Penrose
Cummins	Kirby	Smith, Ga.
Fletcher	LaFollette	Sutherland
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Watson
Gore	Newberry	Wolcott

KNOX RESOLUTION AS PASSED.

The joint resolution as amended and passed by the senate was as follows:

"That the joint resolution of congress passed April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end: Provided, however, That all property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of the government of the United States or of any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States and no disposition thereof made, except as shall specifically be hereafter provided by congress, until such time as the German government has, by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the German government of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, whether such persons have suffered through the acts of the German government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or have suffered damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war or otherwise, and until the German government has given further undertakings and made provisions by treaty, to be ratified by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights and confirming to the United States all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States during the war, whether in respect to the property of the German government or German nationals, and waiving any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of such treaty, any existing treaty between the United States and Germany to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of congress, joint resolutions or proclamations of the president containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency.

"Sec. 3. That until by treaty or act or joint resolution of congress it shall be determined otherwise, the United States, although it has not ratified the treaty of Versailles, does not waive any of the rights, privileges, indemni-

ties, reparations or advantages to which it and its nationals have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof or which under the treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its benefit as one of the principal allied and associated powers and to which it is entitled.

Sec. 4. That the joint resolution of congress approved Dec. 7, 1917, declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end, and the president is hereby requested immediately to open negotiations with the successor or successors of said government for the purpose of establishing fully friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the United States and the governments and peoples of Austria and Hungary.

HOUSE ACCEPTS SUBSTITUTE.

The resolution as amended in the senate by the substitution of the Knox draft was laid before the house on May 21 and was concurred in by a vote of 288 to 139, or seventeen votes less than the two-thirds required to pass it over the anticipated presidential veto. Nineteen democrats voted for the resolution, while two republicans voted against it. The democrats were Representatives Ashbrook of Ohio, Caldwell, Mead, Sullivan, Carew, Cullen, Ganly, Goldfogle, O'Connell, Maher, Dooling and McKiniry of New York; Huddleston of Alabama, Evans of Nevada, Gallivan, Tague and Olney of Massachusetts; Hamill of New Jersey and McLane of Pennsylvania. The republicans voting against the resolution were Representatives Kelley of Michigan and Fuller of Massachusetts.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

On May 27 President Wilson returned the resolution with the following veto message:

"To the House of Representatives:

"I return herewith, without my signature, house joint resolution 327, intended to repeal the joint resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the joint resolution of Dec. 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian government, and to declare a state of peace.

"I have not felt at liberty to sign this joint resolution, because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States.

"The resolution seeks to establish peace with the German empire without exacting from the German government any action by way of setting right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we professed it our purpose to assist when we entered the war.

"Have we sacrificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans and ruined the lives of thousands of others and brought upon thousands of American families an unhappiness that can never end for purposes which we do not now care to state or take further steps to attain?

"The attainment of these purposes is provided for in the treaty of Versailles by terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were associated in the war against Germany. Do we now not care to join in the effort to secure them?

"We entered the war most reluctantly. Our people were profoundly disinclined to take part in a European war, and at last did so only because they became convinced that it could not in truth be regarded as only a European war, but must be regarded as a war in which civilization itself was involved and human rights of every kind, as against a belligerent government.

"Moreover, when we entered the war we set forth very definitely the purposes for which we entered, partly because we did not wish to be considered as merely taking part in a European contest.

"This joint resolution which I return does not seek to accomplish any of these objects, but, in effect, makes a complete surrender of the rights of the United States, so far as the German government is concerned.

"A treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June last, which did seek to accomplish the objects which we had declared to be in our minds, because all the great governments and peoples which united against Germany had adopted our declarations of purpose as their own and had in solemn form embodied them in communications to the German government preliminary to the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918.

"But the treaty as signed at Versailles has been rejected by the senate of the United States, though it has been ratified by Germany. By that rejection and by its methods we had in effect declared that we wish to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own, unhampered by any connections of interest or of purpose with other governments and peoples.

"Notwithstanding the fact that upon our entrance into the war we professed to be seeking to assist in the maintenance of common interests, nothing is said in this resolution about the freedom of navigation upon the seas, or the reduction of armaments, or the vindication of the rights of Belgium, or the rectification of wrongs done to France, or the release of the Christian population of the Ottoman empire from the intolerable subjection which they have had for so many generations to endure, or the establishment of an independent Polish state, or the continued maintenance of any kind of understanding among the great powers of the world which would be calculated to prevent in the future such outrages as Germany attempted and in part consummated.

"We have now in effect declared that we do not care to take any further risks or to assume any further responsibilities with regard to the freedom of nations or the sacredness of international obligations or the safety of independent peoples.

"Such a peace with Germany—a peace in which none of the essential interests which we had at heart when we entered the war is safeguarded—is, or ought to be, inconceivable, is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, with the rights and liberties of her citizens and with the very fundamental conditions of civilization. I hope that in these statements I have sufficiently set forth the reasons why I have felt it incumbent upon me to withold my signature.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, May 27, 1920."

The resolution was called up in the house on May 28 and an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass it over the president's veto. The vote was 219 to 152, with one recorded as present. Twenty-nine additional affirmative votes would have been necessary to bring the total up to the necessary two-thirds of those voting. Representatives Kelley of Michigan and Fuller of Massachusetts, republicans, joined with the democrats in sustaining the veto. Seventeen democrats voted with the republicans to pass the resolution. No action was taken by the senate.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS SOUGHT.

HOLLAND HOLDS FORMER KAISER.

One of the first acts of the supreme council after the treaty of peace with Germany had been ratified was to demand of the Dutch government the extradition of Former Emperor William II. A formal letter to that effect was sent to the government of Holland on Jan. 17, 1920, and was made public Jan. 19. It was as follows:

"Paris, Jan. 15.—In notifying by these presents The Netherlands government and queen of the text of article 227 of the treaty of Versailles, a certified copy of which is annexed, which came into force Jan. 10, the powers have the honor to make known at the same time that they have decided to put into execution without delay this article.

"Consequently the powers address to the government of The Netherlands an official demand to deliver into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, in order that he may be judged.

"Individuals residing in Germany against whom the allied and associated powers have brought charges are to be delivered to them under article 228 of the peace treaty, and the former emperor, if he had remained in Germany, would have been delivered under the same conditions by the German government.

"The Netherlands government is conversant with the incontrovertible reasons which imperiously exact that premeditated violations of international treaties, as well as systematic disregard of the most sacred rules and rights of nations, should receive as regards every one, including the highest placed personalities, special punishment provided by the peace congress. The powers briefly recall, among so many crimes, the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, the barbarous and pitiless system of hostages, deportation en masse, the carrying off of young girls from the city of Lille, who were torn from their families and delivered defenseless to the worst promiscuity; the systematic devastation of entire regions without military utility, the submarine war without restriction, including inhuman abandonment of victims on the high seas, and innumerable acts against noncombatants committed by German authority in violation of the laws of war.

"Responsibility at least moral for all these acts reaches up to the supreme head who ordered them, or made abusive use of his full power to infringe, or to allow infringement, upon the most sacred regulations of human conscience.

"The powers cannot conceive that the government of The Netherlands can regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility of the former emperor.

"Holland would not fulfill her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations as far as her means allow in undertaking, or at least not hindering, chastisement of the crimes committed.

"In addressing this demand to the Dutch government the powers believe it their duty to emphasize its special character. It is their duty to insure the execution of article 227 without allowing themselves to be stopped by arguments, because it is not a question of a public accusation with judicial character as regards its basis, but an act of high international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms have been provided solely to assure to the accused such guaranties as were never before recognized in public law.

"The powers are convinced Holland, which has always shown respect for the right and love of justice, having been one of the first to claim a place in the society of nations, will not be willing to cover by her moral authority the violation of principles essential to the solidarity of nations, all of which are equally interested in preventing the return of a similar catastrophe.

"It is to the highest interest of the Dutch people not to appear to protect the principal author of this catastrophe by allowing him shelter on her territory and also to facilitate his trial, which is claimed by the voices of millions of victims. CLEMENCEAU."

Treaty Provisions.

The articles referred to in the text of the note and the first of which (227) was made an annex thereto are as follows:

"Art. 227. The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II. of Hohenzollern, former German emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guaranty essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following powers, namely: The United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings, and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed. The allied and associated powers will address a request to the government of The Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-emperor that he may be put on trial.

"Art. 228. The German government recognizes the right of the allied and associated powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecution before a tribunal in Germany or in the territory of her allies. The German government shall hand over to the allied and associated powers, or to such of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by rank of office or employment which they held under the German authorities."

Holland Refuses Request.

In a note dated Jan. 22 and made public in Paris Jan. 23, the Netherlands government refused to comply with the request of the allies. The Dutch reply was as follows:

"By verbal note, dated Jan. 15, 1920, given to the envoy of the queen at Paris, the powers, referring to article 227 of the treaty of Versailles, demand that the government of Holland give into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, so that he may be tried.

"Supporting this demand, they observe that if the former emperor had remained in Germany the German government would, under the terms of article 228 of the treaty of peace, have been obliged to deliver him.

"In citing as premeditated violations of international treaties, as well as a systematic disregard of the most sacred rules of the rights of man, a number of acts committed during the war by German authority, the powers place the responsibility, at least morally, upon the former emperor.

"They express the opinion that Holland would not fulfill her international duty if

she refused to associate herself with them within the limit of her ability, to pursue or at least not to impede the punishment of crimes committed.

"They emphasize the special character of their demands, which contemplate not a juridical accusation but an act of high international policy, and they make an appeal to Holland's respect of law and love of justice not to cover with her moral authority violation by Germany of the essential principles of the solidarity of the nations.

"The queen has the honor to observe, first, that obligations which for Germany could have resulted from article 228 of the treaty of peace cannot serve to determine the duty of Holland, which is not a party to the treaty.

"The government of the queen, moved by imprescriptible reasons, cannot view the question raised by the demands of the powers except from the point of view of its own duty. It was absolutely unconnected with the origin of the war and has maintained, and not without difficulty, its neutrality to the end. It finds itself then face to face with facts of the war in a position different from that of the powers.

"It rejects with energy all suspicion of wishing to cover with its sovereign right and its moral authority violations of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, but it cannot recognize an international duty to associate itself with this act of high international policy of the powers.

"If in the future there should be instituted by the society of nations an international jurisdiction competent to judge in case of war deeds qualified as crimes and submitted to its jurisdiction by statute antedating the acts committed, it would be fit for Holland to associate herself with the new regime.

"The government of the queen cannot admit in the present case any other duty than that imposed upon it by the laws of the kingdom and national tradition.

"Now, neither the constituent laws of the kingdom, which are based upon the principles of law universally recognized, nor a respectable secular tradition which has made this country always a ground of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, permit the government of Holland to defer to the desire of the powers by withdrawing from the former emperor the benefit of its laws and this tradition.

"Justice and national honor, of which respect is a sacred duty, oppose this. The Netherlands people, moved by the sentiments to which in history the world has done justice, could not betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to their free institutions.

"The government of the queen is pleased to believe that the powers will recognize the good grounds of these considerations, which rise above any consideration of personalities and which seem to it so peremptory that they could not reasonably give rise to wrong interpretations."

Rejoinder by Allies.

In a note dated Feb. 14 and made public Feb. 17 the allies controverted the position taken by the Dutch government as follows:

"The immense sacrifices made in the general interest by the [allied] powers during the war entitle them to ask The Netherlands to reconsider its refusal, based on the weighty but entirely personal considerations of a state when held aloof from the war and cannot perhaps appreciate quite accurately all the duties and dangers of the present hour.

"The obligations of the powers toward other nations, the gravity of the question concerned, as well as the very grave political effects to which relinquishment of the claims of justice against the ex-emperor would give rise, all constrain them to uphold and renew their demand.

"The powers do not ask the queen's government to depart from its traditional policy, but to consider that the nature of their request—which does not, in their opinion, depend solely or even mainly on Dutch municipal law—has not been adequately appreciated.

"No question of prestige is at stake, and the powers pay as much heed to the conscientious sentiments of a state with limited interest as to the mature decision of great powers, but cannot wait for the creation of a world tribunal competent to examine international crimes before bringing to trial the responsible author of the catastrophe of the great war.

"It is precisely this contemplated trial which would prepare the way for such a tribunal and demonstrate the unanimity of feeling animating the conscience of the nations of the world.

"The powers wish to point out that the league of nations has not yet reached a state of development sufficient to allow any application to it, or to a tribunal of any kind created by it, meeting with that prompt satisfaction which is surely essential.

"It does not appear to consider that it shares with other civilized nations the duty of securing the punishment of crimes against justice and the principles of humanity—crimes for which William of Hohenzollern undeniably bears a heavy responsibility.

"The note of Jan. 15 was sent in the name of the allies, twenty-five in number, who were signatories to the treaty of peace and the collective mandatories of the majority of the civilized nations of the world.

"It is impossible to disregard the collective force of this request, which is the expression not only of the feeling of indignation of the victims but of the demand for justice made by the conscience of humanity as a whole.

"The Netherlands government surely has not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the man required for judgment by the powers have cost the lives of approximately 10,000,000 men, murdered in their prime, and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many; the laying waste to and the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceable and happy and the piling up of war debts running into billions, the victims being men who had defended their freedom and incidentally that of Holland.

"The economic and social existence of all these nations has been thrown into confusion, and they are now jeopardized by famine and want—the terrible results of that war of which William II. was the author.

"The allies cannot conceal their surprise at finding in the Dutch reply no single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the emperor, crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilization, and of which in particular so many Dutch nationals themselves have been the innocent victims on the high seas. To help bring to justice the author of such crimes plainly accords with the aims of the league of nations.

"How can any one fail to be impressed by the reactionary manifestations which have followed the refusal of Holland and the dangerous encouragement to all those who are opposing the just chastisement of the cul-

prits and their exemplary condemnation, whatever their social position?

"Holland, whose history tells of long struggles for liberty, who has suffered so grievously through disregard for justice, could not place herself by such a narrow conception of her duties outside of the comity of nations.

"A duty which none can avoid for national reasons, however weighty they may be, is to unite in order to mete out exemplary punishment to responsible authors of the disasters and abominations of the war and endeavor to revive conceptions of solidarity and humanity in the German nation, which is still unconvinced of the falsity of the tenets of its government, who profes-ed that might was right and success condoned crime.

"It was from this point of view, and not exclusively from a national standpoint, that the powers requested the government of the queen to hand over William of Hohenzollern, and from this point of view they now renew that request.

"The powers desire to remind the government of The Netherlands that if it should persist in its attitude of detachment toward the presence of the imperial family on its territory so close to Germany it would assume direct responsibility both for sheltering from the claims of justice and for that propaganda which is so dangerous to Europe and the whole world.

"It is indisputable that the permanent presence of the ex-emperor under ineffectual supervision a few kilometers' distance from the German frontier, where he continues the center of active and increasing intrigue, constitutes for the powers who have made supreme human sacrifices to destroy this moral danger, a menace which they cannot be called upon to accept.

"The rights they possess in virtue of the most express principles of the law of nations entitle them and make it their duty to take such measures as are required for their own security.

"The powers cannot conceal the painful impression made upon them by the refusal of the Dutch government to hand over the ex-emperor to them without any consideration of the possibility of reconciliating the scruples of Holland with some effectual precautionary measures, to be taken either on the spot or by holding the ex-emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his disastrous influence in Germany in the future.

"Although a proposal of this nature wou'd not correspond fully to the request of the powers, it would at least have afforded proof of those feelings which Holland cannot but possess.

"The powers urge upon the Dutch government in the most solemn and pressing manner the importance attaching to fresh consideration of the question put before her. They desire that it may be clearly understood how grave the situation might become if The Netherlands government were not in a position to give those assurances which the safety of Europe demands."

Holland Promises Precautions.

The Dutch government on March 5, in a note sent to Premier Lloyd George, again refused to deliver the former German emperor to the allies for trial, repeating its former arguments and declaring its inability to change the previous decision. It said it was not forgetful of the inhuman acts committed during the war, but since Holland was not a party to the Versailles treaty the queen's government finds itself in a different position from other powers with regard to those acts.

"Since the government's supreme duty is to respect the constitutional laws of the kingdom," the note continued, "it can only emphasize that it would be committing an act contrary to law and justice and incompatible with the national honor if it consented to violate these laws by abolishing the rights accorded to a fugitive finding himself on Dutch territory."

Protesting that this attitude did not put Holland outside the comity of nations, the note declared Holland was fully conscious of the duties the presence of the former emperor laid on The Netherlands government with regard to the country's own interests as well as international security.

The note protested that, contrary to the impression derived from the allied note, the Dutch government from the beginning had observed the obligations entailed by these duties. The government, the note said, would continue to do so, being able in the exercise of Dutch sovereignty to take on the spot all precautionary measures deemed requisite to subject the freedom of the former emperor to necessary limitations.

Allies Accept Offer.

On March 30 it was announced that the allies had accepted the implied promise in Holland's note of March 5 to take all efficient and precautionary measures to prevent the former emperor from again becoming a menace to the security of Europe. It was taken for granted that this practically meant the internment of William of Hohenzollern in his new home at Doorn then being prepared for occupancy by the ex-kaiser. The change of residence was made in May, when the former emperor and empress with their attendants left Amerongen, where they had been the guests of Count von Bentinck since Nov. 11, 1918, and proceeded to Doorn, which it was assumed would be their permanent abiding place.

No separate demand for the surrender of the former German crown prince, Frederick William, was made and he continued his residence on the island of Wieringen, Holland.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

In accordance with article 228 of the treaty of Versailles a list of German officers and soldiers accused of war crimes was drawn up by a committee including Baron Birkenhead, lord chancellor of England, Edouard Ignace, French undersecretary for military justice, and representatives of other allied nations. This list contained 795 names of men whose extradition for trial was asked. Baron Kurt von Eisner, one of the envoys representing Germany at the exchange of ratifications of the Versailles peace treaty in Paris on Jan. 10, 1920, refused to forward the list to his government and it was delivered directly by the French charge d'affaires in Berlin. On Jan. 25 the German government sent a note to the allies in which it reiterated the assertion it had made in December, 1919, that compliance with the conditions contained in articles 228 to 230 of the peace treaty regarding the extradition of Germans would cause the most violent convulsions not only in the political but in the economic field. The note further called attention to a law enacted by the German legislative bodies on Dec. 18, 1919, providing for the prosecution of war criminals.

"The German government," continued the note, "will instruct the prosecuting authorities to begin at once criminal action against all Germans against whom the allied and associated governments bring charges of having violated the rules and regulations of war, as soon as the evidence upon which these charges are based is received. It will suspend all

laws which might stand in the way of the beginning of such an action, particularly the existing amnesty acts, in so far as these cases are concerned. The highest German court, the federal court in Leipsic, will be competent to handle this criminal procedure. Futhermore, the allied and associated powers actually interested will receive the right to take part directly in the trial."

In a note dated Feb. 16 the allies accepted the foregoing proposition with some reservations. In this communication it was said that the prosecution which the German government itself proposed immediately to institute was compatible with article 228 of the peace treaty and was expressly provided for at the end of the first paragraph. The note then continued:

"Faithful to the letter and spirit of the treaty, the allies will abstain from intervention in any way in the procedure of the prosecution and verdict in order to leave to the German government complete and entire responsibility.

"They reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany and recognition by her of the crimes she has committed and her sincere desire to associate herself with their punishment.

"They will see whether the German government, who have declared themselves unable to arrest the accused named on the above list and deliver them for trial to the allies, are actually determined to judge them themselves.

"At the same time the allies, in the pursuance of truth and justice, have decided to intrust to a mixed interallied commission the task of collecting, publishing and communicating to Germany details of the charges brought against each of these whose guilt shall have been established by their investigations.

"Finally, the allies formally emphasize that procedure before a jurisdiction such as is proposed can in no way annul the provisions of articles 228 to 230 of the treaty.

"The powers reserve to themselves the right to decide whether the proposed procedure by Germany, which according to her would assure to the accused all guaranties of justice, does not, in effect, bring about their escape from the just punishment of their crimes. In this event the allies would exercise their rights to their full extent by submitting the cases to their own tribunal.

The list of war offenders as originally submitted formed a volume of 194 pages and was divided into seven parts:

1. The British list, demanding 100 individuals.
2. The French list of 234 names.
3. The Italian list, consisting of twenty-nine names.
4. The Belgian list of 334 names, 265 not being mentioned by name.
5. The Polish list of fifty-three names.
6. The Roumanian list of forty-one names.
7. The Jugo Slav list, four names.

In accordance with the agreement to transfer the trial of the accused to the German supreme court another list containing the names of only forty-six men was sent to Germany. The result of the trial of the cases against these defendants was to be regarded as a test of the good faith of Germany in carrying out her promise to punish war criminals. The British selected seven men to be tried chiefly for submarine atrocites; France selected twelve, Belgium fifteen and Italy, Poland and Roumania four each.

Some of the Accused.

Included among the hundreds of Germans accused of criminal acts in the war were the following:

Ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—For deporting many inhabitants in the north of France.

Duke of Wurttemberg, commander in chief of the 4th army—For ordering massacres of the civilian population at Namur and other places.

Gen. von Kluck, commander of the 1st army—For murdering hostages at Senlis and shooting civilians at Aerschot.

Gen. von Bulow, army commander—For setting fire to villages in the Ardennes and shooting civilians.

Field Marshal von Mackensen—For burning villages and ordering executions among the civilian population in Roumania.

Baron von der Lancken—For the murder of Miss Cavell and Capt. Fryatt.

Admiral von Capelle—For ordering submarine outrages.

Field Marshal von Sanders—For permitting massacres of Armenians and Syrians.

Gen. Stenger—For ordering no prisoners to be taken.

Von Ostrovsky—For looting and for murdering 103 civilians.

Gen. von Lesny—For executing 112 civilians at Arlon.

The brothers Niemeyer of Holzminden—For outrages against British prisoners of war.

Maj. von Gortz—For acts of cruelty committed at Magdeburg prison camp.

Lieut. Rodoger—For acts of cruelty at Ruhleben.

Gen. von Cassel—For acts of cruelty at Doeberitz prison camp.

Maj. von Bulow—For the destruction of Aerschot and for shooting 150 civilians.

Gen. von Marnteuffel—For permitting the slaughter of civilians at Louvain.

Lieut. Werner, Commander Valentiner and Commander Foerstner—For sinking hospital ships.

JOAN OF ARC CANONIZED.

Joan of Arc, the "Maid of Orleans," who was beatified by Pius X. April 11, 1909, was exalted to sainthood May 16, 1920, by Pope Benedict XV. at St. Peter's, Rome. Thirty thousand persons, including 140 descendants of the family of Joan of Arc, witnessed the ceremony of canonization. After the pope had ascended the throne in St. Peter's, dignitaries of the church advanced and three times claimed that the pontiff should inscribe the name of Joan of Arc in the sacred list. After the third time, Mgr. Galli answered that, as the pope was convinced that "this thing was pleasing to God, he had decided to pronounce the sentence of canonization." Pope Benedict concluded his part of the celebration with an oration on the life of the new saint, and as he spoke a picture of Joan of Arc, placed behind the high altar, was unveiled. The impressive procession which marked the beginning of the rites was then re-formed and slowly wound its way back to the Vatican. Priests and monks in black, brown and white robes headed the line and after them came ecclesiastics intoning special prayers and hymns composed for the occasion. After them came richly colored banners showing scenes from the life of Joan of Arc.

Taking part in the procession and the ceremonies were cardinals, archbishops and patriarchs wearing their miters, jeweled crosses and rich brocades and attended by knights of the religious orders. Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and a number of other church dignitaries from America were in the line. Pope Benedict celebrated mass in person and both at the beginning and close of the rites bestowed the apostolic blessing on the multitude.

Joan of Arc was born about 1412 and was condemned to death as a sorceress and burned to death at the stake May 30, 1431.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA.

At the conference of allied statesmen, including Premiers Lloyd George of Britain, Millerand of France and Nitti of Italy, held at San Remo, Italy, April 18-27, 1920, a note asking the United States to accept a mandate for Armenia and to assist in the arbitration of the Armenian boundaries was drawn up and sent to President Wilson in Washington. The president announced his willingness to act as arbitrator in defining the boundaries of the new Asiatic republic and on May 24 sent the following message to both houses of congress with reference to the proposed mandate.

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the fourteenth of May an official communication was received at the executive office from the secretary of the senate of the United States conveying the following preambles and resolutions:

"Whereas the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the senate committee on foreign relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered; and

"Whereas the people of the United States are deeply impressed by the deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation and misery now prevalent in Armenia; and

"Whereas the independence of the republic of Armenia has been duly recognized by the supreme council of the peace conference and by the government of the United States of America; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the sincere congratulations of the senate of the United States are hereby extended to the people of Armenia on the recognition of the independence of the republic of Armenia, without prejudice respecting the territorial boundaries involved; and be it further

"Resolved, That the senate of the United States hereby expresses the hope that stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights, and the full realization of nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people; and be it further

"Resolved, That in order to afford necessary protection for the lives and property of citizens of the United States at the port of Batum and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku, the president is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause a United States warship and a force of marines to be dispatched to such port with instructions to such marines to disembark and to protect American lives and property."

I received and read this document with great interest and with genuine gratification, not only because it embodied my own convictions and feelings with regard to Armenia and its people, but also, and more particularly, because it seemed to me the voice of the American people expressing their genuine convictions and deep Christian sympathies, and intimating the line of duty which seemed to them to lie clearly before us.

I cannot but regard it as providential, and not as a mere casual coincidence, that almost at the same time I received information that the conference of statesmen now sitting at San Remo for the purpose of working out the details of peace with the central powers which it was not feasible to work out in the conference at Paris, had formally resolved to address a definite appeal to this government to accept a mandate for Armenia. They were at pains to add that they did this, "not from the smallest desire to evade any obligations which they might be expected to undertake, but because the responsibilities which they are already obliged to bear in connection with the disposition of the former Ottoman empire will strain their capacities to the uttermost, and because they believe that the appearance on the scene of a power emancipated from the prepossessions of the old world will inspire a wider confidence and afford a firmer guaranty for stability in the future than would the selection of any European power."

Early in the conferences at Paris it was agreed that to those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be afforded.

It was recognized that certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.

It is in pursuance of this principle and with a desire of affording Armenia such advice and assistance that the statesmen conferring at San Remo have formally requested this government to assume the duties of mandatory in Armenia. I may add, for the information of the congress, that at the same sitting it was resolved to request the president of the United States to undertake to arbitrate the difficult question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis and it was agreed to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent state of Armenia. In pursuance of this action, it was resolved to embody in the treaty with Turkey, now under final consideration, a provision that "Turkey and Armenia and the other high contracting parties agree to refer to the arbitration of the president of the United States of America the question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon as well as any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent state of Armenia," pending that decision the boundaries of Turkey and Armenia to remain as at present. I have thought it my duty to accept this difficult and delicate task.

In response to the invitation of the council at San Remo, I urgently advise and request that the congress grant the executive power to accept for the United States a mandate over Armenia. I make this suggestion in the earnest belief that it will be the wish of the people of the United States that this should be done. The sympathy with Armenia has proceeded from no single portion of our people, but has come with extraordinary spontaneity and sincerity from the whole of the great body of Christian men and women in this country by whose free-will offerings Armenia has practically been saved at the most critical juncture of its existence. At their hearts this great and generous people have made the cause of Armenia their own. It is to this people and to their government that the hopes and earnest expectations of the struggling people of Armenia turn as they now emerge from a period of indescribable suffering and peril, and I hope that the congress will think it wise to meet this hope and expectation with the utmost liberality. I

know from unmistakable evidences given by responsible representatives of many peoples struggling toward independence and peaceful life again that the government of the United States is looked to with extraordinary trust and confidence, and I believe that it would do nothing less than arrest the hopeful processes of civilization if we were to refuse the request to become the helpful friends and advisers of such of these people as we may be authoritatively and formally requested to guide and assist.

I am conscious that I am urging upon the congress a very critical choice, but I make the suggestion in the confidence that I am speaking in the spirit and in accordance with the wishes of the greatest of the Christian peoples. The sympathy for Armenia among our people has sprung from untainted consciences, pure Christian faith, and an earnest desire to see Christian people everywhere succored in their time of suffering and lifted from their abject subjection and distress and enabled to stand upon their feet and take their place among the free nations of the world. Our recognition of the independence of Armenia will mean genuine liberty and assured happiness for her people, if we fearlessly undertake the duties of guidance and assistance involved in the functions of a mandatory. It is therefore with the most earnest hopefulness and with the feeling that I am giving advice from which the congress will not willingly turn away that I urge the acceptance of the invitation now formally and solemnly extended to us by the council at San Remo, into whose hands has passed the difficult task of composing the many complexities and difficulties of government in the one-time Ottoman empire and the maintenance of order and tolerable conditions of life in those portions of that empire which it is no longer possible in the interest of civilization to leave under the government of the Turkish authorities themselves. WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, May 24, 1920.

SENATE VOTES NO.

In reply to the foregoing message the senate on June 1 adopted the following joint resolution:

"That the congress hereby respectfully declines to grant the executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia as requested in the message of the president dated May 24, 1920."

The vote was 52 in favor of the resolution and 23 against it. The negative vote was cast by democrats exclusively while 13 democrats voted with the republicans in the affirmative.

NO ACTION IN HOUSE.

No action was taken in the house, the resolution being allowed to die in the foreign affairs committee in the face of a democratic threat to filibuster against it and thus prevent other legislation during the closing hours of the session.

ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR.

The following extracts from Samuel Insull's introduction to the final report of the State Council of Defense of Illinois to Gov. Frank O. Lowden tell in condensed form the story of the contribution of the people of Illinois toward winning the war with Germany:

"Citizens of Illinois may be justly proud of the record of their state in the great war. In men and money and materials—in products of the farms, the factory and the mine; in whole-hearted response to every call for service or sacrifice imposed by the time—Illinois gave to the nation's cause on a scale surpassing even her own best traditions and her rank in the union of states.

"In the opinion of the State Council of Defense the superlative contribution of Illinois to the national resources during the war was uninterrupted social and industrial peace. It is no secret now that conditions existed in our state at the beginning of the war which were the occasion of grave concern. These conditions passed with scarcely a ripple to mark their passing. This happy result was the product of many forces and influences. The State Council of Defense believes its most important work was done in giving effective cohesion, direction and momentum to those forces and influences and in focusing them for the production of a public morale that was impregnable throughout the most trying period in the state's history. Two comprehensive facts bear witness: (1) The selective draft, as well as every other governmental war measure, was accepted in Illinois without question or quibble; (2) there was not one strike of importance in the state during the war period."

Credit is given by Chairman Insull to Gov. Lowden, who "set a pattern of loyalty and unfaltering devotion to the cause of the United States;" to the newspapers of the state, which were, almost without exception, "100 per cent helpful"; to the general assembly which created the council and clothed it with power to make itself effective; and to the multitude of men and women throughout the state who were engaged in one or another kind of war work under the direction of or in co-operation with the council.

CONTRIBUTION IN MEN.

"The effectiveness with which the State Council of Defense employed the facilities and energies thus placed under its direction is to be judged by what Illinois did concretely on the war. This is not to say that the council was directly responsible for the state's contribution in men, money and materials; it is to say that those contributions were made promptly and in such generous measure because the State Council of Defense organized the public mind of the state for every war need. Illinois put into the national military and naval forces during the period of the council's activities a total of 351,153 men; 24,663 in the navy; 3,678 in the marines and 322,812 in the army.

CONTRIBUTION IN MONEY.

"The United States borrowed approximately $19,000,000,000 for the war on bonds and war savings stamps. Of this sum Illinois furnished, in round numbers, $1,650,000,000. In other words, with about 5.5 per cent of the country's population, Illinois took more than 8.5 per cent of the nation's war loans.

"Total collections for various war aid and relief organizations, of which a record was kept, ran beyond $45,000,000, divided as follows:

Red Cross (contributions only)	$16,165,100
Y. M. C. A.	4,896,187
Salvation Army	781,941
United war work	13,935,452
War recreation board	550,000
"Smileage" books	100,000
U. S. council's licenses	10,000,000

"These figures do not include the first generous contribution to the Knights of Columbus or the fees of the two Red Cross membership drives. The last sum named above was collected for local aid of all kinds and was

collected and disbursed with an overhead of approximately 10½ per cent.

CONTRIBUTION IN MATERIAL.

"The crop of 1917 (a war contribution) was the largest of any state in that year. The crop of 1918 was third in volume in the history of the state and the greatest in money value ever produced by any state—$879,679,900—but it was more than those terms signify. It was a war crop in the strictest sense, planned and apportioned as to products according to the express request of the national food authorities, which request was put into effect by Illinois as a definite program.

"Notwithstanding the drain upon man power, the state in 1918 turned out manufactures valued at $6,000,000,000—$3,943,000,000 in Chicago, the rest down state. Of these about $2,000,000,000 was on direct war contracts, but virtually all were war contributions, for Illinois factories are not largely given to the production of luxuries or nonessentials.

"Add to this record, in a war year, the production of Illinois coal fields and oil wells, and the figures reflect credit upon every industry and virtually upon every individual in the state.

"The cost of the State Council of Defense and its work, expressed in dollars so far as it can be, emphasizes the significance of the general record. The state of Illinois made only one appropriation for the council, $50,000. Therefore, the council has cost the taxpayers of the state as a whole less than 7-10 of 1 per cent per capita.

"Actual expenditures were, of course, much more than that, but the total, including contributed office space and maintenance, was under $275,000. The excess not provided for by state appropriation was met by: Private contributions, $100,300; contributed office space and maintenance, $86,090; miscellaneous receipts, $44,840. If the council had had to pay commercial prices for what it got done an appropriation equal to the highest given to any state council—$5,000,000—would have been none too large for Illinois."

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

The State Council of Defense of Illinois was created by an act of the general assembly, approved by the governor May 2, 1917. The officers and members were: Samuel Insull, chairman; B. F. Harris, vice-chairman; John P. Hopkins, secretary (died Oct. 13, 1918, and was succeeded by Roger C. Sullivan); J. Ogden Armour, treasurer; Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, John H. Harrison, Levy Mayer, John G. Oglesby, Victor A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor, Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Wacker and John H. Walker.

AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK BY ENEMY.

Prior to April 6, 1917.	No.	Gross tons.
Torpedoed	6	25,988
Mined	5	11,571
Gunfire, etc.	8	29,576
Total	19	67,143
April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.		
Torpedoed	45	190,357
Mined	2	8,116
Gunfire, etc.	79	88,833
Total	126	287,306
Grand total	145	354,449

In the destruction of these vessels a total of 775 lives were lost—703 by torpedoes, 38 by gunfire and 34 by drifting mines. Sixty-seven lives were lost prior to April 6, 1917, when America entered the war.

BRINGING HOME AMERICAN SOLDIER DEAD FROM FRANCE.

Early in January, 1920, France gave permission for the removal of the bodies of 20,000 American soldiers buried in France to the United States. These included only such as were outside the battle zone, most of them being victims of influenza and of other diseases while serving at the principal supply centers such as Bordeaux, Nantes, St. Nazaire, Tours, Le Mans and Brest. There were about 5,500 graves at the last named place, those buried there having for the most part died from the influenza epidemic either on the transports or after their arrival at the port. Only bodies requested by relatives of the dead soldiers were removed at first. The dead in the battle cemeteries at the front could not be moved on account of difficulties of transportation on the French railways.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Applications for passports may be made at any of the following places. The applicant must appear in person:

Room 262, department of state, Washington, D. C.

Passport agent, custom house, New York city.

Passport agent, custom house, San Francisco, Cal.

Before a clerk of a federal court or clerk of a state court having power to naturalize aliens, nearest the place of residence of applicant.

Necessary blanks will be found at these places.

1. Applicants must submit evidence of American citizenship. If born in the United States, (a) either a copy of birth certificate, or (b) a sworn affidavit by a relative as to the date and place of birth, or (c) an affidavit by a friend, who has known the applicant at least fifteen years, and can make the statement under oath that, as to the best of his knowledge and belief, applicant was born in the United States, giving place and date of birth.

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband.

2. If a naturalized citizen, the certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy thereof, must be exhibited.

3. Applicant must be accompanied by an identifying witness who is an American citizen and who, under oath, can identify the applicant.

4. Two unmounted photographs of applicant, size about 3x3 inches, are necessary (on thin paper—not postcards).

5. The fee is $10.00; $1 for execution of the application and $9 for the passport.

Passports are now (1920) being issued to tourists and persons traveling for pleasure or recreation to all parts of the world except the following countries: Central and eastern European countries, Russia (including Siberia), Persia, Turkey in Asia and Mexico.

Passports are not being issued at the present time (1920) for Germany, Austria or Hungary. The department interposes no objections to Americans entering those countries on important and urgent business, but if they do so it will be at their own risk and on their own responsibility. They cannot be guaranteed the same protection that would be accorded in normal times.

Passports are not required for American citizens going to Canada, the Hawaiian islands, Porto Rico, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miquelon islands, Bermuda, Bimini, Bahamas, or Philippine islands, if going direct.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN AMERICA.

"RED" MEETING PLACES RAIDED.

The opening day of 1920 saw a raid on radical headquarters in Chicago by State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne with the aid of more than 200 policemen. Some 500 prisoners were taken on the charge of plotting to assassinate public officials and overthrow the government. The headquarters raided were:

Northwest side communist party, 2517 Fullerton avenue.

Ukrainian headquarters, 1406 West Chicago avenue.

Russian communists, 118 North Ashland avenue.

Russian anarchists, 4501 South Hermitage avenue.

Communist party, 1221 Blue Island avenue.

Communist labor party, 204 North Clark street.

Anarchists and syndicalist headquarters, 1239 Clybourn avenue.

Industrial Workers of the World, 119 Throop street, 1001 West Madison street and 951 West Madison street.

Anarchist meeting place at 1007 South Peoria street.

German anarchists and I. W. W., at 824 Burling street.

Italian I. W. W., at 1239 North Clark street.

Many minor meeting places of communists, anarchists and other radicals were raided and hundreds of letters, pamphlets, charts, documents, membership rolls and similar literature were seized.

On the following day the department of justice in Washington made a nationwide move against the alien radicals or "reds," arresting between 4,000 and 5,000 in various cities. Federal agents made the raids and captures were made in nearly all the larger cities of the country from New York to San Francisco. The places in which the largest number of "reds" were jailed were: New York, 700; Detroit, 300; Buffalo, 250; Philadelphia, 200; Chicago, 150; Nashua, N. H., 150; Boston, 100; Kansas City, 100; Trenton, N. J., 75; Paterson, N. J., 50; Rockford, Ill., 67; Springfield, Mass., 65; Milwaukee, 30; Manchester, N. H., 65.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

In a statement issued by the department of justice explaining the raid on the radical leaders the following "manifesto," issued by the communist party, was quoted as providing evidence of a widespread plot:

"The communist party of America is the party of the working class. The communists of America propose to end capitalism and organize a workers' industrial republic. The workers must control industry and dispose of the products of industry.

"The communist party is a party realizing the limitations of all existing workers' organizations and proposes to develop the revolutionary movement necessary to free the workers from the oppression of capitalism. The communist party insists that the problems of the American worker are identical with the problems of the workers of the world.

"The communist party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism and the destruction of the bourgeois state.

"The communist party prepares itself for the revolution in the measure that it develops a program of immediate action, expressing the mass struggle of the proletariat. The struggle must be inspired with revolutionary spirit and purposes.

"The communist party is fundamentally a party of action. It brings to the workers a consciousness of their oppression, of the impossibility of improving their conditions under capitalism.

"The communist party directs the workers' struggle against capitalism, developing fuller forms and purposes in this struggle, culminating in the mass action of the revolution.

"In close connection with the unskilled workers is the problem of the negro workers. The negro problem is a political and economic problem. The racial oppression of the negro is simply the expression of his economic bondage and oppression, each intensifying the other. This complicates the negro problem, but does not alter its proletarian character. The communist party will carry on agitation among the negro workers to unite them with all class conscious workers."

ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, announced on Jan. 24, 1920, a decision in which he held that membership in the communist party of America was sufficient to make an alien liable to deportation whether or not he had taken any positive steps to carry out the purpose of the organization—the overthrow of the government of the United States. The decision was made in the case of Engelbret Pries, whose deportation to Austria was approved as recommended. Pries, an Austrian subject who arrived in the United States Nov. 13, 1915, admitted membership in the communist party of America, which was affiliated with the communist international. The secretary of labor found that it had been established by paragraphs in the manifesto and constitution of the communist party of America that it was "not merely a political party seeking the control of affairs of state but a revolutionary party seeking to conquer and destroy the state in open combat" and that therefore it came within the meaning of the law of Oct. 16, 1918, as an "organization that entertains a belief in, teaches or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States." Under that law, upon the warrant of the secretary of labor, Pries had been taken into custody for deportation in the manner provided in the immigration act of Feb. 5, 1917. In his decision Secretary Wilson said:

"It is apparent that the communist party does not seek to attain its objective through the parliamentary machinery of this government, established by and operated under the constitution. That is made sufficiently clear by the following excerpts from page 15 of the manifesto referred to: 'Participation in parliamentary campaigns, which in the general struggle of the proletariat is of secondary importance, is for the purpose of revolutionary propaganda only.'

"The parliamentary processes established by our government are to be discarded or used for propaganda purposes only and other means adopted for overthrowing the government of the United States. These means are stated at considerable length and frequently reiterated, seemingly for purposes of emphasis. The conquest of the power of the state is to be accomplished by the mass power of the proletariat. * * * The strike is to be used not simply as a means to secure redress of economic wrongs but as a means through which the government may be conquered and destroyed."

INDICTMENTS IN CHICAGO.

In Chicago Jan. 21-23, 1920, a special Cook county grand jury, which had been investigating radical activities, returned a large number of indictments, most of them being

against members of the communist party of America and of the communist labor party. The persons named in the indictments were charged with being members of organizations aiming at the overthrow by revolution of the government of the United States. Some of those indicted were subsequently turned over to the federal department of labor for deportation. Among the better known of those against whom indictments were found were the following:

Rose Pastor Stokes.	Oscar Tyverowski.
Nicholas I. Hourwich.	Henry M. Wicks.
Charles E. Ruthenberg.	John J. Ballam.
Louis E. C. Fraina.	Maximilian Cohen.
Isaac E. Ferguson.	Dennis E. Batt.
Alexander Stolitsky.	Engelbret Pries.

TRIAL OF TWENTY COMMUNISTS.

Twenty members of the communist labor party were placed on trial first before Judge Oscar Hebel of the Cook county Criminal court on the charge of having violated the state act, approved June 28, 1919, making it unlawful to advocate by word of mouth or writing the reformation or overthrow by violence or other unlawful means of the representative form of government secured to citizens of the United States and the several states by the federal and state constitutions, to publish books, papers or pamphlets with that end in view, to organize or become a member of any society the object of which is to overthrow the government, to be present at the meetings of such organizations, to permit the use of rooms or buildings for such purposes or to display flags or other devices symbolizing the purpose to overthrow representative government. The state employed as special prosecutor Frank Comerford, who had made a special study of sovietism in Russia, and he was assisted by Assistant State's Attorneys Lloyd Heth and Marvin Barnhart. The defendants, of whom William Bross Lloyd, a wealthy resident of Winnetka, was the most prominent, were represented by William S. Forrest, Clarence S. Darrow and William A. Cunnea. The principal witnesses for the state were George Kummerow, an agent of the department of justice, and Detective Sergeants Lawrence McDonough and Charles Egan of the local anarchist squad. Former Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle also testified for the state, describing the general strike in Seattle, which the state claimed was to be imitated by the Chicago communist labor party. On behalf of the defendants it was sought to be shown through other Seattle witnesses that the strike there was a harmless, sympathetic affair with no violence or disorder. The attorneys for the defense further claimed the right of their clients to free speech and the right to organize a political party not for the overthrow of the government but of the capitalistic system.

W. B. Lloyd and Others Convicted.

The selection of the jury, which required fifty-two days, was begun May 10, and the trial lasted until Aug. 2, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The names of the defendants and the penalty inflicted in each case follow:

Prison Sentences and $2,000 Fine.

William Bross Lloyd, Winnetka, sergeant at arms at communist labor party convention; organizer, backer and leading spirit in the "movement."

Ludwig Lore, New York, editor of Class Struggle; helped draft constitution.

Arthur Proctor, Chicago, owner of Clarion book store, 204 North Clark street, meeting place of radicals; member of county committee.

Prison Sentences and $1,000 Fine.

Max Bedacht, San Francisco, Cal., member of the national executive and platform committee.

Jack Carney, Duluth, Minn., member of national executive committee, editor and publisher of Truth.

Indeterminate Prison Sentences.

L. E. Katterfield, Dighton, Kas., brains of organization, national organizer, practically prepared party's platform.

Edgar Owens, Moline, Ill., state secretary; helped draft constitution.

L. K. England, Moline, Ill., member of state committee.

Niels Kjar, Chicago; member of national executive committee and Cook county propaganda committee.

One Year in Penitentiary.

Samuel F. Hankin.

Morris A. Stollar, Chicago; member of county executive committee.

James A. Meissinger, Chicago; member county executive committee.

Charles Krumbein, Chicago; member of county executive committee.

Samuel Ash, Chicago, lawyer; one of organizers.

One Year in the County Jail.

Perry Shipman, Rock Island, Ill.; member of state committee.

Dr. Oscar J. Brown, DeKalb, Ill.; organizer, delegate to national convention and member of platform committee.

Edwin Firth, Indianapolis, Ind.; national delegate and organizer.

Dr. Karl F. Sandberg, Chicago; organizer and delegate to national convention.

Niels J. Christensen, delegate to national convention and member international relations committee.

John Vogel.

VICTOR L. BERGER EXCLUDED FROM CONGRESS.

Victor L. Berger, socialist leader, was re-elected to congress at a special election held in the 5th Wisconsin district (in Milwaukee) Dec. 19, 1919, by a vote of 24,367 to 19,561 for Henry H. Bodenstab, the fusion candidate. Mr. Berger had been declared ineligible to membership by the national house of representatives on Nov. 10 on the ground of disloyalty to the United States and giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war. A special election was then called by the governor of Wisconsin to fill the vacancy thus created.

The matter came up before the house of representatives on Jan. 10, 1920, when Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts offered a resolution refusing Mr. Berger the privilege of taking the oath of office. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 328 to 6. Those voting against the resolution were Representatives Mann of Illinois, Voight of Wisconsin, and Harreid of Oklahoma, republicans, and Sherwood of Ohio, Sisson of Mississippi and Griffin of New York, democrats. Mr. Sabath of Illinois, democrat, voted present. Mr. Mann's argument in favor of Mr. Berger was that to exclude him after he had been elected anew by the people of his district was to violate the principle of representation in a democratic form of government. He said that people who desired changes in the law of the land had the right to be represented in congress.

Mr. Berger's opponents pointed out that he was not being excluded on account of his radical views but on account of his attitude toward the government in time of war. The socialist committee of the 5th Wisconsin district renominated Mr. Berger the same day, but Gov. Philipp announced that he would not call another special election.

THE TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

Representatives of the allies and Turkey signed a treaty of peace at Sevres, near Paris, France, Aug. 10, 1920. This agreement, which became generally known as the treaty of Sevres, was constructed upon the general lines of the treaty of Versailles with Germany and the treaty of St. Germain with Austria. It contains the covenant of the league of nations and some of the main economic and financial features of the other documents. The chief interest lies in the new boundaries established and the sanctioning by Turkey of various protectorates and new states.

Briefly, Turkey recognizes the independence of Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and the Hedjaz and the autonomy of Kurdistan. Further, Turkey acknowledges the British protectorate in Egypt and the Sudan, the French protectorate in Tunis and part of Morocco, and Italian sovereignty in Libya. The European boundary of Turkey is placed just outside the city of Constantinople, Greece getting eastern Thrace. The Dardanelles straits, the Bosporus and the Sea of Marmora are placed under the control of a commission appointed by certain powers, including the United States and Russia, under specified conditions. The waters named are hereafter to be open to the ships of every nation in time of war as well as in time of peace and are not to be subject to blockade.

The boundaries of Turkey in Asia are much as they were before the war, except where new states have been created or where they are to be determined by commissions.

With respect to Armenia, Turkey agrees to accept the arbitration of the president of the United States as to the frontier in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis and as to Armenia's access to the sea. Provision is made for a separate treaty to be accepted by Armenia protecting racial, linguistic and religious minorities and safeguarding freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

CHARGES AGAINST LOUIS F. POST.

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, was accused in April, 1920, of shielding dangerous aliens from deportation. It was said that of the 3,200 members of the communist party whose arrests were caused by the department of justice, approximately 1,200 were ordered released by Mr. Post on the ground generally that membership in the proscribed organization had not been proved. A resolution looking to his impeachment was introduced in the house of representatives by Homer Hoch of Kansas on April 15, but the session was drawing to a close and no final action was taken. The house rules committee, however, took some testimony, including that of Attorney-General Palmer and of Mr. Post himself. The attorney-general told the committee that the assistant secretary of labor had a "perverted sympathy" for the criminal anarchist and that in dealing with the attempts of the government to rid the country of dangerous aliens Mr. Post had employed a "self-willed and autocratic substitution of his own mistaken personal viewpoint for the obligations of the public law."

Mr. Post in his testimony claimed that he was being persecuted by the newspapers, that his guilt was prejudged and that exculpating evidence was suppressed.

LENIN AGENT ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Witty Moses Shechman, who previous to 1915 was private secretary to Nicolai Lenin, premier of bolshevist Russia, was arrested in Chicago Sept. 25, 1920, and many documents showing the activities of the communist organizations in the Chicago district were found at his residence, 2219 West Division street. Minutes of several meetings of the communists in Chicago and vicinity showed that their purpose was to overthrow the present government by violence and to establish the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the United States. Evidence was also found that the Moscow reds had sent a large amount of money to be used in propaganda work in and around Chicago and that no less than $100,000 a month was being spent for that purpose in the United States. A report covering Shechman's activities was prepared and forwarded to Washington to be used in deportation proceedings against him.

DEPORTATION OF ALIEN "REDS."

The United States transport Buford sailed from New York harbor Dec. 21, 1919, with 249 undesirable aliens classified as "reds," anarchists, Industrial Workers of the World and radicals of various kinds, who had been ordered deported by the government. The best known in the group were Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, companions for thirty years, and frequently arrested for their activity in revolutionary propaganda. All the deported persons were defiant to the last and shouted threats against the American government. The Buford, which was nicknamed, the "Soviet Ark," proceeded to Hango, Finland, where the deportees were landed Jan. 17 and placed aboard a special train. This closely guarded by picked Finnish soldiers took the reds to Terijoki, on the Russo-Finnish border, after some delay on the part of the Moscow authorities in signifying their willingness to receive the uninvited guests. Among those who welcomed them at the border was the wife of Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist and bolshevist.

COMMUNIST PLOT TO WRECK ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAIN.

Twenty members of the communist party of America were arrested in Springfield, Ill., by Chicago agents of the department of justice on the night of Sept. 5, 1920. Five of them confessed that they were implicated in a plot to wreck and rob the "Diamond Special," one of the best trains on the Illinois Central railroad. The purpose was to obtain money for the "cause" and at the same time inspire terror. One of the men, John Kona, a Lithuanian, when arraigned in court on Sept. 13 entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy to make unlawful use of dynamite and was sentenced to the Chester penitentiary for five to twenty-five years. In the houses of the men arrested twenty-five pounds of dynamite, seven automatic pistols and six automatic machine gun rifles were captured. Documents showing that the men arrested were in close touch with the radical leaders in Chicago were also found and forwarded to Washington to be used in deportation proceedings.

JAMES LARKIN SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

James Larkin, the Irish labor leader, was found guilty of criminal anarchy by a jury in the New York Supreme court April 27, 1920, and on May 3 was sentenced to five to ten years in state prison at hard labor. The basis of the accusation against Larkin was that he was a member of the national council of the socialist party's left wing, which controlled the Revolutionary Age, a publication advocating the overthrow of the government by force. It was for violating a state law against attempts of this kind that Larkin was arrested in November, 1919, in New York city.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UNITED STATES.

Equal suffrage with men was conferred upon the women of the United States by the ratification and formal proclamation of the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution Aug. 26, 1920. Tennessee was the thirty-sixth and last state to ratify the amendment, which required the approval of the legislatures of three-fourths of all the states before becoming effective.

Nationwide woman suffrage in the United States was made possible in 1919 when the 66th congress at its first session adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to the federal constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"'Article —. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

In the 65th congress a similar resolution was passed by the house of representatives Jan. 10, 1918, by a vote of 274 yeas to 136 nays. In the senate progress was slow and on Sept. 30 President Wilson made a personal appeal for the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken on Oct. 1, but the necessary two-thirds vote was not attained and the measure failed. On the first day of the special session of the 66th congress, May 19, 1919, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois introduced the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the house and on May 21 it was adopted by a vote of 304 to 88, the necessary two-thirds total being 262. The bulk of the opposition came from southern democrats. Only sixteen republicans voted against the resolution.

In the senate efforts were made to delay the adoption of the resolution, but these were unsuccessful and a vote was taken on June 4. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, receiving two votes more than the requisite two-thirds of the senators voting. The republicans voting in the negative were: Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Knox, Lodge, McLean, Moses and Wadsworth. The democrats voting no were: Bankhead, Beckham, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Harrison, Hitchcock, Overman, Reed, Simmons, Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams and Wolcott.

The resolution was drafted, substantially in the form in which it was eventually passed, by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875. It was first introduced by Senator A. A. Sargent of California in 1878. It was defeated in the senate in 1887, 1914, 1918 and once in 1919. In the house it was defeated in 1915 by a vote of 174 yeas to 204 nays.

Immediately after the passage of the resolution by congress strong efforts were made to secure its ratification by the state legislatures in order to permit the women of all the states in the union to take part in the presidential election of 1920. Illinois was the first state to ratify the amendment and was closely followed by Wisconsin and Michigan, all taking favorable action on June 10.

The order in which the states voted for and against ratification follows:

For Ratification.

1919.
Illinois—June 10.
Wisconsin—June 10.
Michigan—June 10.
Kansas—June 16.
New York—June 16.
Ohio—June 16.
Pennsylvania—June 24
Massachus'ts—June 25.
Texas—June 28.
Iowa—July 2.
Missouri—July 3.
Arkansas—July 28.
Montana—July 30.
Nebraska—Aug. 2.
Minnesota—Sept. 8.
N. Hampshire—Sept. 10
Utah—Sept. 30.
California—Nov. 1.
Maine—Nov. 5.
North Dakota—Dec. 1.
South Dakota—Dec. 3.
Colorado—Dec. 12.
1920.
Rhode Island—Jan. 6.
Kentucky—Jan. 6.
Oregon—Jan. 12.
Indiana—Jan. 16.
Wyoming—Jan. 27.
Nevada—Feb. 7
New Jersey—Feb. 9.
Idaho—Feb. 11.
Arizona—Feb. 12.
New Mexico—Feb. 19.
Oklahoma—Feb. 28.
W. Virginia—Mar. 10.
Washington—Mar. 22.
Tennessee—Aug. 18.
Connecticut—Sept. 14.

Against Ratification.

1919.
Georgia—July 24.
Alabama—Sept. 17.
1920.
Mississippi—Jan. 21.
S. Carolina—Jan. 22.
Virginia—Feb. 12.
Maryland—Feb. 17.
Delaware—April 1.
Louisiana—June 8.
N. Carolina—Aug. 19.

Gov. M. H. Holcomb of Connecticut refused to call a special session of the state legislature though strongly urged to do so. His reason was that the ratification of the suffrage amendment without the concurrence of the electors of the state would be contrary to the provisions of the state constitution.

Gov. P. W. Clement of Vermont took a similar stand and refused to call a special session before the people of the state could express themselves on the issue.

No action was taken in Florida because of a provision in the state constitution similar to that in the constitutions of Connecticut and Vermont.

The struggle to secure ratification of the amendment was especially severe in West Virginia and Tennessee The vote in the West Virginia senate stood 14 to 14 on the question and the deadlock was not broken until Senator Jesse A. Bloch of Wheeling arrived at Charleston on March 10 after a hurried trip from California and voted for ratification. The final vote was 15 to 14. The house of delegates had ratified the amendment a week before by a vote of 47 to 4.

Struggle in Tennessee.

In Tennessee the situation was reversed, the strongest opposition being encountered in the house instead of the senate, owing mainly to the antisuffrage position taken by Speaker Seth H. Walker. The suffragists had to muster fifty votes, that number being required to give the constitutional majority. The final vote (on Aug. 18) was fifty to forty-six, one of those voting in the affirmative being the speaker. His purpose was to move a reconsideration of the vote. By means of breaking the quorum the antisuffragists succeeded in blocking the parliamentary procedure by which the prosuffragists would have made reconsideration impossible. Thirty-five members of the house went to Decatur, Ala., to avoid service compelling their attendance at the sessions of the house. The antisuffragists also obtained from Judge Langford of the Chancery court a temporary order forbidding the certification by Gov. A. H. Roberts and other officials of the ratification to the secretary of state in Washington. These expedients proved useless, however, as the necessary remaining steps were taken without the presence of the absent members and the court order was set

aside by a writ of certiorari and supersedeas issued by Chief Justice Lansden of the Tennessee Supreme court. The certification of the ratification was thereupon forwarded to Washington. The house on Aug 31 by a vote of 47 to 24 decided to nonconcur in the action of the senate in ratifying the amendment and to expunge from its journal all record of ratification. The senate refused by a vote of 17 to 8 to concur in this action of the house. Connecticut ratified the amendment Sept. 14, making any further efforts to nullify the Tennessee action useless.

Amendment Proclaimed.

Charles S. Fairchild of the American Constitutional league attempted to get the District of Columbia Supreme court to enjoin the secretary of state from proclaiming the ratification of the amendment, but failed, and on Aug. 26 the proclamation was duly made in the following form:

BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

To all to Whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That the Congress of the United States at the first session, Sixty-sixth congress begun at Washington on the nineteenth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, passed a Resolution as follows: to wit—

Joint Resolution.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein): That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"Article —.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in the Department of State that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

[Seal] BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

PRESIDENTIAL CONGRATULATIONS.

On the evening of Aug. 26 President Wilson, through Secretary of State Colby, sent the following message of congratulation to a mass meeting of women held in Washington to celebrate the ratification of the suffrage amendment:

"I deem it one of the greatest honors of my life that this great event should have occurred during my administration as president. Nothing has given me greater pleasure than the privilege that has been mine to do what I could to hasten the day when the men and women of America should be on an equal footing, citizens all."

FRANCHISE FOR MILLIONS.

It was estimated that under the suffrage amendment more than 26,800,000 women were made eligble to vote in all elections. Under the existing state laws 17,000,000 were already entitled to vote for president of the United States and 7,000,000 were entitled to vote for members of congress under state laws.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Paul Deschanel was elected president of France on Saturday, Jan. 17, 1920, in succession to Raymond Poincare, whose term was about to exoire. Until two or three days before the election it was generally understood that Georges Clemenceau, premier and minister of war, would be chosen, as no opposition had appeared against him. He was not a candidate for the place, but his friends persuaded him to let his name be presented at the general caucus on the 16th. It then developed that Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, had so strong a following that M. Clemenceau withdrew from the contest.

In accordance with French custom both the caucus and the election took place in the chateau or palace at Versailles. At the caucus, which was attended by nearly all the members of the senate and assembly, the vote resulted as follows: Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, 408; Premier Clemenceau, 389; Charles C. A. Jonnart, recently elected senator, 4; Leon Bourgeois, French representative in the league of nations, 3; Marshal Foch, 1; President Poincare, 16.

On the evening of the same day Premier Clemenceau sent a letter to Leon Bourgeois formally withdrawing from the presidential contest. Replying to a group of ministers who brought the result of the caucus vote to M. Clemenceau, but asked him to remain a candidate for the presidency, the premier said:

"My resolution is definitely made and nothing can change it. I declared from the first that I did not wish to be a candidate, but could not resist the pressure of my friends. Besides, I dreamed that if elected I would be a link between the government of yesterday and that of to-morrow, and for that task general consent is necessary."

The result of the caucus made the outcome of the formal election on the following day almost a foregone conclusion, as with Clemenceau out of the race M. Deschanel had a clear field. The casting of ballots by 889 members of the national assembly took three hours and when the tellers had counted the vote it was found that 734 members had made M. Deschanel their choice for president of France for the seven-year term ending in February, 1927. Senator Jonnart received 66 votes and Premier Clemenceau 56. Only the vote for the successful candidate was publicly announced.

M. Deschanel was inaugurated as the tenth president of the French republic at the Elysee palace, Paris, Feb. 18. The only persons admitted to witness the ceremony were the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, committees from each house and members of the cabinet.

Paul Eugene Louis Deschanel was born in Brussels, Belgium, in 1856, his father, Emile Deschanel, living there at the time as an exile from France. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, but devoted most of his time to politics and literature. Besides holding successively various important positions in and out of the chamber of deputies he has been an active member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. Up to the time of his election as president of France he had been president of the chamber of deputies for fifteen years divided into two periods, the last dating back to 1912. He is a republican in politics.

DISABLED BY ACCIDENT.

Early on the morning of May 23, 1920, while traveling on a special train to dedicate a monument to Senator Raymond, a French aviator killed in the war, President Deschanel fell from a window of his car and was found a short time afterward by a track walker. He had a marvelous escape from death, apparently only suffering from contusions about the head, and when he returned to Paris physicians said they were not serious. However, the accident resulted in a nervous breakdown which made him incapable of performing his presidential duties. As the weeks passed it became evident that his recovery was a matter of grave doubt and the question of his resignation was openly discussed. Realizing his inability to fill the high office to which he had been elected, President Deschanel handed his resignation to Premier Millerand at Rambouillet on Sept. 16. On the same day it was officially announced that the national assembly would meet at Versailles on Sept. 23 to consider the election of another president.

MILLERAND SUCCEEDS DESCHANEL.

On the day designated the national assembly in session in Versailles elected Alexandre Millerand president of France by 695 votes out of a total of 892.

M. Millerand was born in Paris, Feb. 10, 1859, and was educated for the bar. He attained political prominence early, entering parliament in 1885 and becoming a member of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet in 1889. His early affiliations were with the radical socialists, but later his views became more conservative. He was minister of war in the Viviani cabinet and became premier upon the retirement of Georges Clemenceau in January, 1920.

Georges Leygues succeeded Millerand as premier and minister of foreign affairs.

UNITED STATES SUGAR TRADE IN 1920.

[From report by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.]

New records were made in the sugar transactions of the United States with other countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, receipts from foreign countries and noncontiguous American territories amounting to 9,485,727,637 pounds and shipments thereto aggregating 1,458,680,026 pounds. Furthermore, although the uneven distribution of available supplies of sugar in the United States (due in part to the transportation situation) led to high retail prices in many localities it seemingly did not restrict the total consumption, for the average per capita consumption in continental United States for the fiscal year just ended likewise established a new record—90.6 pounds.

The total importation in the fiscal year 1920 comprised cargoes from forty foreign countries, in addition to receipts from the Virgin islands, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. As in the fiscal year 1919, when the sugar equalization board stated that large quantities of sugar were bought in Cuba in 1918 by British interests, brought into the United States for refining, and then shipped abroad, similar transactions entered into the statistics for 1920. These exports and imports, however, practically counterbalanced.

The total imports of cane sugar into the United States, exclusive of receipts from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, amounted to 7,532,310,606 pounds in the fiscal year 1920, against 5,621,031,787 in 1919, and 4,944,815,410 pounds in 1914; or an increase of 34 per cent over 1919 and of 52 per cent over the prewar year 1914.

Cuba was the chief source of supply in 1920. The imports from that country of 6,905,709,612 pounds broke the former high record of 5,488,711,032 pounds in 1919. Other large increases in the number of pounds of sugar imported in 1920 over the previous year were: Dominican Republic, from 4,390,594 in 1919 to 146,638,847 in 1920; Central America, from 11,319,415 to 66,164,091; Peru, from 10,377,825 to 75,710,043; and other South American countries from 20,849,450 to 133,158,013. The gain in the last mentioned instance is largely due to receipts of 100,518,104 pounds from Brazil. Mexico contributed 62,670,943 pounds in 1920. Other notable imports of sugar during the fiscal year just ended include 24,871,325 pounds from Canada, 27,481,913 pounds from Hongkong, 9,124,429 pounds from British East Africa, and 35,722,787 pounds from European countries.

The total domestic exports of 1,444,030,665 pounds of sugar from the United States to foreign countries in 1920 exceeded by 328,165,504 pounds, or nearly 30 per cent, the corresponding figure for 1919. There was an increase in the total value of 61 per cent—from $81,569,660 in 1919 to $131,771,308 in 1920. Exports to France of 698,798,020 pounds broke the previous high record of 478,967,887 pounds in 1917. Prewar exports of sugar to France were insignificant, amounting to only 1,000 pounds in the year ended June 30, 1914. In the six year period since that date France has led all countries as a market for American sugar with aggregate shipments of 2,424,045,466 pounds, surpassing those to the united kingdom of 2,154,606,913 during the same period.

The increased output of beet sugar in Europe, particularly in Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia, relieved to some extent the calls upon this country for cane sugar, as shown by the decreased shipments in 1920, as compared with 1919, to Belgium, Italy, Spain and Gibraltar, the last-named being a transshipment port for near eastern countries.

Large increases in the quantity exported in 1920, as contrasted with 1919, occurred in the case of Norway, which took 74,361,248 pounds, against 17,020,101 pounds in 1919; Switzerland, 60,193,687 pounds, against 2,268,210 pounds in 1919; and Greece, 50,403,883 pounds, as compared with 9,328,320 pounds in 1919.

The average import price of sugar increased from 2 cents per pound in 1914 to 5.3 cents per pound in 1919 and 9 cents per pound in 1920. This was an increase in 1920 of 70 per cent over 1919 and of 350 per cent over

1914. The average price per pound of sugar from Hawaii was 3 cents in 1914, 6.2 cents in 1919 and 11.8 cents in 1920, and from Porto Rico 3.1 cents in 1914, 6.8 cents in 1919 and 11.8 cents in 1920. The average export price of sugar was 9 cents per pound in 1920, against 7.3 cents per pound in 1919 and 3.6 cents in 1914. The monthly average price of 16.1 cents for imported cane sugar was higher in June, 1920, than for any previous month of the fiscal year. From 5.6 cents in June, 1919, it rose to 6.5 cents by December, and jumped to 10 cents in January and to 12.4 cents in May of 1920. The monthly average price of refined sugar exported from the United States advanced from 7.7 cents in June, 1919, to 8.2 cents for December, dropped to 8 cents in February, rose to 11 cents in March and 11.3 cents in May and dropped to 10.4 in June of 1920.

MINERAL OIL IN UNITED STATES TRADE.

[From report by division of statistics, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington.]

Mineral oil has been a factor in the foreign commerce of the United States since 1862, when the first statistical record of imports and exports of this commodity appears. So rapid has been the growth of this trade that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, mineral oil ranked first in order in magnitude of quantity in imports and second in exports. Its comparatively low value, however, places it fifth in value in exports and far down the list in value of imports. In 1862 exports of mineral oil, both crude and refined, were 5,829,929 gallons, valued at $1,539,027. Fifty-five years later, in 1917, these exports reached the peak, aggregating 2,748,328,485 gallons, valued at $230,968,940, but fell in 1919 to 2,529,064,893 gallons, valued at $344,233,216, a decrease of 8 per cent in the quantity but an increase of 49 per cent in the value.

Despite the fact that the United States is the world's largest producer and exporter of mineral oils, imports have grown from a total of only 211 gallons, valued at $141, in 1862 to the enormous amount of 1,978,951,092 gallons, valued at $28,612,799, in 1919. When compared with 1914, the last prewar year, this is an increase of 150.1 per cent in the quantity and of 109.4 per cent in the value.

The oil industry was begun in America in 1859, in which year the production of crude petroleum in the United States was estimated at 2,000 barrels. So rapidly did the industry grow that in 1860 production rose to 500,000 barrels and it has climbed steadily since to the high record of 350,131,000 barrels for the calendar year 1918. The output of the United States from 1859 to 1918, inclusive, makes a grand total of 4,602,775,000 barrels of 42 gallons.

A total production of 350,131,000 barrels, valued at $690,190,000, in 1918 places petroleum third in the value of mineral products of the United States. Bituminous coal led, with a production valued at $1,465,000,000; pig iron was next, valued at $1,180,759,565.

There has been a tremendous increase in the demand for petroleum products within the past few years, owing to the extensive use of automobiles, motor trucks, farm tractors, motor boats, submarines and airplanes and to the use of petroleum as a substitute for coal.

Despite the fact that the production of mineral oil has increased from a little less than 266,000,000 barrels in 1914 to more than 350,000,000 barrels in 1918 (production figures are for calendar years), imports of mineral oils have increased steadily, reaching a total of 1,978,951,092 gallons, valued at $28,612,799, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, against 791,137,399 gallons, valued at $13,665,940, in 1914 and 1,403,727,624 gallons, valued at $21,926,370, in 1918. This is an increase of 575,000,000 gallons in 1919 over 1918. These imports are mostly crude oil and come chiefly from Mexico, with comparatively small quantities from Peru and Trinidad, all of which arrives by tank steamers. Of the total amount of crude oil imported in 1919, 1,390,095,105 gallons came from Mexico.

Exports of mineral oils in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, comprised 163,782,498 gallons of crude mineral oil, valued at $9,905,490; 898,044,039 gallons of fuel and gas oil, $49,918,288; 725,686,746 gallons of illuminating oil, $81,495,706; 273,148,541 gallons of lubricating oil, valued at $86,156,695, including 7,596,525 gallons of paraffin oil, valued at $1,173,821; 322,920,087 gallons of gasoline, $78,088,061; 145,301,861 gallons of all naphthas and other light products of distillation, $38,654,419; and 181,121 gallons of residuum, $14,557; making a grand total of 2,529,064,893 gallons, valued at $344,233,216.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843	1888
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828	1890
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850	1891
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852	1894
France, Anatole, b. 1844	1896
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856	1899
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853	1903
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845	1905
Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842	1905
Barres, Maurice, b. 1862	1906
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866	1907
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862	1909
Aicard, Jean, b. 1848	1909
Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864	1911
Cochin, Denys, b. 1851	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859	1914
Capus, Alfred, b. 1858	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846	1914
Joffre, Joseph J. C., b. 1852	1918
Barthou, Louis, b. 1862	1918
Baudrillart, Alfred	1918
Cambon, Jules, b 1845	1918
Boislesve, Rene, b 1867	1918
Curel, Francis de, b. 1854	1918
Foch, Ferdinand, b 1851	1919
Clemenceau, Georges, b. 1841	1919
Bordeaux, Henri, b. 1849	1919

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

RAILROADS RETURNED TO PRIVATE CONTROL.

Under powers over the transportation systems of the country granted by the act of Aug. 28, 1917, President Wilson placed the railroads of the United States under the control of the government at noon Dec. 28, 1917. Congress on the recommendation of the president enacted a measure, approved March 21, 1918, providing for the operation of the transportation systems by the federal authorities. A railroad wage commission was appointed and on its recommendation an order was issued on May 25, 1918, establishing new rates of pay, effective from the first day of the year. Another order was issued on May 25 increasing freight and passenger rates; the freight rates, which were advanced approximately 25 per cent, going into effect June 25, and the passenger fares, which were raised to 3 cents a mile in day coaches, went into effect June 10. Many measures of economy, such as a reduction in number of officials and the consolidation of ticket offices, were taken. William G. McAdoo was made director-general of railroads, the headquarters of the administration being in Washington. The country was divided into nine districts each of which had a regional director. Mr. McAdoo resigned as director-general in November, 1918, and was succeeded on Jan. 10, 1919, by Walker D. Hines, the assistant director-general.

On Dec. 24, 1919, President Wilson issued a proclamation turning back the railroads to their owners on March 1, 1920. The date originally fixed was Jan. 1, but owing to pending legislation it was deemed necessary to postpone the transfer to a later date. Another proclamation turning the American Express company's properties, which had been taken over with the railroads, back to the former holders was also issued on Dec. 24, 1919. Under the provisions of the transportation act of 1920 (Cummins-Esch act), the full text of which will be found beginning on page 111 of this volume, the railroads were guaranteed a 5½ per cent return on the real value of their properties through the fixing of new rates by the interstate commerce commission, and a revolving fund of $300,000,000 was established to enable the commission to make loans to railroads requiring them at any time during the transition period following federal control up to within two years. A loan of $125,000,000 for renewal of equipment was approved by the interstate commerce commission on May 21.

LOSS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

The government's loss in the operation of the railroads while under federal control was $900,478,756.56, according to a report made May 24, 1920, by Swager Sherley, director of the division of finance of the railroad administration. A summary of the report follows:

Excess of operating expenses, class 1 roads		$677,513,151.56
Smaller roads, sleeping cars, etc.		43,011,129.36
Inland waterways		2,449,738.69
Total		722,974,019.61
Expense of administration		13,954,979.69
Deficit Am. Railway Express company		38,111,741.60
Adjustments on account of increased prices		85,204,618.26
Interest accruals, additions, betterments		37,558,162.01
Deductions from gross income		10,118,034.36
Miscellaneous items		4,894,056.38
Total		912,815,611.91
Less nonoperating incomes		12,336,855.35
Total		900,478,756.56

Congress appropriated for the federal control of the transportation systems $1,250,000,000 and the transportation act of 1920 carried an additional $200,000,000.

AWARD BY LABOR BOARD.

The transportation act provided for the creation of a labor board which was to take up the question of increased pay for the railway employes in order to avert a long threatened strike. The board, appointed by President Wilson on April 13, 1920, consisted of three groups representing labor, railroad management and the general public. The members, whose names will be found on another page of this volume, organized and established headquarters in Chicago. After careful inquiry and consideration the board announced its findings on July 20. The railroad employes' organizations generally accepted them as just and no authorized strike occurred. The number of men affected was approximately 1,800,000 and the aggregate amount of the increases granted was $600,000,000. Following is a summary of the increase in the wages per hour of the various classes of employes enumerated in the award:

Clerical and station forces, from 5 to 13 cents; average 10 cents.

Maintenance of way and structures and unskilled labor, from 8½ cents to 15 cents; average, 14 cents.

Shop employes, from 5 to 13 cents; average, 11 cents.

Telegraphers, telephoners and agents, from 5 to 10 cents; average 6 cents.

Stationary engine (steam) and boiler room employes, from 10 to 13 cents; average 12 cents.

Signal department employes, from 10 to 13 cents; average, 12 cents.

Supervisory forces, from 13 to 15 cents; average, 14 cents.

Engine service employes (engineers, firemen and helpers) in passenger service, 8 cents per mile or 80 cents per day; in freight service, 1.04 cents per mile or $1.04 per day; in the yard service, 18 cents per hour; in the hostler service the rate of pay was fixed at $5.04 to $6.24 per day (full amount).

Train service employes (conductors, assistant conductors, baggagemen, flagmen and brakemen) in passenger service .67 cents per mile, $1 per day or $30 per month; in freight service, 1.04 cents per mile or $1.04 per day; in yard service the rate of pay was fixed at $5.04 to $6.96 per day (full amount).

The increase in wages and rates established by the award went into effect as of May 1, 1920.

On Aug. 10, 1920, the wage board announced a flat advance of 16 cents an hour to the 75,000 employes of the American Express company, the increase in the aggregate amounting approximately to $30,000,000 annually.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

On July 31, 1920, the interstate commerce commission granted to the railroads of the United States the following increases in freight and passenger rates to enable the railroad companies to meet the increased cost of operation caused by the war, to rehabilitate and expand the equipment and to meet the advance in the pay of the employes granted by the railroad wage board:

Western freight rates, 35 per cent.

Eastern freight rates, 40 per cent.

Mountain and Pacific freight rates, 25 per cent.

Southern freight rates, 25 per cent.
Milk rates, 20 per cent.
All passenger fares, 20 per cent.
Excess baggage charges, 20 per cent.
Pullman sleeping car and parlor car rates, 50 per cent surcharge

The interstate rate increases were made effective on Aug. 27.

PROGRESS OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The United States department of commerce in Washington, D. C., was in receipt of more than 100,000 petitions from all sections of the United States urging upon congress the adoption of metric weights and measures as the exclusive legal standards. These petitions represented not only individuals but also powerful organizations—such, for instance, as the American Chemical society with 18,000 members.

With the purpose of uniting support for the metric movement, the world metric standardization conference was held in San Francisco, May 17, 1920, on the Monday immediately following the seventh national foreign trade convention. More than 500 were present—representatives of many industries, many professions, many powerful organizations and many governments of the world. At this conference officers were elected to serve on the world metric standardization council. The executive secretary of this body is Aubrey Drury, 681 Market street, San Francisco. An advisory committee to the metric council was formed. Eminent manufacturers, scientists, merchants, engineers and other leaders of thought signified their willingness to serve on this committee.

In 1920 more than thirty national organizations and more than 150 commercial organizations and chambers of commerce declared themselves in favor of metric standardization of weights and measures. Prominent among the bodies favoring metric standardization were:

American National Wholesale Grocers' association,
American National Canners' association,
American National Drug association,
American Association for the Advancement of Science,
American Chemical society,
American National Institute of Inventors,
American Institute of Architects
American National Association of Clothiers.

In 1920 the following eminent men were among those who came out strongly in behalf of gradual metric standardization in the United States: Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Leonard Wood, Thomas A. Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Luther Burbank, Franklin K. Lane, John Barton Payne, William C. Redfield, J. W. Alexander, William G. McAdoo, Samuel Gompers, Henry Ford, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John Hays Hammond, Charles W. Eliot, Champ Clark.

The annual meeting of the American Metric association was held in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1919, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At this gathering a great deal of enthusiasm was shown for the adoption of the metric weights and measures.

In March, 1920, the city council of Chicago, by unanimous vote (66 to 0) adopted a resolution urging that the United States of America and the British commonwealths make the metric weights and measures the exclusive legal standards.

In January, 1920, the second pan-American financial congress held in Washington, D. C., passed resolutions urging the adoption at the earliest possible moment of the metric system by the United States.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Arthur P. Davis, director; New Interior building, 18th and F streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Western office, Tramway building, Denver, Col. Employes: Washington office, 100; in west, 5,000 (varies). Expenditures per year, about $8,000,000.

The reclamation service was organzied as a bureau of the interior department, under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semiarid states of the west. Thirty projects have been authorized for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,000,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands; and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual installments without interest, in accordance with the reclamation extension act of Aug. 13, 1914.

The service has built on the thirty projects more than 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 100,000 canal structures and involving the excavation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,700,000 cubic yards, including the Arrowrock dam, highest in the world (349 feet), the Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande, forming the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the United States, and the longest roller crest dam in the world located on the Grand river in Colorado. The service has built 95 tunnels, 983 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,141 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 651 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1919, was $123,853,000.

More than 150,000 persons are living on the 40,000 farms irrigated by the service. Of the 3,200,000 acres above referred to, water is available for 1,800,000 acres and of this 1,100,000 were harvested in 1919, producing crops worth over $88,000,000 or an average of over $80 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $50,000,000 more. The project showing the largest unit returns in 1919 was the Okanogan in the state of Washington with an average of $367 per acre.

The largest irrigable area is that of the Boise project in Idaho, 327,552 acres; net cost of construction to June 30, 1919, $11,973,276. The next is the North Platte in Nebraska-Wyoming, 251,715 acres; cost, $10,549,095 to June 30, 1919. Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing statistician, U. S. reclamation service, Washington, D. C.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation

water available. Under the present law, soldiers of the world war have a preference right to enter these farms and at recent openings have taken all units.

The service issues the "Reclamation Record," a 48-page illustrated monthly publication containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 2,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects with numerous photographs and maps, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

AREA AND COST OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.
Report to June 30, 1919.

State.	Project.	Acres.	Gross Cost.	Revenues.	Net cost.
Arizona	Salt River	192,077	$15,106,942	$4,558,688	$10,548,254
Arizona-California	Yuma	110,000	9,495,570	399,764	9,095,806
California	Orland	20,533	1,048,298	128,244	920,054
Colorado	Grand Valley	50,000	3,545,157	55,176	3,489,981
	Uncompahgre Valley	100,000	7 341,651	767,137	6,574 514
Idaho	Boise	327,552	12,758,216	784,940	11,973,276
	King Hill	16,385	591,362	*3,077	594,439
	Minidoka	121,392	5,998,863	193,819	5,805,044
Montana	Huntley	32,885	1,750,943	13,078	1,737,865
	Milk river	181,000	5,955,475	106,826	5,848,649
	Sun river	174,620	3,775,096	46,021	3,729,075
	Blackfeet†	118,500	1,048,250	4,157	1,044,093
	Flathead†	134,500	3,761,877	86,351	3,675,526
	Fort Peck†	152,000	704,534	1,481	703,053
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	59,613	2,915,090	21,592	2,893,498
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	251,715	10,643,517	94,421	10,549,096
Nevada	Newlands‡	231,000	6,384,544	14,403	6,370,141
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,991	1,383,458	13,619	1,369,839
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande§	162,000	9,775,296	674,628	9,100,668
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	26,151	721,163	9,472	711,691
Oregon	Umatilla	36,300	2,473,191	33,459	2,439,732
Oregon-California	Klamath	141,444	3,092,101	60,760	3,031,341
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	97,889	3,479,802	16,535	3,463,267
Utah	Strawberry valley	60,000	3,506,004	26,295	3,479,709
Washington	Okanogan	10,099	947,029	54,183	892 846
	Yakima—Storage unit	.....	3,783,105	184,471	3,598,634
	Sunnyside unit	110,828	3,355,599	16,178	3,339,421
	Tieton unit	32,000	3,380,284	17,915	3,362,369
Wyoming	Jackson Lake enlargement‖	.....	783,153	1,984	781,169
	Riverton†	100,000	71,918	*538	72,456
	Shoshone	136,618	6,109,061	88,375	6,020,686
Totals		3,212,092	135,686,549	8,470,357	127,216,192

*Loss in hospital operation. †Indian reservation projects, constructed by the United States reclamation service in co-operation with office of Indian affairs. ‡Formerly Truckee-Carson. §25,000 acres additional in Mexico. ‖Work performed for private companies.

IRRIGATION AND CROP RESULTS IN 1919.[1]

State and project.	Irrigable acreage[2].	Irrigated acreage[3].	Cropped acreage	Crop value. Total.	Crop value. Per acre.
Arizona—Salt river	[4]212,966	[5]205,064	188,232	$23,768,232	$126.27
Arizona—California—Yuma	70,000	53,284	52,324	7,012,209	134.00
California—Orland	20,533	15,203	12,409	892,259	71.90
Colorado—Grand Valley	35,000	10,049	8,899	570,629	64.12
Uncompahgre	100,000	60,906	59,746	3 391,456	56.76
Idaho—Boise	134,000	103,782	99,093	6,254,904	63.12
King Hill[6]	14,500	4,993	3,959	219,246	55.39
Minidoka—Gravity unit	121,392	59,259	57,068	3,364,049	58.95
Pumping unit		45,000	41,780	2,562,210	61.32
Montana—Huntley	31,360	19,310	19,310	948,968	49.14
Milk river[7]	58,900	25,485	24,099	600,864	24.93
Sun river—Fort Shaw Division[8]	15,000	8,186	8,292	348,820	42.07
Greenfields Division No. 1	25,000	3,310	2,902	23,816	8.20
Mont. N. Dak.—Lower Yellowstone	42,167	21,300	21,289	869,117	40.82
Neb.-Wyo.—N. Platte—Interstate unit	129,715	88,990	85,690	3,916,736	45.71
Fort Laramie	12,000	6,258	6,258	143,367	22.91
Nevada—Newlands	65,750	44,324	43,296	1,840,650	[9]56.59
New Mexico—Carlsbad	24,991	20,363	18,753	1,988 546	106.04
New Mexico-Texas—Rio Grande	102,650	77,033	72,170	3,825.107	53.00
No. Dak.—North Dakota Pumping	12,238	2,446	2,370	69,990	29.53
Oregon—Umatilla	24,658	10,533	8,464	633,380	74.83
Oregon-California—Klamath	50,000	37,881	32,688	859,805	26.30
South Dakota—Belle Fourche	82,592	56,638	56,638	1,962,683	34.65
Utah—Strawberry Valley	50,000	33,123	29,255	1,973,059	67.50
Washington—Okanogan	10,099	5,849	5,314	1,951,475	367.23
Yakima—Sunnyside unit	100,130	90,000	75,886	12,678,247	167.07
Tieton unit	32,000	27,000	26,300	4,053.168	154.10
Wyoming—Shoshone—Garland unit	56,11[8]	34,697	34,183	1,708.644	49.98
Frannie unit	.....	6,944	6,833	178.333	26.10
Approx. totals subject to minor cor.	1,633,759	1,177,210	1,103,500	88,609.969	80.30

[1]Data are for calendar year (irrigation season), except on Salt river project, where data are for corresponding "agricultural year," October, 1918, to November, 1919.

[2]Area reclamation service was prepared to supply water.

[3]Irrigated crops. Excludes small areas in few projects cropped by dry farming.

[4]Includes so-called "dry lands" given right to rent water temporarily on account of ample storage.

[5]Includes 3,100 acres within town sites, about 8,500 acres reported "vacant" land, on some of which are roadways, ditches, etc., and over 5,000 acres of "home tracts" including house, lots, corrals, etc.

[6]Data furnished mainly by King Hill irrigation district. System was built under private auspices. The United States has undertaken its reconstruction; operation and maintenance are handled by the district.

[7]Crop reports covered an additional area of 7,287 acres cropped by dry farming, producing crops worth $39,150, or $5.37 per acre.

[8]Above figures are for 196 irrigated farms which included small tracts farmed without irrigation. In addition two units farmed "dry" reported 3 acres of hay valued at $75 and 20 acres of pasture valued at $120.

[9]For crops in full production, excluding 10,247 acres of wild grass pasture and 4,205 acres otherwise not in full production. For all crops, $42.50.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED FARMS BY YEARS.

Year.	Acres.	Value.*	Year.	Acres.	Value.*
1910	475,000	$12,500,000	1915	857,000	$19,000,000
1911	560,000	13,000,000	1916	1,010,000	35,000,000
1912	645,000	14,500,000	1917	1,030,000	57,000,000
1913	700,000	16,000,000	1918	1,140,000	67,000,000
1914	770,000	16,500,000	1919	1,177,210	88,609,969

*Value of crops.

BARRING OF SOCIALISTS FROM NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

The exclusion of five socialists from the New York state assembly at its opening session on Jan. 7, 1920, attracted much attention and caused wide discussion. The men barred were elected in November, 1919, to represent certain districts in New York city. The action of the house was taken under a resolution introduced by Simon L. Adler, republican, and adopted by a vote of 140 to 6. In the preamble of the resolution it was charged that the principles and platforms of the socialist party of America, to which the five socialist members-elect had subscribed, were "inimical to the best interests of the United States of America and of the state of New York." The fact that the socialist party had taken a stand in direct opposition to the war, even after the United States had become a belligerent, was also cited. The resolution itself provided for the exclusion of the five socialists pending an investigation by its judiciary committee on their qualifications for membership.

Much criticism was aroused by the action of the New York legislature in this matter. Among those condemning it was Charles E. Hughes, former associate justice of the United States Supreme court. In a letter addressed to Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the assembly, Mr. Hughes said it was not in accordance with the spirit of American institutions but on the contrary absolutely opposed to the principles of the government for a majority to undertake to deny representation to a minority through its representatives elected by ballots lawfully cast. "The proceeding," declared Mr. Hughes, "is virtually an attempt to indict a political party and to deny it representation in the legislature. That is not, in my judgment, American government."

Speaker Sweet, replying to Judge Hughes, defended the action of the assembly, calling attention to the fact that the five socialists had not been expelled but merely suspended, the resolution providing as follows: "Therefore be it resolved, That the said [naming the five socialist members] be denied seats in this assembly pending the determination of their qualifications and eligibility to their respective seats." The speaker further said that it should be borne clearly in mind that no attack was made upon the views of the assemblymen-elect in question, however opposed they might be in theory to the institutions of the United States and this state. The question presented was whether the organizations which the men sought to represent in the legislature advocated methods and employed tactics to bring about the overthrow of our form of government. This would be investigated by the judiciary committee with a view to determine the fitness of the individuals involved to take their seats. The speaker also referred to the fact that since April, 1917, the socialists who had placed the honor of their country above their creed and had resigned from the party had been doing their best to point out that the socialist party as at present constituted was allied with the forces of soviet Russia in an attempt to institute in this country a new form of government and a dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the assembly on Jan. 12, Charles D. Donohue of New York, the democratic leader, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the suspending resolution was passed, but the motion was lost by a vote of 33 yeas to 77 nays.

The ousted socialists at a special election held Sept. 16, 1920, were all re-elected, but at a special session of the assembly on Sept. 21 it was voted to exclude anew three of them and to allow two to retain their seats. The three expelled were Louis Waldeman, 8th Manhattan district; August Claessens, 17th Manhattan, and Charles Solomon, 23d Brooklyn. The other two were Samuel Orr and Samuel A. DeWitt, 3d and 4th Bronx, who resigned on the ground that the majority of the assembly was "un-American."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acreage of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1919. Of the total 74,112,938 acres are unsurveyed:

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	37,740	Florida	117,784
Arizona	20,714,785	Idaho	10,688,608
Arkansas	307,509	Kansas	4,956
California	20,239,977	Michigan	73,106
Colorado	9,547,978	Minnesota	240,314
Louisiana	30,120	Miss.	39,933
Missouri	78	Montana	7,133,594
Nebraska	92,826	Nevada	55,117,940
New Mex.	18,785,723	N. Dakota	90,547
Oklahoma	20,994	Oregon	14,161,101
S. Dakota	561,209	Utah	31,321,987
Wash.	1,177,801	Wisconsin	6,934
Wyoming	22,387,979	Total	212,901,622

CHANGES IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABINET.

Since the beginning of President Wilson's first administration in 1913 the following changes have occurred in his cabinet:

State Department—William J. Bryan resigned as secretary of state June 9, 1915, and was succeeded by Robert Lansing. Mr. Lansing resigned Feb. 12, 1920, and was succeeded by Bainbridge Colby.

Treasury Department—William G. McAdoo resigned as secretary of the treasury Dec. 16, 1918, and was succeeded by Carter Glass. Mr. Glass resigned Nov. 15, 1919, and was succeeded by David F. Houston.

Department of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane resigned as secretary of the interior Feb. 5, 1920, and was succeeded by John Barton Payne.

Department of Agriculture—David F. Houston resigned as secretary of the department of agriculture Jan. 27, 1920; succeeded by Edwin T. Meredith.

Department of Commerce—William C. Redfield resigned as secretary of commerce Oct. 31, 1919, and was succeeded by Joshua W. Alexander.

Department of Justice—James C. McReynolds resigned Aug 29, 1914; succeeded by Thomas W. Gregory. Mr. Gregory resigned Jan. 2, 1919, and was succeeded by A. Mitchell Palmer.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY ROBERT LANSING.

Robert Lansing, secretary of state, resigned Feb. 12, 1920, for reasons fully set forth in the following correspondence between him and President Wilson, made public by the state department:

Wilson to Lansing.

"The White House, Feb. 7 [1920].

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: Is it true, as I have been told, that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the government into conference? If it is, I feel it my duty to call your attention to considerations which I do not care to dwell upon until I learn from yourself that this is the fact. Under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the president has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference, and no one but the president and the congress has the right to ask their views or the views of any one of them on any public question.

"I take this matter up with you because in the development of every constitutional system, custom and precedent are of the most serious consequence, and I think we will all agree in desiring not to lead in any wrong direction. I have therefore taken the liberty of writing you to ask you this question, and I am sure you will be glad to answer.

"I am happy to learn from your recent note to Mrs Wilson that your strength is returning.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Lansing to Wilson.

"The Secretary of State, Washington, Feb. 9.

"My Dear Mr. President: It is true that frequently during your illness I requested the heads of the executive departments of the government to meet for informal conference.

"Shortly after you were taken ill in October certain members of the cabinet, of which I was one, felt that, in view of the fact that we were denied communication with you, it was wise for us to confer informally together on interdepartmental matters and matters as to which action could not be postponed until your medical advisers permitted you to pass upon them.

"Accordingly I, as the ranking member, requested the members of the cabinet to assemble for such informal conference, and in view of the mutual benefit derived the practice was continued.

"I can assure you that it never for a moment entered my mind that I was acting unconstitutionally or contrary to your wishes, and there certainly was no intention on my part to assume powers and exercise functions which under the constitution are exclusively confided to the president.

"During these troublous times, when many difficult and vexatious questions have arisen and when in the circumstances I have been deprived of your guidance and direction, it has been my constant endeavor to carry out your policies as I understood them and to act in all matters as I believed you would wish me to act. If, however, you think that I have failed in my loyalty to you and if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am, of course, ready, Mr. President, to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands.

"I am, as always, faithfully yours,

"ROBERT LANSING."

Wilson to Lansing.

"The White House, Feb. 11, 1920.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am very much disappointed by your letter of Feb. 9 in reply to mine asking about the so called cabinet meetings.

"You kindly explain the motives of those meetings and I find nothing in your letter which justifies your assumption of presidential authority in such a matter. You say you 'felt that, in view of the fact that you were denied communication with me, it was wise to confer informally together on intedepartmental matters and matters as to which action could not be postponed until my medical advisers permitted me' to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the cabinet, and therefore there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me.

"This affair, Mr. Secretary, only deepens a feeling that was growing upon me. While we were still in Paris I felt, and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance, and since my return to Washington I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall my judgment by formulating action and merely asking my approval when it was impossible for me to form an independent judgment because I had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence.

"I, therefore, feel that I must frankly take advantage of your kind suggestion that if I should prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs you are ready to relieve me of any embarrassment by placing your resignation in my hands, for I must say that it would relieve me of embarrassment, Mr. Secretary, the embarrassment of feeling your reluctance and divergence of judgment, if you would give your present office up and afford me an opportunity to select some one whose mind would more willingly go along with mine.

"I need not tell you with what reluctance I take advantage of your suggestion, or that I do so with the kindliest feeling. In matters of transcendent importance like this the only wise course is a course of perfect candor,

where personal feeling is as much as possible left out of the reckoning. Very sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

Lansing to Wilson.

"The Secretary of State, Feb. 12, 1920.

"My Dear Mr. President: I wish to thank you sincerely for your candid letter of the 11th, in which you state that my resignation would be acceptable to you, since it relieves me of the responsibility for action which I have been contemplating and which I can now take without hesitation, as it meets your wishes.

"I have the honor, therefore, to tender you my resignation as secretary of state, the same to take effect at your convenience.

"In thus severing our official association I feel, Mr. President, that I should make the following statement which I had prepared recently and which will show you that I have not been unmindful that the continuance of our present relations was impossible and that I realized that it was clearly my duty to bring them to an end at the earliest moment compatible with the public interest.

"Ever since January, 1919, I have been conscious of the fact that you no longer were disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service, or to international affairs in general. Holding these views, I would, if I had consulted my personal inclination alone, have resigned as secretary of state and as a commissioner to negotiate peace.

"I felt, however, that such a step might have been misinterpreted both at home and abroad, and that it was my duty to cause you no embarrassment in carrying forward the great task in which you were then engaged. Possibly I erred in this, but if I did it was with the best of motives.

"When I returned to Washington in the latter part of July, 1919, my personal wish to resign had not changed, but again I felt that loyalty to you and my duty to the administration compelled me to defer action, as my resignation might have been misconstrued into hostility to the ratification of the treaty of peace or at least into disapproval of your views as to the form of ratification.

"I therefore remained silent, avoiding any comment on the frequent reports that we were not in full agreement. Subsequently your serious illness, during which I have never seen you, imposed upon me the duty—at least I construed it to be my duty—to remain in charge of the department of state until your health permitted you to assume again full direction of foreign affairs.

"Believing that the time had arrived, I had prepared my resignation, when my only doubt as to the propriety of placing it in your hands was removed by your letter indicating that it would be entirely acceptable to you.

"I think, Mr. President, in accordance with the frankness which has marked this correspondence and for which I am grateful to you, that I cannot permit to pass unchallenged the imputation that in calling into informal conference the heads of the executive departments I sought to usurp your presidential authority.

"I had no such intention, no such thought. I believed then, and I believe now, that the conferences which were held were for the best interests of your administration and of the republic, and that belief was shared by others whom I consulted. I further believe that the conferences were proper and necessary in the circumstances, and that I would have been derelict in my duty if I had failed to act as I did.

"I also feel, Mr. President, that candor compels me to say that I cannot agree with your statement that I have tried to forestall your judgment in certain cases by formulating action and merely asking your approval when it was impossible for you to form an independent judgment because you had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence.

"I have, it is true, when I thought a case demanded immediate action, advised you what, in my opinion, that action should be, stating at the same time the reasons on which my opinion was based. This I conceived to be a function of the secretary of state and I have followed the practice for the last four years and a half. I confess that I have been surprised and disappointed at the frequent disapproval of my suggestions, but I have never failed to follow your decisions, however difficult it made the conduct of our foreign affairs.

"I need hardly add that I leave the office of secretary of state with only good will toward you, Mr. President, and with a sense of profound relief.

"Forgetting our differences and remembering only your many kindnesses in the past, I have the honor to be, Mr. President,

"ROBERT LANSING."

Wilson to Lansing.

"The White House, Feb. 13, 1920.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: Allow me to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of Feb. 12. It now being evident, Mr. Secretary, that we have both of us felt the embarrassment of our recent relations with each other, I feel it my duty to accept your resignation, to take effect at once; at the same time adding that I hope that the future holds for you many successes of the most gratifying sort. My best wishes will always follow you, and it will be a matter of gratification to me always to remember our delightful personal relations.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Succeeded by Bainbridge Colby.

The appointment of Bainbridge Colby of New York to succeed Robert Lansing as secretary of state was announced at the white house Feb. 25. Mr. Colby was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1869, and was graduated from Williams college in 1890. He practiced law in New York city and was counsel in the Northern Securities litigation, the investigation of the affairs of the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance companies and the settlement of the affairs of the Charles L. Webster & Co., publishers for Samuel L. Clemens. In 1901-2 he was a member of the New York assembly.

In 1912 Mr. Colby was actively interested in the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, was in charge of the contests to seat Roosevelt delegates in the republican national convention, and following the adverse action of the convention he took an active part as one of the founders of the progressive party and nominee of the progressive party for United States senator. When Col. Roosevelt threw the weight of his influence to Charles Evans Hughes in 1916, Mr. Colby identified himself with the democratic party.

Mr. Colby was a member of the United States shipping board and vice-president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, serving from July, 1917, until March, 1919. He was a member of the American mission to the inter-allied conference in Paris in November, 1917. He was a strong advocate of the league of nations and the peace treaty with Germany.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY LANE.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, resigned Feb. 5, 1920, and his resignation was accepted by President Wilson Feb. 7. In giving up his office Mr. Lane wrote to the president:

"It is with deep regret that I feel compelled to resign the commission with which you saw

fit to honor me by appointing me to a place in your cabinet, now almost seven years ago. If it will meet your convenience I would suggest that I be permitted to retire on March 1.

"With the conditions which make this step necessary you are familiar. I have served the public for twenty-one years, and that service appeals to me as none other can. But I must now think of other duties.

"The program of administration and legislation looking to the development of our resources, which I have suggested from time to time, is now in large part in effect or soon will come into effect through the action of congress.

"I return this department into your hands with very real gratitude that you have given me the opportunity to know well a working force holding so many men and women of singular ability and rare spirit.

"I trust that you may soon be so completely restored to health that the country and the world may have the benefit of the full measure of your strength in the leadership of their affairs. The discouragements of the present are, I believe, only temporary. The country knows that for America to stand outside the league of nations will bring neither pride to us nor confidence to the world."

In his reply President Wilson said:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I need not tell you with what regret I accept your resignation as secretary of the interior, for our association has been very delightful. I have admired the spirit in which you devoted yourself to the duties of your department, as I am sure that all attentive observers have, but the reasons you give for your retirement leave me no choice but to acquiesce, and I, of course, accept your suggestion that the resignation take effect on the 1st of March, since that will serve your convenience.

"May I not add how sincerely I hope that your future career will be as full of honorable success as your past? My best wishes will follow you throughout all the years that apparently must now separate us."

Succeeded by John Barton Payne.

John Barton Payne of Chicago was appointed secretary of the interior Feb. 12 to succeed Franklin K. Lane. Mr. Payne was born in Pruntytown, Va., Jan. 26, 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and practiced at Kingwood, W. Va., and in Chicago, to which city he moved in 1883. From 1893 to 1898 he was a judge of the Superior court of Cook county, Illinois, when he resigned. In October, 1917, he was made attorney for the United States shipping board, Emergency Fleet corporation in Washington, D. C., and in March, 1918, he was given a similar position with the federal railroad administration. In August, 1919, he became chairman of the shipping board.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and other sources.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1919.
Are a (Cont'l U.S.) sq.m	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	*106,736,461
Wealth.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	†187,739,071,090
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,381,169,956	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	24,479,302,376
Money in circul'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	5,766,029,973
Deposits, b'k.n't'l.dols.	.....	.....	.....	542,261,563	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	11,891,132,000
Deposits, savings.dols.	.....	43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	5,902,577,000
Dep'sits, post'lsav.dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡67,328,260
Farms, value.....dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	7,980,493,060	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,838	‡40,991,449,096
Manufact'res, val. dols	.....	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143	§24,246,323,000
Receipts—Net ord.dols	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	4,647,603,852
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	186,522,065	233,164,871	183,428,625
Internal reven..dols	809,397	.....	.....	184,899,756	124,009,374	295,327,927	3,840,230,995
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,598	293,657,005	264,847,637	487,713,792	15,365,362,742
War.....dols	2,560,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	9,253,059,384
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,780,230	13,536,985	55,953,078	2,009,272,389
Pensions .....dols	64,131	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	221,614,787
Imports, mdse.....dls.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	849,941,184	3,095,720,068
Exports, mdse.....dls	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	7,232,282,686
Product'n of gold.dols	.....	50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,006	58,488,800
Silver ..... dols	.....	50,900	156,800	16,434,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	61,966,412
Coal .....tons	.....	6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,789,310	‖605,546,343
Petroleum....gallons	.....	.....	21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	‖14,948,964,072
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	13,789,242	31,615,360
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	.....	68,750	1,247,335	10,188,329	‖44,462,430
Copper.....tons	.....	650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	‖852,029
Wool .....lbs	.....	52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288,636,621	307,459,004
Wheat.....bushels	.....	100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	940,987,006
Corn.....bushels	.....	592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2,917,450,008
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,352,317	6,605,750	10,245,602	11,030,002
Railroads.....miles	.....	9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	198,964	¶266,054
Postoffices.....No	903	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	53,082
P. O. receipts.....dols	280,804	5,499,984	8,518,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,579	436,239,124
Patents issued.....No	...	993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	38,590
Immigrants .....No.	.....	369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	141,130

*Estimated June 1. †In 1912. ‡Census of 1912. §In 1914. ‖In 1918. ¶In 1917.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
Confederate Memorial Day—See Memorial day.
Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
Election Days—See Election Calendar.
Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
Flag Day—June 14.
Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
Independence Day—July 4.
Indian Day—Fourth Friday in September.
Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
Labor Day—First Monday in September.
Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
Texas Independence Day—March 2.
Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Indian day (fourth Friday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days; Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.

Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.

Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.

Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).

Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.

Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.

Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.

New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Memorial, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.

New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast days; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1918-19. No. hogs.	1917-18. No. hogs.	1916-17. No. hogs.	1915-16. No. hogs.	1914-15. No. hogs.	1913-14. No. hogs.
Chicago	3,835,110	2,895,846	3,339,072	3,623,682	2,871,328	2,349,614
Cincinnati	290,800	233,409	268,366	283,584	225,673	187,547
Cleveland	289,841	521,290	405,672	488,258	507,484	447,435
Indianapolis	672,772	534,559	732,416	762,824	684,247	519,188
Kansas City	1,606,094	1,044,898	1,137,394	1,234,916	1,100,581	991,624
Milwaukee (including Cudahy)	728,468	491,004	550,021	688,905	765,820	513,556
St. Joseph	722,111	1,024,740	710,608	962,890	857,576	656,303
St. Louis	1,310,780	1,060,902	1,105,887	1,249,145	771,990	720,368
St. Paul	456,678	775,574	506,467	550,428	701,419	537,403
Sioux City	316,899	658,168	541,515	628,897	634,968	460,230
South Omaha	1,259,808	805,675	964,173	952,746	789,423	814,451

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[From the American Israelite.]

Austria	300,000	Poland	3,300,000	Morocco	110,000
Lithuania	250,000	Ukrainia	3,300,000	Argentina	100,000
Jugo Slavia	200,000	United States	3,100,000	Canada	100,000
Africa (part)	170,000	Russia	900,000	Turkey	100,000
France	150,000	Roumania	650,000	Palestine	100,000
Algeria, Tunis	150,000	Germany	540,000	Australasia	20,000
Arabia	130,000	Hungary	450,000	Other countries	330,000
Greece	120,000	Czecho-Slovakia	450,000		
Holland	110,000	British Isles	300,000	Total	15,430,000

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
Albert I, ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
Alfonso XIII, ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan 30, 1902.
Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial) exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
Austria surrenders to allies, Nov. 3, 1918; signs peace treaty, Sept. 10, 1919.
Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
Balkan-Turkish war began Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
Balloon disaster, Chicago, July 21, 1919.
Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died July 30, 1898.
Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed, March 3, 1918.
Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908; surrender to allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
Charles I. of Austria-Hungary abdicates, Nov. 11, 1918.
Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian) exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
Chicago race riots, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919.
China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Christian X, proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917.
Constitution, U. S. 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913; 18th amendment to, proclaimed, Jan. 16, 1919; 19th amendment to, proclaimed, Aug. 26, 1920.
Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
Corpus Christi (Tex.) storm and tidal wave, Sept. 14, 1919.
Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
Deschanel, Paul, elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1920; disabled, May 23, 1920; resigned, Sept. 16, 1920.
Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, Dec. 28, 1908, and Sept. 7, 1920. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
Edward VII, proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died, May 6, 1910.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
European war began, Aug. 1, 1914; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918.
Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by the Hague court, June 1, 1910.
Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.

Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
Frederick VIII, succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
Germany, revolution in, Nov. 9, 1918; new constitution proclaimed, Aug. 13, 1919, signs peace treaty, June 28, 1919; Versailles treaty ratified, Jan. 10, 1920; Kapp-Luettwitz revolt, March 12, 1920.
Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died May 19, 1898.
Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died Feb. 2.
Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
Haiti—President Lecomte and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
Harriman, E. H. died, Sept. 9, 1909.
Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1898; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Jerusalem captured by British, Dec. 11, 1917.
Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Peking, June 30, 1900.
Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
Labor department (U. S.) created March 4, 1913.
Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
League of nations council organized, Jan. 16, 1920.
Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
Leopold II., king of the Belgians, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893; died Nov. 11, 1917.
Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
Mexico—Revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911; President Madero assassinated; President Carranza killed, May 20, 1920.
Mexican-American crisis: Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916. American troops invade Mexico from north.
Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
Morgan, J. P., explosion near New York office of, Sept. 16, 1920.
Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917; put to death, July 16, 1918.
Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
Omaha race riots, Sept. 28, 1919.
Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
Peace conference in Paris and Versailles, France, began Jan. 18, 1919; German peace treaty signed June 28, 1919, and ratified Jan. 10, 1920; Austrian peace treaty signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.

Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903
Pope Pius X. elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
Portugal—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
Pretoria captured by British, June 4, 1900.
Prohibition amendment to United States constitution proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919.
Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
Race riots, Chicago, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919; Omaha, Sept 28, 1919; Washington, D. C., July 19-22, 1919.
Railroads in United States placed under government control, Dec. 28, 1917; turned back to private control, March 1, 1920.
Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912; died Jan. 6, 1919.
Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909
Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
Shah of Persia assassinated, May 1, 1896.
Simplon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
Socialists barred from New York assembly, Jan. 7, 1920.
Somme, battle of, began July 1, 1916.
South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died Sept. 18.
Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
Suffrage (see Woman Suffrage).
Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909
Turkey—War with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Turkey—War with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913; surrenders to allies Oct. 30, 1919.
Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
Versailles treaty signed, June 28, 1919; ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
Victory parade in London, England, July 19, 1919; in Paris, France, July 14, 1919.
Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
Wall street bomb explosion, New York, Sept. 26, 1920.
War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918; peace treaty signed, June 28, 1919, and ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Washington, D. C., race riots, July 19-22, 1919.
Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
William II., emperor of Germany, flees to Holland Nov. 10, 1919; abdicates Nov. 28, 1919.
Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916; severe illness began, Sept. 28, 1919.
Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
Woman suffrage amendment to constitution approved by congress and submitted to the states for ratification, June 4, 1919; ratified, Aug. 26, 1920.
World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1920).

Abbey, E. A., Aug. 1, 1911.
Abbott, Bessie, Feb. 9, 1919.
Abdul Hamid, Feb. 10, 1918.
Adam, Paul, Jan. 2, 1920.
Adams, C. F., March 8, 1918.
Adams, Charles F., March. 20, 1915.
Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
Alden, H. M., Oct. 7, 1919.
Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
Aldrich, T. B., Mar. 19, 1907.
Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
Altman, Benj., Oct. 7, 1913.
Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
Anderson, Galusha, July 20, 1918.
Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
Angell, Jas. B., Apr. 1, 1916.
Anthony, Susan B., March 13, 1906.
Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
Armour, P. D., Jan. 6, 1901.
Armstrong, M., May 26, 1918.
Arnold, Edwin, Mar. 25, 1904.
Aronson, R., Feb. 5, 1919.
Astor, John J., Apr. 15, 1912.
Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
Astor, W. W., Oct. 18, 1919
Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.

Ballin, Albert, Nov. 9, 1918.
Barber, Obio C., Feb. 14, 1920.
Barnum, P. T., Apr. 7, 1891.
Barr, Amelia E., March 10, 1919.
Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
Bascom, John, Oct., 2, 1911.
Bates, John C., Feb. 4, 1919.
Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
Behring, E. von., Apr. 1, 1917.
Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
Bell, J. F., Jan. 8, 1919.
Bellamy, Edw., May 22, 1898.
Bellew, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
Belmont, August, Jr., March 29, 1919.
Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
Bennett, James G., May 14, 1918.
Beresford, C. W., Sept. 6, 1919.
Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
Black, Frank S., Mar. 21, 1913.
Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
Black, William, Dec 10, 1898.
Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
Boito, Arrigo, June 11, 1918.
Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
Botha, Louis, Aug. 28, 1919.
Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
Boucicault, Dion, Sept. 18, 1890.
Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
Brady, Cyrus T., Jan. 24, 1920.
Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
Braham, J. H., Oct. 28, 1919.
Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
Brassey, Earl, Nov. 13, 1919.
Brassey, Thos., Feb. 23, 1918.
Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
Brisson, Henri, Apr. 14, 1912.
Bristow, Benjamin H., June 22, 1896.
Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
Broughton, Rhoda, June 5, 1920.
Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
Buckley, J. M., Feb. 8, 1920.
Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
Bullen, Frank T., March 1, 1915.
Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
Burnand, F. C., Apr. 21, 1917.
Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.

Calhoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
Campanini, C., Dec. 19, 1919.
Campbell-Bannerman, H., Apr. 22, 1908.
Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnegie, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1919.
Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 18, 1917.
Carr, Clark E., Feb. 28, 1919.
Carranza, V., May 20, 1920
Carreno, Teresa, June 12, 1917.
Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
Carus, Paul, Feb. 11, 1919.
Casimir-Perier, Mar. 12, 1907.
Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
Chadwick, F. E., Jan. 27, 1919.
Chamberlain, Joseph, July 2, 1914.
Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
Chapman, J. W., Dec. 25, 1918.
Chase, William M., Oct. 25, 1916.
Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
Chulalongcorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
Clark, A. H., Dec 31, 1918.
Clarke, Charles H., Aug. 10, 1915.
Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908
Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
Collier, R. J., Nov. 8, 1918.
Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
Constant, Benj., May 26, 1902.
Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1919.
Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
Cox, Kenyon, March 17, 1919.
Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
Crawford, F. M., Apr. 9, 1909.
Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
Crockett, S. R., Apr. 20, 1914.
Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
Crookes, Wm., April 4, 1919.
Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.

Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.

Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
Davis, Geo. R., Nov. 25, 1899.
Davis, Henry G., March, 11, 1916.
Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
Davis, Richard H., April 11, 1916.
Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
Debussy, C. C., Mar. 26, 1918.
Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
De Koven, R., Jan. 16, 1920.
De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
Deslys, Gaby, Feb. 11, 1920.
Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
Dewey, George, Jan. 16, 1917.
Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
Douglass, Frederick, Feb. 20, 1895.
Dow, Neal, Oct 2, 1897.
Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
Draper, Andrew S., April 27, 1913.
Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.
East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
Edmunds, G. F., Feb. 27, 1919.
Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
Eggleston, Edward, Sept. 3, 1902.
Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
Eisner, K., Feb. 21, 1919.
Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
Elkins, S. B., Jan. 4, 1911.
Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
Erlanger, C., April 24, 1919.
Eugenie, Empress, July 11, 1920.
Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
Evarts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
Faguet, E., June 7, 1916.
Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894
Fairbanks, C. W., June 4, 1918.
Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
Farley, J. M., Sept. 17, 1918.
Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
Field, R. M., Nov. 11, 1902.
Field, Roswell, Jan. 10, 1919.
Field, S. J., April 9, 1899.
Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
Fisher, John, July 10, 1920.
Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
Flagler, H. M., May 20, 1913.
Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
Flower, R. P., May 12, 1899.
Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
Foster, Geo. B., Dec. 22, 1918.
Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
Fox, John, Jr., July 8, 1919.
Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
Fremont, J. C., July 13, 1890.
French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
Froude, Jas. A., Oct. 20, 1894.
Frye, Wm. P., Aug. 8, 1911.
Fuller, M. W., July 4, 1910.
Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
Gardiner, Asa B., May 28, 1919
Garner, R. L., Jan. 22, 1920.
Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
Gary, Jos. E., Oct. 31, 1906.
Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
Gaul, G. W., Dec. 21, 1919.
Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
Geikie, Jas., March 2, 1915.
George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1898.
George I. (Greece), March 18, 1913.
Gilbert, Wm. S., May 2, 1911.
Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
Gilmore, Patrick S., Sept. 24, 1892.
Gladden, Washington, July 2, 1918.
Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
Goode, Geo. B., Sept. 6, 1896.
Goodwin, J. C., Dec. 18, 1912.
Goodwin, N. C., Jan. 31, 1919.
Gorgas, W. C., July 4, 1920.
Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
Gould, Nath'l, July 25, 1919.
Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
Gunther, C. F., Feb. 10, 1920.
Haeckel, E. H., Aug. 9, 1919.
Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
Hale, Edw. E., June 10, 1909.
Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
Hall, Pauline, Dec. 29, 1919.
Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
Hampton, Wade, Apr. 11, 1902
Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
Hanna, M. A., Feb. 15, 1904.
Hanshaw, T. W., Mar. 4, 1914.
Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
Harper, Wm. R., Jan. 10, 1906.
Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
Harris, Wm T., Nov. 5, 1909.
Harrison, Benj., Mar. 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
Hearst, Mrs. P. A., April 13, 1919.
Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
Henderson, C. R., March 29, 1915.
Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906
Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
Herbert, H. A., March 6, 1919.
Herkomer, H., Mar. 31, 1914.
Herne, Jas. A., June 2, 1901.
Hertling, G. F. von, Jan. 4, 1919.
Hewitt, A. S., Jan. 18, 1903.
Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
Higginson, H. L., Nov. 14, 1919
Higinbotham, H. N., April 18, 1919.
Hilkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
Hill, Jas. J., May 29, 1916.
Hitchcock, E. A., Apr. 9, 1909.
Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
Hitt, Robt. R., Sept. 20, 1906.
Hoar, Geo. F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Hoard, Wm. D., Nov. 22, 1918.
Hobart, G. A., Nov. 21, 1899.
Hodler, Ferd., May 21, 1918.
Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
Holden, E. S., Mar. 16, 1914.
Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
Holleben, T. v., Feb. 1, 1913.
Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
Holmes, Mary J., Oct. 6, 1907.
Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
Hosmer, Harriet, Feb. 21, 1908.
Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
Howe, Julia W., Oct. 17, 1910.
Howells, W. D., May 11, 1920.
Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.

Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
Hunt, Wm. H., Sept. 7, 1910.
Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
Huxley, T. H., June 29, 1894.
Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
Ingalls, J. J., Aug. 16, 1900.
Ingersoll, R. G., July 21, 1899.
Ireland, John, Sept. 25, 1918.
Irving, Henry, Oct. 18, 1905.
Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
Jameson, L. S., Nov. 26, 1917.
Jaures, J. L., July 31, 1914.
Jefferson, Jos., Apr. 23, 1905.
Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
Joachim, Jos., Aug. 15, 1907.
Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
Joubert, Gen., Mar. 27, 1900.
Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
Judge, W. Q., Mar. 22, 1896.
Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
Kaempf, J., May 25, 1918.
Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
Keene, Jas. R., Jan. 3, 1913.
Kelcey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
Kendal, W. H., Nov. 6, 1917.
Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
Kiralfy, Imre, April 27, 1919.
Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
Kjelland, Alex., April 6, 1906.
Knott, J. P., June 8, 1911.
Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
Kolchak, A. V., Feb. 7, 1920.
Kossuth, Louis, Mar. 20, 1894.
Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
Langley, S. P., Feb. 27, 1906.
Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
Laurier, W., Feb. 17, 1919.
Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
Layton, F., Aug. 16, 1919.
Lecocq, C., Oct. 25, 1918.
Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
Leoncavallo, R., Aug. 9, 1919.
Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
Leroux, X. H., Feb. 3, 1919.
Lewis, A. H., Dec. 23, 1914.
Liebknecht, K., Jan. 16, 1919.
Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
Liliuokalani, Nov. 11, 1917.
Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
Lockyer, J. N., Aug. 16, 1920.
Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
Lorimer, G. C., Sept. 8, 1904.
Lossing, B. J., June 3, 1891.
Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
Lowell, Jas. R., Aug. 12, 1891.
Lowell, P., Nov. 12, 1916.
Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
Lublin, David, Jan. 1, 1919.
Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
Luxembourg, Rosa, Jan. 16, 1919.
Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
Mabie, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
MacLaurin, R. G., Jan. 15, 1920.
MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
Mahan, A. T., Dec. 1, 1914
Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
Mansfield, R., Aug. 30, 1907.
Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
Markham, C. R., Jan 30, 1916.
Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
Marsh, R., Aug. 10, 1915.
Martinelli, S., July 5, 1918.
Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
Mead, L. G., Oct. 15, 1910.
Medill, Jos., March 16, 1899.
Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
Menelik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905
Meredith, Geo., May 18, 1909.
Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
Meyer, G. v. L., Mar. 9, 1918.
Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
Millet, F. D., April 15, 1912.
Mills, Benj. F., May 1, 1916.
Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
Mirbeau, O., Feb. 16, 1917.
Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
Mitchel, J. P., July 6, 1918.
Mitchell, John, Sept. 9, 1919.
Mitchell, Maggie, March 22, 1918.
Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
Monvel, B. de, March 16, 1913.
Moody, D. L., Dec. 22, 1899.
Morgan, J. P., Mar. 31, 1913.
Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
Morton, Levi P., May 17, 1920.
Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
Moscheles, F., Dec. 22, 1917.
Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
McCormick, R. S., April 16, 1919.
McCosh, Jas., Nov. 16, 1894.
McGovern, T., Feb. 22, 1918.
McKinley, W., Sept. 14, 1901.
McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
McRea, Jas., March. 28, 1913.
McVicker, J. H., Mar. 7, 1896.
Naeyer, E. D., Sept. 10, 1913.
Nares, Geo. S., Jan. 16, 1915.
Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
Nightingale, Florence, Aug. 14, 1910.
Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
O'Brien, R. B., Mar. 19, 1918.
Ochiltree, Thomas, Nov. 26, 1902.
Ohnet, Georges, May 5, 1918.
Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
Ollivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
Olmsted, J. C., Feb. 24, 1920.
Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
O'Neil, James, Aug. 10, 1920.
Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
O'Reilly, J. B., Aug. 11, 1890.
O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907
Osler, Wm., Dec. 29, 1919.
Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
Page, W. H., Dec. 22, 1918.
Paine, C. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
Paine, R. T., Aug. 11, 1910.
Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
Palmer, J. M., Sept. 25, 1900.
Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
Palmer, Mrs. Potter, May 5, 1918.
Palmer, T. W., June 1, 1913.
Parker, H. W., Dec. 18, 1919.
Parker, Jos., Nov. 28, 1902.
Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
Passy, Fred, June 12, 1912
Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
Patti, Adelina, Sept. 27, 1919.
Payer, J. von., Aug. 31, 1915.
Paz, J. C. P., March 10, 1912.
Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
Peary, R. E., Feb. 20, 1920.
Peck, G. W., April 16, 1916.
Peck, H. T., March 23, 1914.
Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.

Perkins, G. W., June 18, 1920.
Pickering, E. C., Feb. 3, 1919.
Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
Pierrepont, E., Mar. 6, 1892.
Pingree, H. S., June 18, 1901.
Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
Pixley, F., Dec. 30, 1919.
Platt, T. C., March 6, 1910.
Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
Poole, Wm. F., Mar. 1, 1894.
Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
Potter, H. C., July 21, 1908.
Powell, Maud, Jan. 8, 1920.
Poynter, E. J., July 26, 1919.
Pratt, B. L., May 18, 1917.
Piatt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
Pryor, R. A., March 14, 1919.
Pulitzer, Jos., Oct. 29, 1911.
Pullman, G. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
Ramsay, Wm., July 23, 1916.
Randall, S. J., April 13, 1890.
Rankin, McK., Apr. 17, 1914.
Rayleigh, J. W., June 20, 1919.
Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
Redmond, J. E., Mar. 6, 1918.
Reed, Thos. B., Dec. 7, 1902.
Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
Rejane, Mme., June 15, 1920.
Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
Renan, Jos. E., Oct. 2, 1892.
Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 18, 1916.
Rhodes, Cecil, Mar. 26, 1902.
Ridpath, J. C., July 31, 1900.
Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
Riley, J. W., July 22, 1916.
Ripley, E. P., Feb. 4, 1920.
Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
Robson, Stuart, Apr. 29, 1903.
Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
Rodin, A., Nov. 17, 1917.
Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
Rejestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
Roosevelt, Theo., Jan. 6, 1919.
Root, Geo. F., Aug. 6, 1895.
Root, Jos. C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
Rosewater, E., Aug. 21, 1906.
Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
Rossetti, W. M., Feb. 5, 1919.
Rothschild, N. M., March 31, 1915.
Roulede, P. de, Jan. 30, 1914.
Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
Russell, Sir Charles, Aug. 10, 1900.
Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
Sagasta, P. M., Jan. 5, 1903.
Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
Sage, Mrs. R., Nov. 4, 1918.
Saint-Gaudens, August, Aug. 3, 1907.
St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
St. John, J. P., Aug. 31, 1916.
Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
Sampson, W. T., May 6, 1902.
Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
Sarasate, P. de, Sept. 20, 1908.
Sardou, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robt. F., March 29, 1912.
Segur, A. de, Aug. 14, 1916.
Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
Shaw, Anna H., July 2, 1919.
Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
Sheridan, M. V., Feb. 21, 1918.
Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
Shonts, T. P., Sept. 21, 1919.
Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
Smiles, Sam'l, April 16, 1904.
Smith, F. H., April 7, 1915.
Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
Smith, Jos. F. Nov. 19, 1918.
Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
Spooner, J. C., June 11, 1919.
Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
Stanley, H. M., May 10, 1904.
Stanton, E. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
Stead, W. T., April 15, 1912.
Stedman, E. C., Jan. 18, 1908.
Stephenson, I., Mar. 15, 1918.
Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
Stillman, Jas., March 15, 1918.
Stockton, F. R., April 20, 1902.
Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
Storey, Geo. A., July 29, 1919.
Story, Julian, Feb. 24, 1919.
Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1916.
Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
Sullivan, J. L., Feb. 2, 1918.
Sullivan, R. C., April 14, 1920.
Suppe, Franz v., June 21, 1895.
Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
Sylva, Carmen, Mar. 2, 1916.
Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
Tanner, H. S., Dec. 28, 1918.
Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
Thebes, Mme. de, Dec. 26, 1916.
Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
Thurman, A. G., Dec. 12, 1895.
Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
Tillman, B. R., July 3, 1918.
Tilton, Theo., May 25, 1907.
Tisza, K. de, March 23, 1902.
Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
Torney, G. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
Tourgee, A. W., May 21, 1905.
Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
Tree, Beerbohm, July 2, 1917.
Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
Tschaikowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
Tsu-hsi, M. F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Tuley, M. F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Twain, Mark (see Clemens, S. L.).
Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
Vail, Theo. N., April 16, 1920.
Vambery, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
Vanderbilt, W. K., July 22, 1920.
Van Hise, C. R., Nov. 19, 1918.
Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
Van Wyck, R. A., Nov. 15, 1918.
Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
Vilas, Wm. F., Aug. 27, 1908.
Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
Vincent, J. H., May 9, 1920.
Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
Wagner, C. W., May 13, 1918.
Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
Walker, Dr. Mary, Feb. 21, 1919.
Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
Ward, A. Mont., Dec. 7, 1913.
Ward, (Mrs.) Humphry, March 24, 1920.
Ward, J. Q. A., May 1, 1910.
Ward, May A., Jan. 14, 1918.
Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
Wheeler, Jos., Jan. 25, 1906.
Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.

White, A. D., Nov. 4, 1918.
White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
Whitney, M. W, Sept 19, 1910.
Whitney, W. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
Whittier, J. G., Sept. 7, 1892.
Whymper, E., Sept. 16, 1911.
Wilcox, Ella W., Oct. 30, 1919.
Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
Wilhelmj, Aug., Jan. 23, 1908.
Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
Wilson, Jas., Aug. 26, 1920.
Winans, W., Aug. 12, 1920.
Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
Winter, J. S., Dec. 14, 1911.
Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
Wolseley, Viscount, March 25, 1913.
Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
Woolley, Celia P., March 9, 1918.
Woodruff, T. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
Wright, C. D., Feb. 20, 1909.
Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
Wyndham, Charles, Jan. 12, 1919.
Yates, E. H., May 20, 1894.
Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
Yerkes, C. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
Zeppelin, F., March 8, 1917.
Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.
Zorn, Anders, Aug. 22, 1920.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT AMENDED.

The seventh paragraph of section 3 of the federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, is amended so as to provide for the appointment of deputy registrars. The first paragraph of section 10 is amended to read as follows:

"That whenever an application for a mortgage loan is made through a national farm loan association the loan committee provided for in section 7 of this act shall forthwith make, or cause to be made, such investigation as it may deem necessary as to the character and solvency of the applicant, and the sufficiency of the security offered, and cause written report to be made of the result of such investigation and shall, if it concurs in such report, approve the same in writing. No loan shall be made unless the report is favorable, and the loan committee is unanimous in its approval thereof.

"The written report required in the preceding paragraph shall be submitted to the federal land bank, together with the application for the loan, and the directors of said land bank shall examine said written report when they pass on the loan application which it accompanies, but they shall not be bound by said appraisal."

That the third paragraph of section 11 be amended to read as follows:

"Third. To fix reasonable initial charges to be made against applicants for loans and to borrowers in order to meet the necessary expenses of the association: Provided, that such charges shall not exceed amounts to be fixed by the farm loan board, and shall in no case exceed 1 per centum of the amount of the loan applied for; to acquire and dispose of property, real and personal, that may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business."

That section 12 of said act be amended by striking out in the second provision the words "additional payments in sums of $25 or any multiple thereof for the reduction of the principal, or the payment of the entire principal, may be made on any regular installment date," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the mortgagor may, upon any regular installment date, make in advance any number of payments or any portion thereof on account of the principal of his loan as provided by his contract or pay the entire principal of such loan."

That the fourth provision in the section be amended so as to read:

"Fourth. Such loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other.

"(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.

"(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; the term 'equipment' to be defined by the federal farm loan board.

"(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term 'improvement' to be defined by the federal farm loan board.

"(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred prior to the organization of the first farm loan association established in and for the county in which the land is situated."

That section 20 of said act be amended so that the paragraph will read:

"Sec. 20. That bonds provided for in this act shall be issued in denominations of $40, $100, $500, $1,000 and such larger denominations as the federal farm loan board may authorize; they shall run for specified minimum and maximum periods, subject to payment and retirement, at the option of the land bank, at any time after five years from the date of their issue. They shall have interest coupons attached, payable semiannually, and shall be issued in series of not less than $50,000, the amount and terms to be fixed by the federal farm loan board. They shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per centum per annum."

That the last paragraph of section 21 of said act be amended so as to read:

"Every farm loan bond issued by a federal land bank shall be signed by its president or vice-president and attested by its secretary or assistant secretary. For the purpose of signing such bonds the board of directors of any federal land bank is authorized to select a vice-president, who need not be a member of the board of directors; such bonds shall also contain in the face thereof a certificate signed by the farm loan commissioner to the effect that it is issued under the authority of the federal farm loan act, has the approval in form and issue of the federal farm loan board, and is legal and regular in all respects; that it is not taxable by national, state, municipal or local authority; that it is issued against collateral security of United States government bonds, or indorsed first mortgages on farm lands at least equal in amount to the bonds issued; and that all federal land banks are liable for the payment of each bond." (Approved April 20, 1920.)

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Manuel Estrada Palma, who had been president of Guatemala for twenty-two years, was overthrown by a revolution headed by Carlos Herrera April 14, 1920. The uprising began April 9 and there was intermittent fighting with a total loss of 800 lives until the 14th when President Palma capitulated on being assured of his personal safety. A new government was announced April 15 with Carlos Herrera as president. Palma was frequently compared with Porfirio Diaz of Mexico in that he maintained order by force and made his country prosperous by a species of "benevolent despotism."

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE DURING FIRST YEAR OF PEACE.

[Prepared by the division of statistics, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.]

In practically every country of the globe, neutral as well as belligerent, the tides of trade were vitally affected by the great war. Between 1914 and 1919 industries were created, developed or wiped out; standards of value and of living altered; the carrying trade was revolutionized; radical changes occurred in production and sources of supply of the commodities entering into international commerce, and the map of the world was made over again.

While the influence of these changes was reflected in the trade of the United States with the orient, Oceania, Africa and South America, it is more strikingly apparent in the commerce with Europe and North America, as shown by the official United States statistics for the calendar year 1919, the first year since active fighting ceased. The record-breaking total foreign trade for 1919 of $11,826,556,919 consisted of imported merchandise invoiced at $3,904,406,327 and exports to the value of $7,922,150,592, a gain over 1918, the closing year of the war, of $1,773,063,047 in exports and of $873,193,617 in imports, the ratio of increase being the same (29 per cent) in each instance. The import trade averaged $325,367,194 and the export trade $660,179,216 for each month of 1919. For every dollar's worth of imports received more than twice the value in exports was shipped abroad.

In 1919 the balance of trade in favor of the United States reached the record figure of $4,017,744,265, as compared with $3,117,874,835 for 1918 and $3,281,044,642 in 1917. It is exceeded, however, by the balance of trade against Europe alone of $4,435,410,566. If the commerce with that continent be excluded, the balance of trade for the calendar year 1919 was against the United States to the extent of $417,666,301. This excess of imports over exports in commerce with the rest of the world was largely due to the increasing amounts of crude materials and foodstuffs imported, chiefly from the tropical countries of South America, Oceania and the orient, which are to a great extent noncompeting with the products of the United States.

Europe supplied over 19 per cent of the total imports and received 65 per cent of the total exports from the United States in the peace year 1919. There was an increase in total values of 135 per cent over imports from Europe and of 34 per cent over exports to that continent during 1918, the last year of the war. The needs of the different countries of Europe were so urgent and many that, with little call for salesmanship, they afforded a ready market for the bulk of American exports in 1919. In the past Europe has taken more than 50 per cent of the total exports from the United States. Of this trade the united kingdom since 1917 has received a share nearly equal to the combined exports to all other European countries.

Imports into the United States from North America showed a gain of $183,156,043 over 1918 figures, but exports declined $29,673,879 in 1919 from the high record value of $1,325,486,350 in 1918. The balance of trade in favor of the United States at the end of 1919 amounted to $350,871,106, of which $239,573,417 rested against Canada, although sales to that country declined as compared with the previous year.

Record-breaking totals for both exports and imports were shown in the trade with South America, Asia and Oceania and Africa in 1919. As compared with the last year of the war (1918) imports from South America increased $76,594,316, and shipments thereto gained $139,417,719.

Imports of $1,196,352,223 in 1919 from combined Asia and Oceania exceeded in value those from any single grand division. After deducting exports of $899,561,279 there was left against the United States an adverse balance of trade amounting to $296,790,944, which was less unfavorable than that of $439,042,464 in the previous year. These imports exceeded by $154,313,561 and the exports by $296,565,081 the corresponding values for 1918. The leading item of export to the orient was raw cotton, the bulk of which was purchased by China and Japan, while raw silk from those countries entered largely into the imports, with important increases in both quantity and value.

The war also forced an unusually rapid development of trade with Africa, which has continued, with still greater gains, during the first year of peace. The value of all imports into the United States from that continent in 1919 was $26,681,184 in excess of that for 1918, and exports thereto gained $39,471,544. These gains exceeded the total imports and exports in the African trade for either of the prewar years of 1912 and 1913.

The united kingdom is first among European nations in both the export and the import trade of the United States. Exports to England alone have averaged nearly $2,000,000,000 annually for the last three years, and the imports more than doubled in the first peace year. The imports from the united kingdom showed a monthly average gain of $13,381,204 in 1919.

France has second place in the foreign trade of the United States with Europe, with a total value of $1,017,240,405 for the first year of reconstruction, and a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $769,497,587. These figures do not cover the total business transactions between the two countries, however, as the army supplies and construction works of the A. E. F. purchased by France after the armistice are not included in the official export statistics. The original cost of these supplies of foodstuffs, clothing, automobiles and motor trucks, railroads, wharves, warehouses, refrigerating plants, sawmills and other material and machinery would increase by several hundred million dollars the figures quoted. As compared with 1918, imports from France increased $64,361,555, while exports were reduced by $37,830,778, the balance of trade against that country being $102,192,333 less in 1919 than in 1918.

Imports into the United States from Italy in 1919 gained $34,708,424 over 1918, while exports declined by $49,497,705 from the previous year's high record. The balance of trade against Italy declined from $467,834,525 in 1918 to $383,628,396. Imports of raw silk valued at $17,888,560, as compared with $53,622 in 1918, figured largely in the total gain in this trade during the last year.

Belgium ranked fourth of the European countries in 1919, with a total trade of $385,576,408, of which $377,876,308 was for exports, chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials, continuing the movement which followed the armistice to restock the kingdom. These exports were more than double the corresponding value in 1918. Imports from Belgium increased from $13,964 in 1918 to $7,700,100 in 1919, a gain of $7,686,136. The balance of trade against that country in 1919 was $370,176,208.

In 1919 exports from the United States to Scandinavian countries of $432,163,203 were seven times the amount shown for 1918, while imports, valued at $27,398,981, were three times those of the earlier year. The total

trade of the United States with Denmark amounted to $170,167,228, of which only $6,201,750 was imports therefrom; that of Sweden, $146,889,113, the imports amounting to only $13,825,982; and that of Norway, $142,505,843, of which $7,371,249 was imports. Exports to the Netherlands also rose, 1919 showing a gain over 1918 of $243,765,171, while the increase in imports amounted to $66,682,084.

The import trade of the United States with Spain, Switzerland, Greece and Portugal developed rapidly in the first year of peace, but imports from Russia dropped from $6,784,603 in 1918 to $2,953,480 in 1919. There was a thriving trade with Spain, imports from that country increasing by $30,903,614 in 1919, while exports gained $33,630,961 over 1918.

Exports to the central powers aggregated $157,151,207, of which $92,761,314 went to Germany, $42,211,564 to Austria-Hungary, $20,390,204 to Turkey in Europe, and $1,788,125 to Bulgaria, as against no exports in 1918, the last year of the war. Imports in 1919 from these countries totaled $29,178,415, the bulk of it being merchandise from Turkey and Germany, the returns for Austria and Bulgaria being relatively small.

Swiss merchandise imported into the United States in 1919 showed an increase in value of $10,805,076 as compared with the previous year; exports to Switzerland gained $48,542,633 over those of 1918. Imports from Greece surpassed by $9,474,456 those of 1918, while exports gained $38,537,139. The exports to Gibraltar in 1919 exceeded by $33,697,477 those of 1918.

While the war added immense impetus to the United States' foreign trade as a whole, it peculiarly strengthened and developed the commercial relations with Canada—so conveniently accessible by rail when ships were lacking. From 1914 to 1918 each succeeding year showed record-breaking values in both the export and the import trade with the dominion. In the peace year 1919 imports again set a record, but the exports declined by $152,610,298 from the high peak of 1918.

Cuba outranks all nations of the western hemisphere save Canada in the value of its trade with the United States. From 1914 on exports and imports show vastly increased annual returns, culminating in the highest values for the peace year 1919. Merchandise received from Cuba in 1919 was valued at $418,610,263, as compared with $278,635,027 in 1918; while exports totaled $278,391,222, as against $227,156,047.

No such steady growth is shown in the trade statistics with Mexico during the war period, but exports and imports for the peace year 1919, with due allowance for prices, compare favorably with prewar trade of 1913. Imports from Mexico in 1919 showed a falling off from 1918 of $9,717,051, while exports to that country increased by $33,663,165. There were largely increased shipments of crude mineral oil, coffee and cotton from Mexico, but a decline in the receipts of copper and lead during 1919.

A valuable trade is being built up between the Central American states and this country, imports for 1919 amounting to $43,149,859, as compared with $44,131,122 in 1918, and exports to $55,642,958, against $40,899,065. Nearly one-half the total export trade with these states in 1919 was with Panama.

Trade with the West Indies (including Cuba) is in a prosperous condition; in 1919 the imports into the United States from these islands exceeded exports thereto by $108,208,427. As to other countries of North America, there were increases in the trade with British Honduras, Bermuda, Greenland, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Notwithstanding the tremendous growth of South American trade with the United States during the war period, the peace year 1919 showed larger totals than ever before, although the carrying trade with Europe had been reestablished and the nations of the old world were again seeking markets for their manufactured goods in South America and bidding for its raw materials and foodstuffs. Wool imports fell from $128,921,326 in 1918 to $61,674,531, and not a bushel of wheat arrived in the United States from Argentina in 1919. There was a tremendous drop in Chilean nitrate imports—no longer required in munitions manufacture. These items largely account for the decline in imports from the countries named.

Exports to Argentina in 1919 increased by $50,863,842, while imports therefrom declined $29,229,814. Brazil ranked first in the import trade from South America with a total value of $233,570,620 as against exports thereto of $114,656,309, leaving a balance of trade against the United States of $118,914,311, or more than double that in favor of Argentina ($43,190,011). Imports of Brazilian coffee increased from 599,991,374 pounds, valued at $51,001,506, in 1918, to 787,312,293 pounds, invoiced at $160,038,196, in 1919. The rise in the price of this coffee in 1919 accounts for more than half the increased value of all imports from Brazil in that year over 1918 figures. The total imports from that country exceeded by $135,532,488 the corresponding imports of $98,038,132 in 1918.

Other large gains in imports in 1919 over 1918 were from Venezuela, $20,153,561, Colombia, $18,188,374, and Uruguay, $14,900,612; while a decline was registered in receipts from Chile of $83,640,556, from Peru of $1,311,673 and from Ecuador of $1,155,399. In addition to the tremendous increase in the total value of shipments to Argentina and Brazil, exports from the United States to Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela were approximately doubled for the first peace year, as contrasted with 1918 returns, with less notable export gains in the trade with some of the other South American countries.

Although European competition for the eastern markets is reviving, the United States in 1919 received an important share of the trade from the antipodes. As compared with 1918, imports from Aden, China, Chosen, the East Indies, Japan and all other Asiatic countries except Hongkong showed large increases; while with the exception of a slight decline in shipments to Hongkong and Portuguese East Indies increased exports to all other nations of Asia were noted. The upward trend in exports was equally apparent in the trade with Oceania, but there was a heavy drop in imports from Australia and the Philippines.

The extraordinary growth in the trade with Japan which followed the outbreak of the war continued through the first peace year, with imports forming 40 per cent of the total imports into the United States from Asia and exports constituting 52 per cent of the total exports from the United States to Asia. As compared with 1918, imports gained $107,910,155 and exports $92,589,908 in 1919. Imports from Japanese leased territory of China during 1919 showed a decline of $14,342,894 from the previous year, but exports practically doubled.

China in 1919 took increasingly large amounts of American cotton goods and other manufactures in exchange for its silk, tea and other leading products. Imports increased by $43,182,782 over 1918 and exports gained $52,944,383.

Like China, the vast territories of the British East Indies seem to offer unlimited opportunities for further trade extension to American merchants. Imports in 1919 exceeded by $23,-

039,666 those of 1918; the gain was chiefly in the trade with India, imports from the Straits Settlements declining by $4,368,975. Exports to the British East Indies increased from $51,354,855 in 1918 to $81,514,358 in 1919, representing an increase in shipments to India of $27,113,070, to the Straits Settlements of $2,186,014, and to other British East Indies of $860,419.

Imports from Turkey in Asia, mainly tobacco, rose from $486 317 in 1918 to $22,387,717 in 1919, while exports to that country of $4,841,518 in 1919 represented a gain of only $4,425,570. Both exports and imports in the trade with Hongkong fell off in the first peace year, but a material increase was shown in the trade with Aden, Persia, Siam and "other Asia." Russia in Asia showed a gain of $2,734,204 in imports and of $46,245,603 in exports in 1919 over the previous year.

The most important features in the trade of the United States with Oceania were the declines in imports from Australia and the Philippines, though the exports largely increased. Imports from Australia showed a falling off of $15,360,871 and from the Philippines one of $19,637,381; exports to the former country showed a gain of $15,534,861 and to the latter one of $17,334,590. Trade with New Zealand and other British Oceania and French and German Oceania, though on the upward trend, did not exhibit for 1919 any very striking variations from the previous year.

Imports from British Africa increased by $14,601,261 and exports by $15,693,759. Exports to Egypt doubled, those to French Africa trebled, while shipments to the Belgian Kongo more than quadrupled in 1919 as compared with 1918. Material increases were shown in both the export and the import trade with Abyssinia, the Canary islands, German and Portuguese Africa, Madagascar and Morocco.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN CALENDAR YEAR 1919.

IMPORTS.

From—Europe	$750,569,784
North America	1,157,771,286
South America	687,525,388
Asia	1,041,444,129
Oceania	154,908,094
Africa	112,187,646
Total 1919	3,904,406,327
Total 1918	3,031,213,710
Austria-Hungary	2,390,973
Belgium	7,700,100
France	123,871,409
Germany	10,624,229
Italy	59,048,446
Netherlands	75,506,503
Norway	7,371,249
Russia in Europe	2,953,480
Spain	49,391,903
Sweden	13,825,982
Switzerland	27,687,818
United kingdom	309,189,265
Canada	494,693,869
Mexico	148,926,376
Cuba	418,610,263
Argentina	199,158,401
Brazil	233,570,620
Chile	82,442,364
China	154,153,751
British East Indies	322,147,773
Japan	409,853,213
Australia and New Zealand	79,489,432
Philippine islands	66,289,336
Egypt	39,628,681

EXPORTS.

To—Europe	5,185,980,350
North America	1,295,812,471
South America	442,127,329
Asia	703,667,109
Oceania	195,894,170
Africa	98,669,163
Total 1919	7,922,150,592
Total 1918	6,149,037,545
Austria-Hungary	42,211,564
Belgium	377,876,308
Denmark	163,965,478
France	893,368,996
Germany	92,761,314
Greece	42,883,610
Italy	442,676,842
Netherlands	255,134,440
Norway	135,134,594
Russia in Europe	27,757,513
Spain	102,819,694
Sweden	133,063,131
United kingdom	2,279,178,048
Canada	734,267,286
Central America	55,642,956
Mexico	131,451,901
Cuba	278,391,222
Argentina	155,968,390
Brazil	114,656,309
Chile	53,471,688
China	105,514,962
British East Indies	81,514,358
Japan	366,364,593
Russia in Asia	54,678,672
Australia and New Zealand	123,255,644
Philippine islands	70,310,262
British Africa	59,452,756

CONSUMPTION OF STAPLE FOODS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

[Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, London, Feb. 18, 1920.]

The question was raised in parliament as to the estimated consumption in the united kingdom in 1919 of wheat, barley, oats, beef, mutton, bacon, butter and cheese, and the proportions of these products imported from overseas and produced at home. The official reply was returned on behalf of the ministry of food as follows:

Commodities.	Est. consumption. Tons.	Home-grown. Pct.	Imported. Pct.
Wheat	7,395,000	27	73
Barley	1,956,000	64	36
Oats	4,297,000	92	8
Beef and veal	995,000	66	34
Mutton and lamb	368,000	57	43
Bacon and hams	447,000	19	81
Butter	180,000	58	42
Cheese	145,000	30	70

With regard to cereals, the quantities given represent the net amounts after deduction for seed, and in the case of wheat for tailings also. The bacon figures are for bacon as smoked or dried.

FIRST CROSSINGS OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By sailing vessel—The Santa Maria, Spanish, commanded by Christopher Columbus. Time, 70 days. (The Atlantic between Norway and Greenland was crossed by Norwegian sailors before the year 1000.)

By steamship—The Savannah, American, Savannah to Liverpool, May 24 to June 20, 1819. Time, 25 days.

By hydroplane—The NC-4, American, from Trepassey, N. F., to Lisbon, Portugal, May 16-17, 1919. Flying time, 26 hours 47 minutes.

By airplane—Vickers-Vimy biplane, British, from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, June 14-15, 1919. Time, 15 hours 57 minutes.

By rigid dirigible—The R-34, British, from East Fortune, Scotland, to Long Island, N. Y. Time, 108 hours.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES MAY 31, 1920.

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount outstanding.
Bonds—2% consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00	$599,724,050.00
4% loan of 1925	162,315,400.00	43,825,500.00	118,489,900.00
2% Panamas of 1916-36	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00	48,954,180.00
2% Panamas of 1918-38	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00	25,947,400.00
3% Panamas of 1961	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
3% conversion bonds of 1946-47	28,894,500.00		28,894,500.00
2½% postal savings bonds (1st to 18th series)	11,539,360.00		11,539,360.00
			883,549,390.00
First liberty loan	1,989,455,550.00	36,913,300.00	
3½% bonds of 1932-47			1,410,074,400.00
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47			96,699,450.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			442,276,250.00
Second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			3,492,150.00
			1,952,542,250.00
Second liberty loan	3,807,865,000.00	468,342,150.00	
4% bonds of 1927-42			293,466,950.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42			3,046,055,900.00
			3,339,522,850.00
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	497,476,650.00	3,678,173,400.00
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38	6,964,576,000.00	550,828,900.00	6,413,747,100.00
			15,383,985,600.00
Notes—Victory liberty loan: 4¾% notes and 3¾% notes of 1922-23	*4,495,367,035.00	231,601,000.00	*4,263,766,035.00
Certificates of indebtedness—Tax:			
Series T-10	657,469,000.00		657,469,000.00
Series T-J	728,130,000.00	11,500,000.00	716,630,000.00
Series T-D	703,026,000.00		703,026,000.00
Series T-M-21	201,370,500.00		201,370,500.00
			2,278,495,500.00
Loan: Series E-1920	200,669,500.00		200,669,500.00
Series F-1920	83,903,000.00		83,903,000.00
Series G-1920	170,633,500.00		170,633,500.00
Series H-1920	102,865,000.00		102,865,000.00
			558,071,000.00
Pittman act	259,375,000.00		259,375,000.00
Special	268,997,555.56		268,997,555.56
			3,364,939,055.56
War savings securities—Series 1918	996,856,625.67	295,815,117.54	701,041,508.13
Series 1919 and 1920	164,618,465.19	25,607,220.46	139,011,244.73
			840,052,752.86
Total interest bearing debt outstanding			24,736,292,833.42

MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

(Payable on presentation.)

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2%, called for redemption May 18, 1900, interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900	1,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891	19,800.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	384,400.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	10,440.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1891, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	898,680.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured	1,065,000.00
Loan of 1908-18	527,880.00
Total matured debt outstanding on which interest has ceased	2,920,250.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

(Payable on presentation.)

Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed: United States notes	346,601,016.00
Less gold reserve	152,797,025.63
	193,701,990.37
Obligations that will be retired on presentation: Old demand notes	53,012.50
National bank notes and federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement	30,780,122.00
Fractional currency	6,842,662.04
Total debt bearing no interest outstanding	231,377,786.91
†Total gross debt	24,970,590,870.59

Matured interest obligations, etc: Matured interest obligations outstanding§		$93,742,713.73
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1918¶		68,548,438.29
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1919¶		3,613,846.73
Treasury warrants outstanding		13,761,262.24
Disbursing officers' checks outstanding		140,199,779.42
		319,866,040.41
		25,290,456,911.00
Balance held by the treasury of the United States as per daily treasury statement for May 31, 1920		201,868,990.24
Deduct: Net excess of disbursements over receipts in May reports subsequently received		17,234,514.91
		184,634,475.33
Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.‖		25,105,822,435.67

*This amount represents receipts by the treasurer of the United States on account of principal of notes of the victory liberty loan to May 31, 1920. †On basis of cash receipts and repayments by the treasurer of the United States, and include thrift stamps. ‡The total gross debt May 31, 1920, on the basis of daily treasury statements, was $24,974,963,026.79 and the net amount of public debt redemptions and receipts in transit, etc., May 31, 1920, was $4,372,156.20. §The unpaid interest due on liberty loans is estimated in cases where complete reports have not been received. ¶ Accrued discount calculated on basis of exact accrual at rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly, with due allowance for cash redemptions to date. ‖No deduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments. Issues of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds not included in the above: Total issue to May 31, 1920, was $195,200, of which $200 had been retired.

RELATIVE OUTSTANDING INTEREST BEARING ISSUES AS SHOWN ABOVE.

Title.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Bonds—Consols of 1930 (Mar. 14, 1900)	2%	Apr. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Loan of 1925 (Jan. 14, 1875)	4%	Feb. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1916-1936 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	‡Aug. 1, 1916 / Aug. 1, 1936	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1918-1938 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	‡Nov. 1, 1918 / Nov. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1961 (Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911)	3%	June 1, 1961	Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1.
Conversion bonds (Dec. 23, 1913)	3%	30 yrs. from date of issue	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Postal savings bonds (1st to 18th series, June 25, 1910)	2½%	‡1 year from date of issue / 20 years from issue	Jan. 1, July 1.
First liberty loan—3½% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917)	3½%		
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917)	4%		
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	‡June 15, 1932 / June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.
Second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917, Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%		
Second liberty loan—4% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917)	4%	‡Nov. 15, 1927 / Nov. 15, 1942	May 15, Nov. 15.
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%		
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Sept. 15, 1928	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	‡Oct. 15, 1933. / Oct. 15, 1938	Apr. 15, Oct. 15.
Notes—Victory liberty loan—4¾% notes of 1922-23 (Sept. 24, '17, as amended)	4¼%	‡June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922 / May 20, 1923	June 15, Dec. 15.
3¾% notes of 1922-23 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3¾%		
Certificates of indebtedness:			
Tax—Series T-10 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4½%	Sept. 15, 1920	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series TJ (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4½%	June 15, 1920	At maturity.
Series TD (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	Dec. 15, 1920	June 15, Dec. 15.
Series TM-21 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	Mar. 15, 1921	Sept. 15, Mar. 15.
Loan—Series E-1920 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	July 1, 1920	At maturity.
Series F-1920 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5%	July 15, 1920	At maturity.
Series G-1920 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5¼%	Oct. 15, 1920	At maturity.
Pittman act (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, and Apr. 23, 1918)	2%	One year from date of issue or renewal	Jan. 1, July 1.

Title.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Special (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	Various.	At maturity	At maturity.
War savings securities* (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4%	‡10 days after demand; Jan. 1, 1923; Jan. 1, 1924; Jan. 1, 1925	At maturity.
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds (Mar. 8, 1918)	3½%	Mature July 1, 1928†	Jan. 1, July 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due the United States from the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad on account of bonds issued:

Principal	$1,600,000.00
Interest	1,970,304.87
Total	3,570,304.87

*The average issue price of war savings stamps for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 with interest at 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity will amount to $5 on Jan. 1, 1923, Jan. 1, 1924 and Jan. 1, 1925, respectively. Thrift stamps do not bear interest. †May be called 1 year after termination of war. ‡Redeemable.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890	$1,815,805.26	$825,011,289.47	$1,552,140,204.73	$661,355,834.20	$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	$14.22	$0.47
1891	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.34	.37
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,989.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,086,000	12.93	.35
1893	2,094,960.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,475.75	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,331.99	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	68,934,000	13.08	.42
1896	1,600,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	955,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1897	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	902,022,900.03	71,592,900	13.78	.48
1898	1,262,680.26	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.73	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	14.58	.44
1901	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.46	.38
1902	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,189,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	.35
1903	1,205,090.26	1,286,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,848,557	11.44	.32
1904	1,970,920.26	1,366,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,466,551	11.73	.29
1905	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,478.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,365,467,439.06	909,147,624.78	84,084,545	11.77	.29
1906	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	.27
1907	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,966.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,533	10.06	.25
1908	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,266.28	2,626,866,271.54	1,688,673,862.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	.24
1909	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,556,521	11.31	.23
1910	2,124,895.26	1,737,223,452.78	2,652,685,838.04	1,606,216,652.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	.23
1911	1,879,830.26	1,848,367,586.43	2,765,600,606.69	1,749,816,268.23	1,015,884,338.46	93,792,509	10.83	.23
1912	1,760,450.26	1,902,836,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,799,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1913	1,659,550.26	1,948,618,753.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,858.52	1,028,564,055.14	97,337,000	10.60	.24
1914	1,552,560.26	1,942,993,398.90	2,912,499,269.16	1,885,242,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	98,646,491	10.41	.23
1915	1,507,260.26	2,086,570,522.90	3,058,136,873.16	1,967,988,867.16	1,090,148,006.00	100,264,485	10.87	.23
1916	1,473,100.26	2,636,208,571.90	3,609,244,262.16	2,620,024,640.31	989,219,621.85	101,882,479	9.71	.23
1917	14,232,230.26	2,990,988,572.65	5,717,770,279.52	3,809,135,055.70	1,908,635,223.82	103,500,473	18.44	.81
1918	20,242,550.26	2,586,036,427.32	14,592,161,414.00	3,667,880,058.77	10,924,281,355.23	105,118,467	103.92	4.44
1919	11,109,370.26	2,145,364,469.32	27,390,970,113.12	2,911,667,736.63	24,479,302,376.49	106,736,461	229.34	9.96

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791	$75,463,476.52	1816	$127,334,933.74	1841	$5,250,875.54
1792	77,227,924.66	1817	123,491,965.16	1842	13,594,480.73
1793	80,358,634.04	1818	103,466,633.83	1843	20,201,226.27
1794	78,427,404.77	1819	95,529,648.28	1843	32,742,922.00
1795	80,747,587.39	1820	91,015,566.15	1844	23,461,652.50
1796	83,762,172.07	1821	89,987,427.66	1845	15,925,303.01
1797	82,064,479.33	1822	93,546,676.98	1846	15,550,202.97
1798	79,228,529.12	1823	90,875,877.28	1847	38,826,534.77
1799	78,408,669.77	1824	90,269,777.77	1848	47,044,862.23
1800	82,976,294.35	1825	83,788,332.71	1849	63,061,858.69
1801	83,038,050.80	1826	81,955,059.99	1850	63,452,773.55
1802	80,712,632.25	1827	73,987,357.20	1851	68,304,796.02
1803	77,054,686.40	1828	67,475,043.87	1852	66,199,341.71
1804	86,427,120.88	1829	58,421,413.07	1853	59,803,117.70
1805	82,312,150.50	1830	48,565,406.50	1854	42,242,222.42
1806	75,723,270.66	1831	39,123,191.68	1855	35,586,956.56
1807	69,218,398.64	1832	24,322,235.18	1856	31,932,537.90
1808	65,196,317.97	1833	7,001,698.83	1857	28,699,831.85
1809	57,023,192.09	1834	4,760,082.08	1858	44,911,881.03
1810	53,173,217.52	1835	33,733.05	1859	58,496,837.88
1811	48,005,587.76	1836	37,513.05	1860	64,842,287.88
1812	45,209,737.90	1837	336,957.83	1861	90,580,873.72
1813	55,962,827.57	1838	3,308,124.07	1862	524,176,412.13
1814	81,487,846.24	1839	10,434,221.14	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1815	99,833,660.15	1840	3,573,343.32	1864	1,815,784,370.57

Year.	Amount	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1865	$2,680,647,869.74	1884	$1,830,528,923.57	1903	$2,202,464,781.89
1866	2,773,236,173.69	1885	1,863,964,873.14	1904	2,264,003,585.14
1867	2,678,126,103.87	1886	1,775,063,013.78	1905	2,274,615,063.84
1868	2,611,687,851.19	1887	1,657,602,592.63	1906	2,337,161,839.04
1869	2,588,452,213.94	1888	1,692,858,984.58	1907	2,457,188,061.54
1870	2,480,672,427.81	1889	1,619,052,922.23	1908	2,626,806,271.54
1871	2,353,211,332.32	1890	1,552,140,204.73	1909	2,639,546,241.04
1872	2,253,251,328.78	1891	1,545,996,591.61	1910	2,652,665,838.04
1873	2,234,482,993.20	1892	1,588,464,144.63	1911	2,765,600,606.69
1874	2,251,690,468.43	1893	1,545,985,686.13	1912	2,868,373,874.16
1875	2,232,284,531.95	1894	1,632,253,636.68	1913	2,916,204,913.66
1876	2,180,395,067.15	1895	1,676,120,983.25	1914	2,912,499,269.16
1877	2,205,301,392.10	1896	1,769,840,323.40	1915	3,058,136,873.16
1878	2,256,205,892.53	1897	1,817,672,665.90	1916	3,609,244,262.16
1879	2,340,567,232.04	1898	1,796,531,995.90	1917	5,717,770,279.52
1880	2,120,415,370.63	1899	1,991,927,306.92	1918	14,592,161,414.00
1881	2,069,013,569.58	1900	2,136,961,091.67	1919	27,390,970,113.12
1882	1,918,312,994.03	1901	2,143,326,933.89	1920*	24,970,590,870.59
1883	1,884,171,728.07	1902	2,158,610,445.39	*May 30.	

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1920.

Classification.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1920.	Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1920.	Held by federal reserve banks July 1, 1920.	Money in Circulation. July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1919.	Jan. 1, 1879
Gold coin, inc. bullion in treas	$2,687,512,862	$401,208,993	$867,034,776	$834,687,970	$1,172,953,529	$96,262,850
Gold certificates			194,058,280	390,822,843	542,219,728	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars	268,798,602	14,641,786		133,978,687	81,576,350	5,790,721
Silver certificates				118,521,774	169,939,003	415,360
Subsidiary silver	258,048,456	6,944,072		251,104,384	232,147,396	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890				1,656,355	1,745,230	
United States notes	346,681,016	9,381,223		337,299,793	332,938,544	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes	3,405,877,120	27,698,893	256,176,480	3,122,001,747	2,493,992,462	
Federal reserve bank notes	201,225,900	2,490,609		198,735,191	163,682,696	
National bank notes	719,037,730	22,691,896		696,345,834	649,831,150	314,339,398
Total	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	1,317,269,536	6,084,854,578	5,841,026,528	816,266,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1920, estimated at 107,155,000; circulation per capita, $56.79.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1919 and 1920.

Objects of taxation.	1919.	1920.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Income and profits—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$2,600,783,902.70	$3,957,701,374.72	+ $1,356,917,472.02
Estates—Transfer of estates of decedents	82,029,983.13	103,628,104.69	+ 21,598,121,56
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	26,380,029.17	63,277,624.22	+ 37,613,146.19
Distilled spirits (beverage)	276,585,437.36	3,277,624.22	— 273,307,813.14
Rectified spirits or wines	4,963,854.24	181,015.09	— 4,782,839.15
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	10,521,609.14	4,017,596.82	— 6,504,012.32
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	1,081,288.79	129,963.77	— 951,325.02
Floor taxes—Distilled spirits	40,914,532.44	23,156,902.40	— 17,757,630.04
Rectified spirits or wine*	550,555.36	82,649.95	— 467,905.41
Still or sparkling wines, cordials*	952,598.35	728,293.29	— 224,305.06
Grape brandy used in fortification*	18,807.51	59,675.33	+ 40,867.82
Rectifiers: retail and wholesale liquor dealers; manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes)	2,626,611.71	2,134,940.93	— 491,670.78
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	9,824.99	34,908.54	+ 25,083.55
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	606,103.20	110,452.76	— 495,650.44
Total	365,211,252.26	97,907,198.46	— 267,304,053.80
Fermented liquors — Fermented liquors (barrel tax)	117,503,896.07	41,743,891.40	— 75,760,004.67
Brewers: retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	335,706.14	221,982.69	— 113,723.45
Total	117,839,602.21	41,965,874.09	— 75,873,728.12
Tobacco—Cigars (large)	36,086,247.16	55,427,617.88	+ 19,341,370.72
Cigars (small)	925,016.61	992,113.89	+ 67,097.28
Cigarettes (large)	162,349.11	285,934.31	+ 123,585.20
Cigarettes (small)	90,440,806.73	151,226,481.61	+ 60,785,674.88
Snuff of all descriptions	5,134,366.30	6,948,931.23	+ 1,814,564.93
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	57,491,383.95	74,677,994.35	+ 17,186,610.40
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,020,532.02	1,541,746.53	+ 521,214.51
Floor taxes (cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff)	13,027,306.11	3,704,262.10	— 9,323,044.01

Objects of taxation.	1919.	1920.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps	$563,798.30	$5,417.56	— $558,380.74
Additional taxes on tobacco and snuff stamps	362,176.52	2,573.41	— 359,603.11
Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco (special taxes)	789,109.03	1,032,304.15	+ 243,195.12
Total	206,003,091.84	295,845,377.02	+ 89,842,285.18
Revenue Acts of 1917 and 1918.			
Documentary stamps, etc.—Sales by postmasters	10,199,466.51	24,437,893.75	+ 14,238,427.24
Bonds, capital-stock issues, conveyances, etc.	18,747,421.49	35,278,536.27	+ 16,531,114.78
Capital-stock transfers	7,540,881.04	13,372,164.99	+ 5,831,283.95
Sales of produce (future deliveries)	7,263,571.00	8,171,970.44	+ 908,399.44
Playing cards	2,091,790.62	3,088,462.02	+ 996,671.40
Transportation of freight	116,345,976.85	130,784,484.85	+ 14,438,508.00
Transportation of express	14,301,901.49	17,597,703.65	+ 3,295,802.16
Transportation of persons	77,790,778.43	98,805,091.15	+ 21,014,312.72
Seats, berths and staterooms	5,896,833.09	6,074,592.10	+ 177,759.01
Oil by pipe lines	5,001,693.60	5,601,693.60	+ 2,842,656.89
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	17,879,233.07	18,879,233.07	+ 8,755,642.31
Leased wires or talking circuits	23,155.77	1,045,203.99	+ 1,022,048.22
Insurance (life, marine, inland, fire and casualty)	14,508,881.31	18,421,793.77	+ 3,912,942.46
Manufacturers' excise tax — Automobile trucks and automobile wagons	1,934,222.51	14,511,626.34	+ 12,577,403.83
Other automobiles and motorcyles	17,915,510.81	76,789,576.92	+ 58,874,066.11
Tires, parts, or accessories for automobiles, etc.	4,908,276.18	53,193,245.53	+ 48,284,969.35
Pianos, organs, etc.	8,451,347.14	13,625,671.69	+ 57,088,005.85
Tennis rackets and sporting goods, etc.		2,944,912.84	
Chewing gum		1,124,960.17	
Cameras		876,212.11	
Photographic films, etc.		716,903.66	
Candy		23,157,758.96	
Firearms, shells, etc.		4,644,793.45	
Hunting and bowie knives		15,835.67	
Dirk knives, daggers, etc.		4,144.70	
Portable electric fans		174,084.05	
Thermos bottles		218,304.38	
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.		142,373.09	
Automatic slot device machines		88,875.85	
Liveries, livery boots, etc.		136,020.76	
Hunting garments, etc.		224,756.87	
Articles made of fur		15,311,521.61	
Yachts, motor boats, etc.		212,813.06	
Toilet soap and toilet soap powders		1,919,410.07	
Motion-picture films leased	273,005.24	4,381,276.31	+ 4,108,271.07
Miscellaneous (revenue act 1917)	41,981,312.16	2,318,688.36	— 39,662,623.80
Consumers' or dealers' excise tax—Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	112,770.67	1,543,134.81	+ 1,430,364.14
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, wearing apparel, etc.	394,971.78	17,906,230.46	+ 17,511,258.68
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	1,794,247.50	25,868,612.95	+ 24,074,365.45
Perfumes, cosmetics, and medicinal articles	1,500,018.93	6,428,610.36	+ 4,928,591.43
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, mineral waters, etc.	7,182,219.25	57,480,366.44	+ 50,298,147.19
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc.	726,136.79	1,515,010.60	+ 788,873.81
Corporations, on value of capital stock	28,775,749.66	93,030,262.75	+ 64,254,513.09
Brokers, stock, etc.	1,048,578.29	2,122,388.05	+ 1,073,809.76
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.	1,349,742.22	2,053,415.18	+ 703,672.96
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	1,611,980.14	2,788,102.52	+ 1,176,122.38
Shooting galleries	8,986.59	35,165.62	+ 26,179.03
Riding academies	3,525.46	23,359.90	+ 19,834.44
Passenger automobiles for hire	507,721.01	2,043,920.19	+ 1,536,199.18
Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, etc.	190,764.45	864,123.24	+ 673,358.79
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc.	50,919,608.42	76,733,647.82	+ 25,814,039.40
Dues of clubs (athletic, social, and sporting)	4,072,548.59	5,198,132.82	+ 1,125,584.23
Total	473,854,828.06	904,525,373.01	+ 430,670,544.95
Miscellaneous—Adulterated and process or renovated butter, and mixed flour	134,583.13	83,596.60	— 50,986.53
Oleomargarine, (colored)	680,351.45	1,194,720.17	+ 514,368.72
Oleomargarine (uncolored)	852,888.80	930,343.25	+ 77,454.45
Oleomargarine, manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	1,258,590.83	1,607,659.13	+ 349,068.30

Objects of taxation.	1919.	1920.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes	.....	$310.00	+ $310.00
Child labor tax	.....	2,380.20	+ 2,380.20
Collections under provision of national prohibition act	.....	641,029.34	+ 641,029.34
Sales of condemned government property, etc.	$1,501,004.15	2,042,127.32	+ 541,123.17
Total	4,427,418.36	6,502,166.01	+ 2,074,747.65
Grand total	3,850,150,078.56	5,408,075,468.00	+ 1,557,925,389.44

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Articles taxed.	1919.	1920.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Cigars (large)	$1,088,194.35	$1,415,566.00	+ $327,371.65
Cigarettes (large)	.....	21.60	+ 21.60
Cigarettes (small)	8,456.25	9,599.16	+ 1,142.91
Manufactured tobacco	130.62	6.51	— 124.11
Floor taxes—cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff	1,316.40	10.40	— 1,306.00
Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers	22,368.64	80.00	— 22,288.64
Total	1,120,466.26	1,425,283.67	+ 304,817.41

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PORTO RICO.

Articles taxed.	1919.	1920.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	$268,410.85	$201,761.97	— $66,648.88
Distilled spirits (beverage)	68,537.60	.....	— 68,537.60
Cigars (large)	574,383.57	1,588,947.11	+ 1,014,563.54
Cigars (small)	5,550.00	19,500.00	+ 13,950.00
Cigarettes (large)	6,096.00	6,480.00	+ 384.00
Cigarettes (small)	34,710.44	6,606.60	— 28,103.84
Additional tax on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers	.....	150.70	+ 150.70
Documentary stamps*	.....	176.16	+ 176.16
Total	957,688.46	1,823,622.54	+ 865,934.08

WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION, AND ON WHICH TAX WAS PAID.

Articles taxed.	1919.	1920.	Pct. inc.(+). dec.(—).
Distilled spirits—Nonbeverage ..... gals.	11,990,922	28,243,362	+136
Beverage ..... gals.	72,595,062	200,767	— 99
Spirits or wines, rectified ..... gals.	28,092,537	445,232	— 99
Fermented liquors ..... brls.	30,093,159	6,934,296	— 77
Cigars (large) Class A ..... No.	1,363,576,905	2,322,092,275	+ 70
Class B ..... No.	3,675,935,195	2,760,450,792	— 25
Class C ..... No.	2,025,514,847	3,081,077,398	+ 52
Class D ..... No.	20,905,797	88,774,223	+323
Class E ..... No.	24,944,856	52,224,074	+109
Total ..... No.	7,110,877,600	8,304,618,762	+ 17
Cigars (small) ..... No.	788,529,823	661,409,260	— 16
Cigarettes (large) ..... No.	28,792,152	39,714,132	+ 38
Cigarettes (small) ..... No.	38,075,946,158	50,408,827,557	+ 32
Snuff, manufactured ..... lbs.	34,895,173	38,605,173	+ 11
Tobacco, chewing and smoking ..... lbs.	376,959,091	414,877,746	+ 10
Oleomargarine:			
Colored ..... lbs.	5,521,003	9,494,818	+ 72
Uncolored ..... lbs.	341,132,320	372,069,904	+ 9
Adulterated butter ..... lbs.	*541,039	*395,049	— 27
Process or renovated butter ..... lbs.	17,504,724	9,614,632	— 45
Playing cards ..... packs	28,600,796	38,383,480	+ 34

*Represents the product upon which practically all the tax was paid by assessment.

Note.—The above statement of withdrawals for 1920 includes, on account of Philippine products, 297,282,204 large cigars, 3,000 large cigarettes, 3,199,720 small cigarettes and 36 pounds manufactured tobacco; on account of Porto Rican products, 91,710 gallons nonbeverage spirits, 226,899,306 large cigars, 13,000,000 small cigars, 900,000 large cigarettes and 2,202,200 small cigarettes; and on account of product from the Virgin islands, 3,338 gallons nonbeverage spirits.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID.

	Distilled spirits. Taxable gals.	Fermented liquors. Barrels.	Cigars. Number.	Cigarettes. Number.	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, lbs.	Snuff. Pounds.
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
1920	28,444,129	6,934,296	8,966,028,022	50,448,541,689	414,877,746	38,605,173
Total	913,029,018	397,603,756	68,622,802,765	224,607,726,879	3,291,825,558	272,900,621

RECEIPTS UNDER ACT OF FEB. 24, 1919.

Following is a statement of internal revenue receipts for the period March 1 to June 30, 1920, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919:

Title II.—Income tax.....	
Title III.—War-profits and excess-profits tax (from corporations, partnerships and individuals).....	$3,957,699,870.70
Title IV.—Estate tax: Transfer of net estates of decedents	103,628,104.69
Title V.—Tax on transportation and other facilities and on insurance—Freight transportation	130,784,484.85
Express transportation	17,597,703.65
Passenger transportation ...	98,805,091.15
Seats, berths, etc.....	6,074,592.10
Oil by pipe lines	8,444,350.49
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	26,634,875.38
Leased wires or talking circuits	1,045,203.99
Insurance	18,421,793.77
	4,369,136,070.77
Title VI.—Tax on beverages—	
Distilled spirits	67,270,799.58
Rectified spirits or wines....	181,015.09
Bottled-in-bond spirits	110,452.76
Export spirits stamps	34,908.54
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	4,017,596.82
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	129,963.77
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc.	2,134,940.93
Fermented liquors	41,743,891.40
Brewers, retail and wholesale malt liquor dealers	221,982.69
Floor tax on distilled spirits, wines, etc., including increased value of beer stamps in hands of brewers	24,027,520.97
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, etc. ...	57,480,366.44
	197,353,438.99
Title VII.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof—Cigars	56,419,731.77
Cigarettes	151,512,415.92
Tobacco	74,677,994.35
Snuff	6,948,931.23
Cigarette papers and tubes..	1,541,746.53
Floor tax, including increased value of stamps in hands of manufacturers	3,712,253.07
	294,813,072.87
Title VIII.—Tax on admissions and dues—Admissions to places of amusement or entertainment	76,733,647.82
Club dues	5,198,132.82
	81,931,780.64
Title IX.—Excise taxes—Automobiles, etc.	144,494,448.79
Pianos, organs, etc.	13,625,671.69
Tennis rackets, etc.	2,944,912.84
Chewing gum	1,124,960.17
Cameras	876,212.11
Photographic films	716,903.66
Candy	23,157,758.96
Firearms, shells, etc.....	4,644,793.45
Hunting and bowie knives...	15,835.67
Dirk knives, daggers, etc ..	4,144.70
Portable electric fans	174,084.05
Thermos bottles	218,304.38
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.....	$142,373.09
Automatic slot device machines	88,875.85
Liveries, livery boots, etc....	136,020.76
Hunting garments, etc.....	224,756.87
Articles made of fur.....	15,311,521.61
Yachts, motor boats, etc....	212,813.06
Toilet soap and toilet-soap powders	1,919,410.07
Positive motion-picture films leased	4,381,276.31
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	1,543,134.81
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, purses, pocketbooks, lighting fixtures, umbrellas, parasols, certain grade of wearing apparel, etc.	17,906,230.46
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	25,868,612.95
Perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal articles.....	6,428,610.36
Miscellaneous (revenue act 1917)	2,318,688.36
	268,480,355.03
Title X.—Special taxes—Corporations, on value of capital stock	93,030,262.75
Brokers	2,122,388.05
Theaters, museums and concert halls, etc.	1,946,337.29
Circuses, aggregation of entertainments, etc.	107,077.89
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	2,788,102.52
Shooting galleries	35,165.62
Riding academies	23,359.90
Passenger automobiles for hire	2,043,920.19
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.....	864,123.24
Cigar manufacturers	680,326.15
Cigarette manufacturers	274,133.41
Tobacco manufacturers	77,844.59
Importers, manufacturers and compounders of, and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product.....	1,515,010.60
	105,508,052.20
Title XI.—Stamp taxes—Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc.	59,716,430.02
Capital stock transfers	13,372,164.99
Sales of produce on exchange	8,171,970.44
Playing cards	3,088,462.02
	84,349,027.47
Title XII.—Tax on employment of child labor—Child-labor tax	2,380.20
Miscellaneous collections not provided for in revenue act of 1918—Opium manufactured for smoking purposes (act of Jan. 17, 1914)....	310.00
Alaska railroads income tax (act of July 18, 1914)	1,504.02
Collections under provisions of the national prohibition act of Oct. 28, 1919	641,029.34
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter and mixed flour..	3,816,319.15
Sales of condemned government property, other miscellaneous receipts	2,042,127.32
	6,501,289.83
Total from all sources..	5,408,075,468.00

RECEIPTS BY STATES (1920).

Alabama	$18,435,952.89
Alaska	500,680.22
Arizona	6,597,515.30
Arkansas	12,556,172.32
California	179,267,565.78
Colorado	35,727,957.26
Connecticut	106,849,888.82
Delaware	21,143,605.43
District of Columbia	18,645,053.97
Florida	15,623,811.89
Georgia	43,264,553.15
Hawaii	11,929,872.72
Idaho	4,963,264.23
Illinois	443,725,596.47
Indiana	74,586,197.59
Iowa	40,312,788.05
Kansas	41,263,378.50
Kentucky	49,689,812.36
Louisiana	51,324,996.71
Maine	20,631,888.82
Maryland	81,452,867.89
Massachusetts	352,022,252.06
Michigan	283,296,024.09
Minnesota	77,598,716,34
Mississippi	11,786,386.14
Missouri	149,492,659.59
Montana	6,770,257.06
Nebraska	25,066,447.58
Nevada	1,297,334.04
New Hampshire	14,709,318.06
New Jersey	155,089,727.65
New Mexico	1,968,009.18
New York	1,418,332,651.87
North Carolina	162,667,320.28
North Dakota	3,338,660.93
Ohio	374,512,953.77
Oklahoma	26,289,102.94
Oregon	27,569,223.46
Pennsylvania	557,008,972.83
Rhode Island	44,452,922.81
South Carolina	27,074,436.83
South Dakota	6,669,794.30
Tennessee	36,522,992.13
Texas	105,097,940.68
Utah	9,595,151.18
Vermont	6,700,148.37
Virginia	69,751,127.47
Washington	42,107,772.73
West Virginia	33,628,725.39
Wisconsin	93,516,256.74
Wyoming	4,225,282.44
Philippine Islands	1,423,478.69
Total	5,408,075,468.00

RECEIPTS BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.	1920.	Inc. (+), dec. (—).
Alabama	$18,435,952.89	+ 43
Arizona	6,597,515.30	+ 16
Arkansas	12,556,172.32	+ 67
First California	128,664,478.44	+ 32
Sixth California	$50,603,087.34	+ 71
Colorado	35,727,957.26	+ 65
Connecticut	106,849,888.82	+ 34
Delaware	21,143,605.43	— 6
Florida	15,623,811.89	+ 69
Georgia	43,264,553.15	+ 40
Hawaii	11,929,872.72	+104
Idaho	4,963,264.23	+ 38
First Illinois	402,828,871.06	+ 41
Eighth Illinois	40,896,725.41	+ 11
Indiana	74,586,197.59	+ 24
Iowa	40,312,788.05	+ 46
Kansas	41,263,378.50	+ 40
Kentucky	49,689,812.36	— 72
Louisiana	51,324,996.71	+ 62
Maine	20,631,888.82	+ 68
Maryland	100,097,921.86	+ 20
Massachusetts	352,022,252.06	+ 43
First Michigan	258,636,598.09	+117
Fourth Michigan	24,659,426.00	+ 62
Minnesota	77,598,716.34	+ 52
Mississippi	11,786,386.14	+ 77
First Missouri	108,817,018.68	+ 41
Sixth Missouri	40,675,640.91	+ 40
Montana	6,770,257.06	— 3
Nebraska	25,066,447.58	+ 37
Nevada	1,297,334.04	— 8
New Hampshire	14,709,318.06	+ 56
First New Jersey	31,523,986.69	+ 75
Fifth New Jersey	123,565,740.96	+ 47
New Mexico	1,968,009.18	+ 41
First New York	88,753,281.47	+ 32
Second New York	1,135,453,216.52	+ 58
Fourteenth New York	64,953,874.09	+ 21
Twenty-first New York	41,091,779.57	+ 39
Twenty-eighth N. Y.	88,080,500.22	+ 29
North Carolina	162,667,320.28	+ 60
North Dakota	3,338,660.93	+ 13
First Ohio	86,126,766.37	+ 8
Tenth Ohio	44,132,568.79	+ 48
Eleventh Ohio	28,311,004.05	+ 37
Eighteenth Ohio	215,942,614.56	+ 67
Oklahoma	26,289,102.94	+ 49
Oregon	27,569,223.46	+ 66
First Pennsylvania	297,802,306.75	+ 44
Twelfth Pennsylvania	34,908,593.26	+ 44
Twenty-third Pa.	224,298,072.82	+ 8
Rhode Island	44,452,922.81	+103
South Carolina	27,074,436.83	+ 45
South Dakota	6,669,794.30	+ 18
Tennessee	36,522,992.13	+ 55
Texas	105,097,940.68	+ 69
Utah	9,595,151.18	+ 11
Vermont	6,700,148.37	+ 62
Second Virginia	52,014,989.68	+ 62
Sixth Virginia	17,736,137.79	+ 36
Washington	*42,608,452.95	+ 42
West Virginia	33,628,725.39	+ 31
Wisconsin	93,516,256.74	+ 38
Wyoming	4,225,282.44	+ 33
Philippines	1,423,478.69	+ 32

*Includes $1,504.02 income tax on Alaska railroads.

INCOME AND PROFITS TAX BY YEARS.

States and territories.	1918*	1919†	1920‡	1919-20 Inc. (+), dec. (—).
Alabama	$18,200,142.73	$10,392,914.26	$14,507,028.17	+ 40
Alaska	269,344.58	282,287.27	372,949.02	+ 32
Arizona	6,179,671.74	4,962,995.54	5,685,349.24	+ 15
Arkansas	5,731,398.42	6,330,623.02	9,928,798.46	+ 57
California	76,616,857.59	79,267,539.80	129,858,256.29	+ 64
Colorado	23,190,502.66	17,650,463.23	28,116,321.15	+ 59
Connecticut	62,190,711.73	61,367,388.85	75,958,692.37	+ 24
Delaware	27,410,733.36	20,262,707.69	18,606,049.42	— 8
District of Columbia	8,822,573.23	7,323,728.29	8,928,755.77	+ 22
Florida	4,639,716.09	4,465,886.54	8,027,614.62	+ 80
Georgia	16,230,449.09	25,062,149.50	33,731,763.14	+ 35
Hawaii	8,961,868.47	5,148,047.92	10,737,113.35	+109
Idaho	2,067,089.07	3,129,349.60	3,769,048.29	+ 20
Illinois	275,579,056.40	201,473,091.83	310,789,887.83	+ 55
Indiana	29,054,944.64	34,572,093.71	49,691,162.26	+ 44
Iowa	14,972,211.59	22,414,925.26	30,352,938.64	+ 35

States and territories	1918*	1919†	1920‡	1919-20 Inc. (+), dec. (—).
Kansas	$25,943,912.41	$21,677,746.86	$29,147,067.71	+ 34
Kentucky	20,946,948.81	22,101,296.30	27,005,203.00	+ 22
Louisiana	21,807,341.85	19,079,461.59	31,973,161.51	+ 68
Maine	12,016,085.50	10,067,350.83	16,091,951.59	+ 60
Maryland	40,003,951.94	30,930,214.85	49,952,391.73	+ 62
Massachusetts	166,598,752.86	207,680,626.09	302,205,596.50	+ 46
Michigan	71,061,308.12	90,670,964.08	187,521,306.72	+107
Minnesota	58,218,134.48	30,651,657.90	53,405,882.26	+ 74
Mississippi	4,955,263.52	5,873,160.53	9,741,970.10	+ 66
Missouri	60,012,953.42	67,028,558.42	101,963,031.86	+ 52
Montana	3,325,820.00	5,461,404.42	4,830,980.75	— 12
Nebraska	11,335,082.21	13,058,788.03	16,282,082.15	+ 25
Nevada	609,229.99	1,189,394.61	849,759.29	— 29
New Hampshire	6,318,838.42	8,180,113.25	12,591,437.29	+ 54
New Jersey	71,811,484.88	67,886,787.27	109,821,649.14	+ 62
New Mexico	1,802,649.79	1,107,408.02	1,672,830.71	+ 51
New York	685,649,375.16	712,425,702.94	1,109,802,448.70	+ 56
North Carolina	20,248,035.74	30,161,143.77	44,964,209.84	+ 49
North Dakota	1,828,857.21	2,563,333.96	2,418,932.45	— 6
Ohio	241,027,649.66	184,420,127.24	279,793,930.81	+ 52
Oklahoma	18,263,262.07	14,764,148.75	20,038,874.67	+ 36
Oregon	10,070,079.46	12,750,223.12	21,994,587.22	+ 72
Pennsylvania	495,881,375.95	302,011,410.79	429,559,915.15	+ 42
Rhode Island	16,385,548.57	17,598,438.12	40,139,827.10	+128
South Carolina	7,884,094.31	17,200,692.49	23,943,518.47	+ 39
South Dakota	2,478,972.94	5,028,765.95	4,829,056.81	— 4
Tennessee	14,172,718.62	17,220,136.88	26,295,058.15	+ 53
Texas	30,313,161.81	47,800,575.35	76,216,882.75	+ 59
Utah	6,103,175.21	6,348,347.35	5,545,632.00	— 13
Vermont	3,589,674.62	3,363,459.44	5,431,701.59	+ 61
Virginia	21,486,152.38	23,851,930.36	37,447,741.14	+ 57
Washington	19,334,083.84	25,996,295.61	34,755,730.83	+ 34
West Virginia	45,548,830.46	21,357,100.27	27,671,888.57	+ 30
Wisconsin	39,192,571.30	46,954,967.56	69,526,114.88	+ 48
Wyoming	2,685,289.67	2,215,977.39	3,207,293.26	+ 45
Total	2,839,027,938.57	2,600,783,902.70	3,957,701,374.72	+ 52

*Includes the 1917 income and profits tax. †Includes the first and second installments of the 1918 income and profits tax. ‡Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1918 and the first and second installments of the 1919 income and profits tax.

COST OF SERVICE.

The cost of operating the internal revenue service for the fiscal year 1920 was 55 cents on the $100 collected based on the expenditure of $29,700,000. The cost of operating the internal revenue service for the fiscal year 1919 was equivalent to 53 cents for each $100 collected. There is included in the expenditures for fiscal year 1920 the expenditures for enforcing the child labor, the narcotic and the prohibition laws, which are regulatory rather than revenue-producing measures. Approximately $90,000 was expended for enforcing the provisions of the child labor act, $467,000 for enforcing the provisions of the narcotic laws, and $2,100,000 for enforcing the provisions of the prohibition laws, an aggregate of $2,657,000. Deducting this amount from the total amount expended, $29,700,000, leaves $27,043,000 as the net expenditure for collecting the internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1920, which is equivalent to a cost of 50 cents for each $100 collected.

DEATH OF EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Eugenie, former empress of France, died in Madrid, Spain, July 11, 1920, at the advanced age of 94 years. She was born in Granada, Spain, May 5, 1825, daughter of the Count and Countess de Montijo. On Jan. 29, 1853, she was married to Napoleon III. of France, who surrendered to the Germans Sept. 3, 1870. Eugenie fled from the Tuileries the following day and took refuge in England, which country she made her home during the rest of her life. Napoleon III. died at Camden Place, Chislehurst, England, Jan. 9, 1872, and on June 1, 1870, his son, the former prince imperial of France, was killed while fighting with a British expedition in Zululand, Africa. The ex-empress took the death of the prince deeply to heart and a year later visited the spot where he had laid down his life for Britain. In the world war she caused a wing of her house at Farnborough Hill, England, to be made into a hospital for wounded officers. The remains of Eugenie, as well as of Napoleon and the prince imperial, rest in the church of the Benedictine abbey at Farnborough.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost $6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1920, the library contained 2,831,333 books and pamphlets, 166,448 maps, 874,400 pieces of music and 418,976 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employes. The total number of employes in the library is 551 and the annual cost of maintenance is now $925,825, including $200,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, $7,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, $4,500.

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1920.

In the National baseball league the championship for 1920 was won by the Brooklyn team. In the American league the winning team was the Cleveland club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Brooklyn	New York	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Philadelphia	Won	Percentage
Brooklyn		15	10	12	13	15	14	14	93	.604
New York	7		16	13	15	11	12	12	86	.558
Cincinnati	12	6		12	13	13	12	14	82	.530
Pittsburgh	10	9	10		11	11	15	13	79	.513
Chicago	9	7	9	11		10	15	14	75	.487
St. Louis	7	11	9	11	12		11	14	75	.487
Boston	8	10	9	7	7	11		10	62	.409
Philadelphia	8	10	8	9	8	8	11		62	.407
Lost	61	68	71	75	79	79	90	91		

Summary.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	154	93	61	.604
New York	154	86	68	.558
Cincinnati	153	82	71	.536
Pittsburgh	154	79	75	.513
Chicago	154	75	79	.487
St. Louis	154	75	79	.487
Boston	152	62	90	.409
Philadelphia	153	62	91	.407

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1920.

Playing in forty or more games.

Player and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. Louis	149	589	96	218	12	.370
Nicholson, Pgh	99	247	33	89	8	.360
Young, New York	153	581	92	204	21	.351
Roush, Cincinnati	149	579	82	196	35	.339
Smith, St. Louis	91	313	53	104	14	.332
Wheat, Brooklyn	148	583	89	191	9	.328
Eayrs, Boston	87	244	29	80	2	.328
Williams, Phila	148	590	88	191	13	.324
Stock, St. Louis	155	640	86	204	15	.319
Hollocher, Chicago	80	302	55	96	19	.318
Daly, Chicago	44	90	12	28	1	.311
See, Cincinnati	47	81	9	25	3	.309
Fournier, St. Louis	141	530	77	163	27	.308
Meusel, Phila	138	519	74	160	18	.308
Konetchy, Brooklyn	131	497	62	153	3	.308
Daubert, Cincinnati	142	553	97	170	12	.307
Grimes, Brooklyn	43	111	9	34	2	.306
Myers, Brooklyn	154	580	80	176	9	.303
Robertson, Chicago	134	501	68	151	16	.301
Flack, Chicago	135	521	84	156	12	.299
Bancroft, New York	150	614	101	182	8	.296
Groh, Cincinnati	145	550	86	163	16	.296
Duncan, Cincinnati	154	577	76	170	15	.295
Cravath, Phila	45	44	2	13	0	.295
Sullivan, Boston	81	252	36	74	3	.294

Champion Batters Since 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877—White, Boston	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago	.393
1882—Brouthers, Buffalo	.367
1883—Brouthers, Buffalo	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885—Connor, New York	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887—Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago	.343
1889—Brouthers, Boston	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892—Brouthers, Boston	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899—Delehanty, Philadelphia	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914—Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915—Doyle, New York	.320
1916—Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917—Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918—Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1919—Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1920—Hornsby, St. Louis	.370

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.795
1898—Boston	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904—New York	106	47	.693
1905—New York	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675
1911—New York	99	54	.647
1912—New York	103	48	.682
1913—New York	101	51	.664
1914—Boston	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916—Brooklyn	94	60	.610
1917—New York	98	56	.636
1918—Chicago	84	45	.651
1919—Cincinnati	96	44	.686
1920—Brooklyn	93	61	.604

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Washington.	Detroit.	Phila.	Won.	Percentage
Cleveland	..	12	9	15	16	15	15	16	98	.636
Chicago	10	..	10	14	10	17	19	16	96	.623
New York	13	12	..	12	13	11	15	19	95	.617
St. Louis	7	8	10	..	13	12	12	14	76	.497
Boston	6	12	9	9	..	10	13	13	72	.471
Washington	7	5	11	9	11	..	9	16	68	.447
Detroit	7	3	7	10	9	13	..	12	61	.396
Philadelphia	6	6	3	8	9	6	10	..	48	.312
Lost	56	58	59	77	81	84	93	106		

Summary.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	154	98	56	.636
Chicago	154	96	58	.623
New York	154	95	59	.617
St. Louis	153	76	77	.497
Boston	153	72	81	.471
Washington	152	68	84	.447
Detroit	154	61	93	.396
Philadelphia	154	48	106	.312

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1920.

Playing in forty games or more.

Player and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Sisler, St. Louis	154	631	137	258	41	.409
Speaker, Cleveland	150	552	137	212	9	.384
Jackson, Chicago	146	568	105	218	11	.384
Ruth, New York	142	459	158	172	12	.375
E. Collins, Chicago	153	601	116	222	21	.369
Jacobson, St. Louis	154	609	98	216	12	.355
Weaver, Chicago	151	631	102	215	17	.347
Evans, Cleveland	56	173	32	60	6	.347
Rice, Washington	153	627	83	213	64	.340
Murphy, Chicago	58	118	23	40	2	.339
Felsch, Chicago	142	567	87	187	8	.336
Tobin, St. Louis	147	598	92	200	20	.335
Judge, Washington	126	495	103	165	10	.333
Cobb, Detroit	112	428	87	142	13	.332
Meusel, New York	119	460	73	150	4	.326
Hendryx, Boston	99	365	54	118	7	.323
Dugan, Philadelphia	123	489	65	158	5	.323
Milan, Washington	126	506	71	163	10	.322
O'Neil, Cleveland	149	489	63	157	3	.321
Witt, Philadelphia	65	218	29	70	1	.321
Jamieson, Cleveland	107	371	69	118	2	.318
Smith, Cleveland	131	458	82	145	5	.317
Pratt, New York	154	573	85	180	13	.314
Hooper, Boston	139	536	91	166	10	.310
Gardner, Cleveland	154	598	72	184	3	.308
Heilman, Detroit	145	545	66	168	4	.308

Champion Batters Since 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City	.337
1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington	.376
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland	.355
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1905—Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907—Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit	.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit	.370
1916—Speaker, Boston	.386
1917—Cobb, Detroit	.383
1918—Cobb, Detroit	.382
1919—Cobb, Detroit	.384
1920—Sisler, St. Louis	.409

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903—Boston	91	47	.659
1904—Boston	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago	93	58	.616
1907—Detroit	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912—Boston	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915—Boston	101	50	.669
1916—Boston	91	63	.591
1917—Chicago	100	54	.649
1918—Boston	75	51	.595
1919—Chicago	88	52	.629
1920—Cleveland	98	56	.636

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Brooklyn National and the Cleveland American league baseball teams, champions of their respective associations, played for the 1920 championship of the world with the following result.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 5.

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Evans, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Jamieson, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wambs'ns, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Speaker, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Burns, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	0
Smith, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Wood, rf	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
W.John'n, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sewell, ss	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	4	0
O'Neill, c	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Coveleskie, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	30	3	5	8	2	1	0	27	13	0

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
J. Johns'n, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0
Griffith, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Myers, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1
Kilduff, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Krueger, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Marquard, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Lamar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaux, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Mitchell	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Neis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadore, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	1	1	0	27	13	1

*Batted for Marquard in sixth. †Batted for Mamaux in eighth. ‡Ran for Mitchell in eighth.

Cleveland	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two base hits—O'Neill (2), Wood, Wheat. Struck out—Marquard, 4; Mamaux, 3; Coveleskie, 3. Bases on balls—Marquard, 2; Coveleskie, 1. Double play—Konetchy-Krueger-J. Johnston. Hits—Off Marquard, 5 in 6 innings; Mamaux, 0 in 2 innings; Cadore, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Marquard. Time—1:41. Umpires—Klem behind plate, Connolly at first base, O'Day at second base, Dinneen at third base.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 6.

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Jamieson, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Wam'g'ss, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
†Burns	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lunte, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speaker, cf	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
E. Smith, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
W.John'n, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Sewell, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
O'Neill, c	**4**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**0**
Bagby, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
*Graney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uhle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Nunamaker	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	7	9	4	0	0	24	9	1

*Batted for Bagby in seventh. †Batted for Wambsganss in eighth. ‡Batted for Uhle in ninth.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
J.John'n, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Griffith, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Myers, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
Kilduff, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Grimes, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	30	3	7	9	1	0	1	27	12	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	*	—3

Two base hits—Wheat, Gardner, Griffith, Speaker. Struck out—Grimes, 2; Uhle, 3. Bases on balls—Grimes, 4; Bagby, 1. Double play—Gardner-O'Neill-W. Johnston-O'Neill. Hits—Bagby, 7 in 6 innings; Uhle, 0 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher—Bagby. Time, 1:55. Umpires—Connolly behind plate, O'Day at first base, Dinneen at second base, Klem at third base.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 7.

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Evans, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wam'g's, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sewell, ss	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
*Jamieson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mails, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
†Nunamaker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uhle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	1	3	4	2	0	0	24	11	1

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	0
J.John'n, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
Griffith, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Neis, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
•Wheat, lf	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Myers, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	2	0
Kilduff, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6
Miller, c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
S. Smith, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	25	2	6	6	5	3	0	27	20	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2

*Ran for O'Neill in eighth. †Batted for Mails in eighth.

Two base hit—Speaker. Struck out—Mails, 2; S. Smith, 2. Bases on balls—Caldwell, 1; Mails, 4; S. Smith, 2. Double plays—Mails-Burns; Olson-Kilduff-Konetchy; Wambsganss-Sewell-Burns. Hits—Caldwell, 2 in 1-3 inning; Mails, 3 in 6 2-3 innings; Uhle, 1 in 1 inning; Losing pitcher—Caldwell. Time, 1:47. Umpires—O'Day behind plate, Dinneen at first base, Klem at second base, Connolly at third base.

In Cleveland, Oct. 9.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
J. John'n, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Griffith, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Myers, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Kilduff, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mamaux, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Lamar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Neis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	5	0	0	0	24	7	1

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Jamieson, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Evans, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wam'g's, 2b	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	4	6	0
Speaker, cf	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burns, 1b	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	1
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0
W.John't'n, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Wood, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graney, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewell, ss	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	7	1
O'Neill, c	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0
Coveleskie, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	5	12	12	4	1	0	27	18	2

*Batted for Marquard in sixth. †Ran for J. Johnston in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	*	—5

Two base hit—Griffith. Double plays—Myers-Olsen-Kilduff; Sewell-Wambsganss-Burns; Gardner-Wambsganss-Burns. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Cleveland, 10. Bases on balls—Cadore, 1; Marquard, 1; Coveleskie, 1; Pfeffer, 2. Hits—Off Cadore, 4 in 1, none out in second inning; Mamaux, 2 in 1, none out in third inning; Marquard, 2 in 3 innings; Pfeffer, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—Cadore, 1; Mamaux, 1; Coveleskie, 4; Marquard, 2; Pfeffer, 1. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Passed ball—Miller. Losing pitcher—Cadore. Umpires—Dinneen (American) behind plate, Klem (National) at first, Connolly (American) at second, O'Day (National) at third. Time, 1:54.

In Cleveland, Oct. 10.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	5	0
Sheehan, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Griffith, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Myers, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	9	2	0
Kilduff, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	0
Miller, c	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Krueger, c	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Grimes, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mitchell, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	1	13	15	0	1	0	24	17	1

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Jamieson, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Graney, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wam'g's, 2b	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	2	0
Speaker, cf	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
E. Smith, rf	4	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
W.John'n, 1b	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	9	1	0
Sewell, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0
O'Neill, c	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	1
Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bagby, p	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	8	12	20	4	1	0	27	13	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cleveland	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	*	—8

Three base hits—Konetchy, E. Smith. Home runs—E. Smith, Bagby. Struck out—Bagby, 3; Mitchell, 1. Bases on balls—Grimes, 1; Mitchell, 3. Double plays—Olson-Kilduff-Konetchy; Jamieson-O'Neill; Gardner-Wambsganss-John-

ston; Johnston-Sewell-Johnston. Triple play—Wambsganss (unassisted). Hits—Off Grimes, 9 in 3 1-3 innings; Mitchell, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Wild pitch—Bagby. Passed ball—Miller. Time—1:49. Umpires—Klem behind plate, Connolly at first base, O'Day at second base, Dinneen at third base.

In Cleveland, Oct. 11.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	0
Sheehan, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Neis, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
*Krueger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Myers, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0
Kilduff, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Miller, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
S. Smith, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
†McCabe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	3	4	2	0	0	24	12	0

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Evans, lf	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Wamb'g'ss, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Speaker, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Burns, 1b	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	10	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Wood, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sewell, ss	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	2
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Mails, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	1	7	8	1	0	0	27	10	3

*Batted for Neis in eighth. †Ran for Konetchy in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*—1

Two base hits—Burns, Olson. Struck out—By Maila, 4; by Smith, 1. Time—1:34. Umpires—Connolly behind plate, O'Day at first base, Dinneen at second base, Klem at third base.

In Cleveland, Oct. 12.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Olson, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sheehan, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Griffith, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Myers, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Kilduff, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Miller, c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Lamar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krueger, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grimes, p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
†Schmandt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaux, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	5	5	0	0	0	24	9	2

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Jamieson, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
Wam'g's, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	0
Speaker, cf	3	0	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
E. Smith, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
W.John'n, 1b	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	11	1	0
Sewell, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coveleskie, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	3	7	11	4	0	2‡	26	15	3

*Batted for Miller in seventh. †Batted for Grimes in eighth. ‡Olson out, hit by batted ball.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	*—3

Two base hits—O'Neill, Jamieson. Three base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—W. Johnson, Jamieson. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 4 (W. Johnston 2, Smith, Speaker). Struck out—By Grimes, 2 (Coveleskie 2); by Mamaux, 1 (O'Neill); by Coveleskie, 1 (Miller). Hits and runs—Off Grimes, 7 and 3 in 7 innings; off Mamaux 0 and 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Time of game—1:55. Umpires—O'Day behind plate, Dinneen at first base, Klem at second base, Connolly at third base.

Final Standing of Teams.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Brooklyn	2	5	.286

Summary of Series.

Attendance	178,357
Receipts	$564,788.00
Players' share (5 games)	214,876.26
Clubs' share	293,432.94
Commission's share	56,478.80
Cleveland's share	96,694.32
Brooklyn's share	64,462.88
Each Cleveland player	4,204.10
Each Brooklyn player	2,387.51
Each second place team	16,115.71
Each third place team	10,743.81

Attendance and Receipts in 1920.

	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 5, in Brooklyn	23,573	$79,049.00
Oct. 6, in Brooklyn	22,559	76,164.00
Oct. 7, in Brooklyn	25,088	81,298.00
Oct. 9, in Cleveland	25,734	79,361.00
Oct. 10, in Cleveland	26,634	82,059.00
Oct. 11, in Cleveland	27,194	82,969.00
Oct. 12, in Cleveland	27,525	83,900.00
Total	178,357	564,788.00

Batting Averages.

Cleveland.	AB.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	Av.
Nunamaker	2	1	0	0	0	1	.500
Jamieson	15	5	1	0	0	6	.333
O'Neill	21	7	2	0	0	9	.333
Bagby	6	2	0	0	1	5	.333
Speaker	25	8	2	1	0	12	.320
E. Smith	13	4	0	1	1	9	.308
Evans	13	4	0	0	0	4	.308
Burns	10	3	1	0	0	4	.300
W. Johnston	11	3	0	0	0	3	.273
Gardner	24	5	1	0	0	6	.208
Wood	10	2	1	0	0	3	.200
Sewell	23	4	0	0	0	4	.174
Wambsganss	26	4	0	0	0	4	.154
Coveleskie	10	1	0	0	0	1	.100
Mails	5	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Graney	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Uhle	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Thomas	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Lunte	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	217	53	8	2	2	71	.244

Brooklyn.	AB.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	Av.
Wheat	27	9	2	0	0	11	.333
Mitchell	3	1	0	0	0	1	.333
Olson	25	8	1	0	0	9	.320
Myers	26	6	0	0	0	6	.231
J. Johnston	14	3	0	0	0	3	.214
Griffith	21	4	2	0	0	6	.190
Sheehan	11	2	0	0	0	2	.182
Konetchy	23	4	0	1	0	6	.174
Krueger	6	1	0	0	0	1	.167
Grimes	6	1	0	0	0	1	.167
Miller	14	2	0	0	0	2	.143
Kilduff	21	2	0	0	0	2	.095
S. Smith	6	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Neis	5	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Lamar	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Marquard	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mamaux	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Schmandt	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Pfeffer	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cadore	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
McCabe	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	215	43	5	1	0	50	.200

Attendance and Receipts by Years.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games)	91,033	$68,405	$27,391
1906 (6 games)	99,864	106,550	33,401
1907 (5 games)	78,068	101,728	54,933

Year.		Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1908	(5 games)..	62,232	$95,975	$46,173
1909	(7 games)..	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910	(5 games)..	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911	(6 games)..	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912	(8 games)..	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913	(5 games)..	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914	(4 games)..	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915	(5 games)..	143,351	320,361	144,899
1916	(5 games)..	162,359	385,590	162,927
1917	(6 games)..	185,691	425,878	152,888
1918	(6 games)..	128,483	179,619	69,527
1919	(8 games)..	236,928	722,414	260,349
1920	(7 games)..	178,357	564,788	214,876

Record of World's Series.

1903—Games won, Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Philippi, 3.

1905—Games won, New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.

1906—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1907—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.

1908—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1, Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1909—Games won, Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.

1910—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.

1911—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson 1; Crandall, 1.

1912—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers, Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.

1913—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.

1914—Games won, Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.

1915—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Alexander (Pa.), 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.

1916—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Shore, 2; Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.

1917—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1.

1918—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Ruth, 2; Mays, 2; Vaughn, 1; Tyler, 1.

1919—Games won, Cincinnati Nationals, 5; Chicago Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Ruether, 1; Sallee, 1; Ring, 1; Eller, 2; Kerr, 2; Cicotte, 1.

1920—Games won, Cleveland Americans, 5; Brooklyn Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Coveleskie, 3; Bagby, 1; Mails, 1; Grimes, 1; S. Smith, 1.

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES.

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul	115	49	.701	Indian.	83	83	.500
Louisville	88	79	.527	Milwaukee	78	88	.470
Toledo	87	79	.524	Columbus	66	99	.400
Minn.	85	79	.518	Kan. City	60	106	.361

Championship Record.

1902—Ind'apolis	.682	1912—Min'apolis	.636
1903—St. Paul	.657	1913—Milwaukee	.590
1904—St. Paul	.646	1914—Milwaukee	.590
1905—Columbus	.658	1915—Min'apolis	.597
1906—Columbus	.615	1916—Louisville	.605
1907—Columbus	.584	1917—Ind'apolis	.588
1908—Ind'apolis	.601	1918—Kan. City	.595
1909—Louisville	.554	1919—St. Paul	.610
1910—Min'apolis	.637	1920—St. Paul	.701
1911—Min'apolis	.600		

International League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	110	43	.712	Reading	65	85	.433
Toronto	108	46	.701	Jersey City	62	91	.407
Buffalo	97	56	.634	Rochester	44	107	.291
Akron	88	63	.583	Syracuse	33	116	.221

Championship Record.

1892—Providence	.616	1906—Buffalo	.607
Bing'ton	.667	1907—Toronto	.619
1893—Erie	.606	1908—Baltimore	.593
1894—Providence	.696	1909—Rochester	.596
1895—Springfield	.687	1910—Rochester	.601
1896—Providence	.602	1911—Rochester	.645
1897—Syracuse	.632	1912—Toronto	.595
1898—Montreal	.586	1913—Newark	.625
1899—Rochester	.626	1914—Providence	.617
1900—Providence	.623	1915—Buffalo	.632
1901—Rochester	.645	1916—Buffalo	.586
1902—Toronto	.669	1917—Toronto	.604
1903—Jersey City	.736	1918—Toronto	.682
1904—Buffalo	.736	1919—Baltimore	.671
1905—Providence	.638	1920—Baltimore	.712

Western League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Tulsa	92	61	.601	St. Joseph	74	80	.481
Wichita	92	62	.597	Joplin	73	81	.474
Okla. City	82	68	.547	Sioux City	63	88	.417
Omaha	76	77	.497	Des Moines	58	93	.384

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1900—Denver	.581	1911—Denver	.671
1901—Kan. City	.648	1912—Denver	.611
1902—Kan. City	.603	1913—Denver	.628
1903—Milwaukee	.659	1914—Sioux City	.636
1904—Omaha	.600	1915—Des Moines	.621
1905—Des Moines	.646	1916—Omaha	.617
1906—Des Moines	.606	1917—Hutchinson	.571
1907—Omaha	.571	1918—Wichita	.667
1908—Sioux City	.607	1919—St. Joseph	.578
1909—Des Moines	.612	1920—Tulsa	.601
1910—Sioux City	.643		

Western Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Enid	41	25	.621	Springfield	37	34	.521
Fort Smith	40	29	.580	Drumright	34	32	.515
Okmulgee	37	29	.561	Chickasha	26	36	.419
Henryetta	36	30	.454	Pawhuska	15	51	.227

Eastern League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
New Haven	79	61	.564	Pittsfield	69	69	.500
Springfield	74	63	.540	Bridgeport	70	70	.500
Worcester	72	66	.522	Albany	61	78	.439
Hartford	70	68	.507	Waterbury	60	80	.429

I. I. I. League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Bloomington	82	57	.590	Cedar Rapids	68	69	.496
Evansville	80	56	.588	Peoria	67	71	.486
Rockford	70	70	.500	Terre Haute	58	76	.433
Moline	69	70	.496	Rock Island	57	82	.410

Pacific International League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Victoria	69	44	.611	Tacoma	66	53	.555
Yakima	63	48	.568	Spokane	56	58	.491
Vancouver	65	50	.565	Seattle	24	90	.210

Western Canada League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Calgary	41	22	.651	Moose Jaw	30	32	.484
Regina	36	25	.590	Saskatoon	27	37	.422
Winnipeg	30	31	.492	Edmonton	23	38	.377

(Calgary defeated Regina in the play off series 4 to 3).

Michigan-Ontario League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
London	86	32	.729	Flint	52	63	.452
Hamilton	71	46	.607	Bay City	48	71	.403
Brantford	66	47	.584	Battle Creek	47	73	.892
Kitchener	53	63	.457	Saginaw	43	71	.377

Central League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Gr. Rapids	76	50	.603	Ludington	62	62	.500
Kalamazoo	64	60	.526	Muskegon	47	77	.379

Southern League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Little Rock	88	59	.599	Memphis	72	77	.484
N. Orleans	86	62	.581	Mobile	68	86	.441
Atlanta	85	62	.578	Nashville	65	89	.422
Birm'gham	85	69	.552	Chatt'ga	53	98	.351

South Atlantic League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbia	76	45	.628	Charlotte	58	68	.460
Greenville	72	55	.567	Augusta	55	68	.447
Spart'burg	57	64	.471	Charleston	52	70	.426

Virginia League (2d half).

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Portsmouth	39	19	.672	Suffolk	25	33	.431
Petersburg	39	22	.639	Wilson	26	35	.426
Richmond	33	25	.559	New't News	25	34	.424
Norfolk	28	30	.483	Rocky Mt.	21	38	.356

(Portsmouth defeated Richmond in the play off series 4 to 3).

Piedmont League (2d half).

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Raleigh*	35	77	.565	Greensboro	29	31	.483
Win.-Salem	35	27	.565	Durham	29	32	.475
High Point	29	28	.509	Danville	24	36	.400

*Won in play off of tie. In the play off of the series Greenboro won 4 to 3.

Florida State League (2d half).

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Tampa	39	15	.722	Orlando	21	29	.420
Daytona	31	17	.646	Lakeland	18	31	.367
Bradentown	31	19	.620	St. P't'burg	18	32	.360
Bartow	26	24	.520	Sanford	16	33	.327

Texas League (2d half).

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Ft. Worth	63	21	.750	Beaumont	44	39	.530
San Antonio	49	31	.613	Dallas	32	50	.390
Wi'ita Falls	49	33	.598	Houston	28	55	.337
Shreveport	43	37	.538	Galveston	20	62	.244

Pacific Coast League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Vernon	110	88	.556	Salt Lake	95	92	.508
Seattle	102	91	.528	Oakland	95	103	.480
S. Fran'co	103	96	.518	Sacram'to	89	109	.449
Los An'les	101	95	.515	Portland	81	102	.443

West Texas League (2d half).

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Ranger	42	29	.592	Cisco	28	34	.452
Min'al W'ls	40	28	.588	Sweetwater	24	33	.431
Abilene	35	27	.565	Eastland	24	42	.364

COLLEGE BASEBALL IN 1920.

The following list contains most of the important games played by the leading schools in the middle west and east in the course of the season. It will be noted that the University of Chicago team made a trip to Japan and had no schedule of games in the United States.

Michigan.	Op.	Mich.
April 11—Kentucky	3	8
April 13—Auburn	4	3
April 14—Georgia	0	2
April 16—Vanderbilt	6	3
April 24—Indiana	3	10
May 1—Ohio	1	3
May 7—Purdue	3	7
May 8—Wisconsin	0	5
May 12—Mich. Aggies	8	9
May 15—Purdue	3	5
May 19—Ohio	0	3
May 22—Iowa	3	12
May 25—California	0	4
May 26—Notre Dame	1	5
June 4—Wisconsin	4	8
June 5—Illinois	8	1
June 22—California	0	2
June 23—California	7	1

Illinois.	Op.	Ill.
April 3—Mississippi	4	0
April 6—Mississippi	2	3
April 7—Alabama	5	1
April 11—Howard Col.	3	2
April 17—Wabash	4	11
April 17—Wabash	1	2
April 23—Notre Dame	4	7
April 24—Notre Dame	3	8
April 27—Purdue	2	6
May 1—Iowa	4	3
May 10—Iowa	1	2
May 15—Wisconsin	7	11
May 17—Ohio	6	5
May 21—California	9	5
May 22—Wisconsin	3	4
May 27—Ohio	4	3
June 1—Purdue	1	8
June 5—Michigan	1	8

Ohio.	Op.	Ohio.
May 1—Michigan	3	1
May 7—Wisconsin	1	2
May 8—Purdue	2	10
May 12—Purdue	3	9
May 15—Indiana	6	7
May 17—Illinois	5	6
May 19—Michigan	3	0
May 23—Illinois	3	4
May 28—Wisconsin	1	4
May 28—Wisconsin	3	6

Iowa.	Op.	Iowa.
April 23—Kansas	3	4
April 30—Purdue	1	1
May 1—Illinois	3	4
May 7—Indiana	0	5
May 8—Indiana	2	8
May 21—Notre Dame	9	8
May 22—Michigan	12	3
May 24—Purdue	0	2
May 29—Notre Dame	3	2

Purdue.	Op.	Pur.
April 24—Wisconsin	5	9
April 27—Illinois	6	2
April 30—Iowa	1	1
May 4—Notre Dame	4	8
May 7—Michigan	7	3
May 8—Ohio	10	2
May 15—Michigan	5	3
May 21—Wisconsin	1	2
May 24—Iowa	2	0
June 1—Illinois	8	1
June 3—Indiana	6	5
June 5—Notre Dame	12	11

Indiana.	Op.	Ind.
April 23—Wisconsin	6	7
April 24—Michigan	10	3
April 30—Wisconsin	4	1
May 1—Wisconsin	4	1
May 7—Iowa	5	0
May 8—Iowa	8	2
May 11—Kentucky	5	14
May 15—Ohio	7	6
May 22—Notre Dame	4	3
June 1—Notre Dame	1	4
June 3—Purdue	5	6

Wisconsin.	Op.	Wis.
April 11—Campion	0	4
April 15—Valparaiso	0	4
April 17—Notre Dame	0	2
April 23—Indiana	7	6
April 24—Purdue	9	5
April 30—Indiana	1	4
May 1—Indiana	1	4
May 7—Ohio	2	1
May 8—Michigan	0	5
May 15—Illinois	11	7
May 21—Purdue	2	1
May 22—Illinois	4	3
May 28—Ohio	4	1
May 29—Ohio	6	3
June 4—Michigan	8	4

Notre Dame.	Op.	N.D.
April 17—Wisconsin	1	2
April 22—Illinois	7	4
April 24—Illinois	8	3
April 29—Kalamazoo	2	3
May 4—Purdue	8	4
May 8—Mich. Ags.	10	11
May 15—Valparaiso	0	2
May 21—Iowa	8	9
May 22—Indiana	3	4
May 26—Michigan	5	1
May 29—Iowa	2	3
June 1—Indiana	4	1
June 5—Purdue	11	12

Wabash.	Op.	Wab.
April 17—Illinois	11	4
April 17—Illinois	2	1
April 24—Rose Poly.	12	4
April 30—Franklin	1	3

Lake Forest.	Op.	L.F.
April 24—Valparaiso	9	0
May 7—Monmouth	4	6
May 8—Valparaiso	10	1
May 14—Knox	2	0
May 21—Knox	2	1
May 29—Beloit	5	3

Knox.	Op.	Knox.
April 11—St. Ambrose	12	13
May 1—Coe	4	14
May 14—Lake Forest	0	2
May 15—Armour	7	16
May 21—Lake Forest	1	2
May 29—Coe	6	15

Beloit.	Op.	Bel.
May 14—Armour	7	6
May 29—Lake Forest	3	5

Valparaiso

	Op.	Val.
April 15—Wisconsin	4	0
April 22—Armour	2	11
April 24—Lake Forest	0	9
April 28—Kalamazoo	1	10
May 8—Lake Forest	1	10
May 15—Notre Dame	2	0

California.

	Op.	Cal.
April 16—Chicago	2	6
May 10—Washington	2	5
May 11—Washington	3	10
May 19—Nebraska	1	0
May 21—Illinois	5	9
May 22—Detroit	2	11
May 23—Detroit	4	17
May 25—Michigan	4	0
May 27—Syracuse	5	12
May 31—Fordham	6	2
June 2—Harvard	4	10
June 3—Dartmouth	9	10
June 4—Amherst	9	10
June 8—Boston	6	2
June 12—Pennsylvania	5	8
June 14—Rutgers	4	6
June 22—Michigan	2	0
June 23—Michigan	1	7

Chicago.

	Op.	Chi.
May 18—Keio	0	1
May 20—Waseda	2	4
May 21—Keio	1	1
May 22—Keio	2	1
May 25—Waseda	2	0
May 28—Waseda	1	3
May 29—Waseda	4	3
June 3—Waseda	3	4

(Chicago won eight games in Japan, lost four and tied two.)

Northwestern.

(No team in field in 1920.)

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
April 15—N. Hampsh'e.	2	9
April 21—Navy	3	1
April 23—Army	4	4
April 24—Columbia	4	4
May 1—Cornell	6	7
May 12—Amherst	3	1
May 15—Princeton	3	1
May 24—Princeton	5	0
May 26—Holy Cross	0	1
May 29—Brown	1	2
May 31—Brown	1	9
June 2—California	10	1
June 8—Vermont	2	1
June 16—Fordham	1	3
June 22—Yale	1	4
June 26—Yale	3	6

Yale.

	Op.	Yale.
April 3—Virginia	3	0
April 7—N. Carolina	3	5
April 11—Wesleyan	11	8
April 14—Fordham	4	6
April 24—Pennsylvania	4	6
April 30—J. Hopkins	9	7
May 1—Dartmouth	4	0
May 12—Catholic U.	1	8
May 15—Holy Cross	6	4
May 18—Penn. State	1	0
May 29—Princeton	6	5
May 31—Pennsylvania	8	3
June 12—Princeton	2	4
June 16—Brown	4	2
June 19—Princeton	0	1
June 22—Harvard	1	1
June 26—Harvard	6	3

Princeton.

	Op.	Prin.
April 3—Navy	6	5
April 11—Lafayette	3	1
April 14—Villanova	4	4
April 15—Swarthmore	5	2
April 24—Rutgers	3	13
April 28—Syracuse	2	3
May 12—Cornell	0	2
May 15—Harvard	1	3
May 24—Harvard	0	5
May 26 Georgetown	6	5
May 29—Yale	5	6
June 12—Yale	4	2
June 19—Yale	1	0

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Pa.
April 7—Lafayette	1	4
April 11—Rutgers	1	8
April 22—Harvard	4	6
April 24—Yale	6	4
May 12—Delaware	2	1
May 14—Vermont	6	4
May 15—Dartmouth	5	2
May 19—Dartmouth	1	5
May 22—Columbia	1	0
May 26—Fordham	0	1
May 29—Cornell	6	3
May 31—Yale	3	8
June 12—California	8	5

Cornell.

	Op.	Cor.
April 1—Georgtown	4	5
May 1—Harvard	7	6
May 8—Columbia	6	4
May 11—Columbia	1	0
May 12—Princeton	2	0
May 15—Amherst	1	2
May 26—Bucknell	4	5
May 29—Pennsylvania	3	6

Columbia.

	Op.	Col.
April 24—Harvard	3	4
April 30—Syracuse	8	4
May 8—Cornell	4	6
May 11—Cornell	0	1
May 12—Princeton	2	0
May 14—Dartmouth	11	3
May 22—Pennsylvania	0	1
May 29—Dartmouth	2	1
May 31—Lafayette	2	3

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dart.
April 30—Fordham	4	3
May 1—Yale	0	4
May 12—Brown	9	3
May 14—Columbia	3	11
May 15—Pennsylvania	2	5
May 18—Rutgers	2	7
May 19—Pennsylvania	5	1
May 29—Columbia	1	2
June 22—Vermont	0	4

Army.

	Op.	Army.
April 21—Tufts	1	3
April 23—Harvard	4	4
May 1—W. Virginia	0	2
May 15—Catholic U.	1	2
May 19—Pittsburgh	2	4
May 22—Rutgers	0	6
May 29—Navy	11	1

Navy.

	Op.	Navy.
April 3—Princeton	5	6
April 11—Boston	2	9
April 14—St. Mary's	0	12
April 21—Harvard	1	3
April 24—Georgetown	9	3
April 28—Catholic U.	4	5
May 1—S. Carolina	1	6
May 12—Maryland	1	4
May 15—Swarthmore	0	7
May 22—Dickinson	1	16
May 29—Army	1	11

Fordham.

	Op.	Ford.
April 11—Catholic U.	1	5
April 14—Yale	6	4
April 15—Colgate	2	3
April 30—Dartmouth	3	4
May 1—Yale	0	4
May 26—Pennsylvania	1	0
May 29—Georgetown	2	5
May 31—California	2	6

Brown.

	Op.	Br.
May 12—Dartmouth	3	9
May 18—Colby	5	4
May 29—Harvard	2	1
May 31—Harvard	9	1
June 16—Yale	2	4

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

National League.

Twenty-Six Innings.

May 1, 1920—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1.

Twenty-Two Innings.

Aug. 22, 1917—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
July 17, 1918—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Aug. 1, 1918—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7.
Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
April 30, 1919—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 9.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
June 13, 1918—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8.
May 3, 1920—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7.
June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
June 1, 1919—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5.
Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1.
Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3.
May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.
July 16, 1920—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 0.
Aug. 27, 1920—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Oct. 1, 1920—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

American League.

Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.

July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.

Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York, 6.
July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0.
May 15, 1918—Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2.
July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1.
May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
July 14, 1916—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
July 10, 1917—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.

In Other Leagues.

May 31, 1901—Three-I league; Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league; Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
1892—Stivetts (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Dinneen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.
1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.
Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.
Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1917—Toney (Cincinnati) vs. Chicago.
Cicotte (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
Koob (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Leonard (Boston) vs. New York.
Groom (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Ruth (Boston) vs. Washington.
1918—Leonard (Boston) vs. Detroit.
1919—Eller (Cincinnati) vs. St. Louis.
Caldwell (Cleveland) vs. New York.
1920—Johnson (Washington) vs. Boston.

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for $500,000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weeghman and partners of Chicago for $500,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges, Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for $525,000.

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6¼ inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7½ inches.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS.

1920—Babe Ruth, New York	$130,000
1919—Arthur Nehf, New York	40,000
1915—E. Collins, Chicago	50,000
1914—Evers, Boston	35,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox	18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh	22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics	12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh	10,000
1910—"Lena" Blackburne, White Sox	10,000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York	11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York	10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston	20,000

CONSECUTIVE HIT RECORD.

Joe Wilhoit, outfielder of the Wichita (Kas.) Western League team in 1919, hit safely in sixty-nine consecutive games. Jack Ness, first baseman of the Oakland (Cal.) team in 1915, hit safely in forty-nine consecutive games. The former record was held by Ty Cobb, who hit safely in forty consecutive games.

RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES.

The mark of twenty consecutive victories set by the Providence club of the National league in 1884 was beaten by the New York National league team in 1916, when it scored twenty-six straight victories.

HOME RUN RECORD.

George (Babe) Ruth of the New York American league baseball team set a new record in home run hits in the course of the season of 1920. He registered fifty-four, or twenty-seven more than were made by Ed Williamson of the Chicago National league team in 1884 and twenty-nine more than were made by John (Buck) Freeman in 1899 while a member of the old Washington (D. C.) National league team. The record now stands:

1920—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....54
1919—Babe Ruth, Boston Americans.....30
1884—Ed Williamson, Chicago Nationals....27
1899—Buck Freeman, Washington Nationals.25

RECORD FOR RUNS IN ONE SEASON.

Babe Ruth of the New York Americans established a new record for runs made in one season. The previous mark was 147 made by Ty Cobb in 1911. Ruth scored 148 runs in 1920.

ARCHERY.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual tournament of the National Archery association was held in Wayne, Pa., Aug. 25-27, 1920. Dr. R. P. Elmer, the title holder, again won the championship with the highest total score of the meet, 2,268. James Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pa., was second with 2,170. Miss Cynthia Wesson of Cotuit, Mass., won the women's championship.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edward Ray, professional of the Oxney club, England, won the open championship of the United States in the annual tournament held at the Inverness club, Toledo, O., Aug. 10-13, 1920. His score was 295. Jock Hutchinson of Glen View, Leo Diegel of the Lake Shore Country club, Harry Vardon of South Herts, England, and Jack Burke of the St. Paul Town and Country club were tied for second place at 296. Winners of the event to date:

1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
1897—Joe Floyd (Essex), Wheaton links, 162.
1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328
1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 313.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.
1917—J. Hutchinson (Glen View), Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, Pa., 292.
1918—Tournament omitted on account of war.
1919—Walter C. Hagen (Oakland Hills), Brae Burn Country club, West Newton, Mass., 301.
1920—Edward Ray (Oxney, England), Inverness club, Toledo, O., 295.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles ("Chick") Evans of Chicago won the amateur golf championship of the United States for the second time in a tournament held on the links of the Engineers' Country club at Roslyn, N. Y., Sept. 6-11, 1920, defeating Francis Ouimet of Boston in the finals 7 and 6. Record of events to date:

1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes
1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.
1917—No contest on account of war.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—At Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh—Davidson Herron of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, J. S. Manion, St. Louis, D. Herron, Pittsburgh, and P. Tewkesbury, Aronimink, tied with 158.
1920—At Engineers' Country club, Roslyn, N. Y.—Charles Evans of Chicago won. Robert T. Jones of Atlanta and Fred J. Wright of the Albemarle Country club were tied in the qualifying round with 154.

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Winners of western open golf championship to date:

1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
1900—No championship meet held.
1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.
1916—Walter Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.
1917—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Westmoreland, Chicago, 283.
1918—No tournament on account of war.
1919—James M. Barnes (St. Louis), Mayfield, Cleveland, O., 283.
1920—Jock Hutchinson (Glen View), Olympia Field, Chicago, 296.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual western golf championship tournament was held on the links of the Memphis Country club July 12-17, 1920. The winner of the title was Charles ("Chick") Evans of the Edgewater club, Chicago. His opponent in the final was Clarence Wolff of the Sunset Hill club, St. Louis, whom he defeated 5 and 4. It was Evans' fifth win of the honor. Championship record to date:

1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.
1917—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Midlothian, 1 up.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—Harry G. Legg (Minikahda), Sunset Hill, St. Louis, 2 up.
1920—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Memphis Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., was the winner for the third time of the national women's golf championship in 1920. The annual tournament to determine the title was held on the Mayfield course at Cleveland, O., Oct. 4-9. Miss Stirling's opponent in the final was Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, Pa., whom she defeated 4 and 2. Championship record to date:

1895—Beatrix Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
1896—Beatrix Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1897—Beatrix Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1898—Beatrix Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
1904—Georgianna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood County club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex County club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1913—Gladys Ravenscroft, Bromborough club, England, Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1917-18—No contest on account of war.
1919—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Shawnee Country club, 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Mayfield club, 4 up and 3 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. F. C. Letts of the Onwentsia club won the twentieth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Oak Park Country club, Chicago, Aug. 23-28, 1920, by defeating in the final match Miss Edith Cummings, also of the Onwentsia club, 3 up. Winners of event:

1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.

1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.
1918—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe, Chicago), Indian Hill club, Winnetka, Ill., 4 up, 3 to play.
1919—Mrs. Perry Fisk, De Kalb, Ill., Detroit Country club, 3 up and 2 to play.
1920—Mrs. F. C. Letts (Onwentsia), Oak Park Country club, 3 up.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jock Hutchinson of the Glen View club won the championship of the Professional Golfers' association on the Flossmoor links in the annual tournament held by the organization Aug. 17-21, 1920. His opponent in the thirty-six hole final was J. Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga. Hutchinson won 1 up. Record of winners of the event:

1916—James Barnes (Whitemarsh Valley) at Siwanoy links, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 1 up.
1917-1918—(No contests).
1919—James Barnes (Sunset Hill), at Engineers' club, Roslyn, N. Y., 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Jock Hutchinson (Glen View) at Flossmoor, near Chicago, 1 up.

OLYMPIC CUP.

Record of winners:

1904—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 1749.
1905—At Chicago, Western Pa., A., 655.
1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 636.
1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 588.
1917—At Chicago, Western G. A., 655.
1918—No contest.
1919—At St. Louis, St. Louis G. A., 321 (18 holes).
1920—No contest.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1886	H. Hutchinson	Henry Lamb....7 and 6
1887	H. Hutchinson	John Ball, Jr...1 hole
1888	J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay...5 and 4
1889	J. E. Laidlay	L. W. Balfour..2 and 1
1890	J. Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay..4 and 3
1891	J. E. Laidlay	H. H. Hilton.....1 hole
1892	J. Ball, Jr.	H. H. Hilton....3 and 1
1893	Peter Anderson	J. E. Laidlay.....1 hole
1894	J. Ball, Jr.	S. M. Ferguson..1 hole
1895	L. B. Melville	J. Ball, Jr.....*1 hole
1896	F. G. Tait	H. H. Hilton....8 and 7
1897	A. J. T. Allan	J. Robb.....4 and 2
1898	F. G. Tait	S. M. Ferguson..7 and 5
1899	J. Ball, Jr.	F. G. Tait.....*1 hole
1900	H. H. Hilton	J. Robb.....8 and 7
1901	H. H. Hilton	J. L. Low.....1 hole
1902	C. Hutchings	S. H. Fry.....1 up
1903	R. Maxwell	H. Hutchinson..6 and 5
1904	W. J. Travis	E. Blackwell....4 and 3
1905	A. G. Barry	Hon. O. Scott..3 and 2
1906	James Robb	C. C. Lengen...4 and 3
1907	J. Ball, Jr.	A. Palmer.....6 and 4
1908	E. A. Lassen	H. F. Taylor....7 and 6
1909	R. Maxwell	C. K. Hutchinson.1 hole
1910	John Ball	C. Aylmer.....10 and 9
1911	H. H. Hilton	F. A. Lassen....4 and 3
1912	John Ball	H. A. Mitchell....1 hole
1913	H. H. Hilton	R. Harris.....6 and 5
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins	C. L. Hezlet....3 and 2
1915-1919	—No contests on account of war.	
1920	Cyril Tolley	R. Gardner, *1 hole.

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrews), St. Andrews, 166.
1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.
1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrews), Prestwick, 322.
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 326.
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrews, 322.
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrews, 309.
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
1905—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 318.
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
1915-1919—No contests.
1920—George Duncan (Hangerhill), Deal, 303.

*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

BRITISH WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the British women's golf championship tournament held at New Castle, County Down, Ireland, and ending May 14, 1920, the title was retained by Miss Cecil Leitch, who defeated Miss Molly Griffiths in the final round, 7 and 6. Four American woman players, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. Clarence V. Vanderbeck, Miss Mildred Caverly and Miss Rosamond Sherwood, took part in the tournament but were all eliminated before reaching the final round.

CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., Canadian open golf champion in 1919, again captured the title at the Rivermead Golf club course, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 28, 1920, by defeating T. D. Armour, amateur, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Charles Murray of the Royal Montreal Golf club. Edgar's score was 73, Murray's 74 and Armour's 75.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Harold P. Martin of Highland Park, Ill., won the western junior golf championship July 30, 1920, by defeating Walter Crowe of the Columbus Park club on the grounds of the Bob-o'-Link club, Highland Park, by 1 up in nineteen holes.

Miss Mercedes Bush of the Westmoreland club won the first junior championship arranged by the Women's Western Golf association on the Beverly Country club course, Chicago, July 27, 1920. She defeated Miss Lutringhaus by a score of 196 to 203.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Elizabeth Klotz of Indian Hill again won the Chicago women's championship of the Women's Western Golf association at Glen Oak July 12-16, 1920. In the deciding contest she defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones of Glen Oak 1 up in nineteen holes.

CHICAGO'S MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

George Hartman of the Marquette club won the Chicago city golf championship Aug. 14, 1920, by defeating Roy Patterson of the same club 1 up in thirty-nine holes.

MISCELLANEOUS TOURNAMENTS (1920).

Canadian (Women)—Miss Alexa Stirling.
Chicago District (Amateur)—Dewey Weber.
Eastern (Women)—Mrs. R. Barlow.
Florida West Coast (Open)—Walter Hagen.
France (Open)—Walter Hagen.
Massachusetts (Open)—G. L. Bowden.
Metropolitan (Amateur)—Ned Sawyer.
Metropolitan (Open)—Walter Hagen.
Metropolitan (Women)—Mrs. Quentin Feitner.
Minnesota (Amateur)—Harry Legg.
Missouri (Amateur)—Christian Kenny.
New Jersey (Amateur)—W. M. Reekie.
North and South (Amateur)—Francis Ouimet.
North and South (Open)—Fred McLeod.
North and South (Women)—Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd.
Pennsylvania (Open)—E. Loeffler.
Philadelphia (Open)—F. McNamara.
Philadelphia (Women)—Miss May Bell.
Professional (Open)—Jock Hutchinson.
Shawnee (Open)—James M. Barnes.
Southern (Open)—J. Douglas Edgar.
Trans-Mississippi—R. McKee.
Wisconsin—Dick Cavanaugh.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES IN CHICAGO PARKS.

Jackson Park—Two separate courses, 18 holes and 9 holes. Courses are situated in park just off East 63d street and Stony Island avenue.
Marquette Park—One 18 hole course.
Garfield Park—9 hole course, situated in park about one block south of West Madison street and Hamlin avenue.
Lincoln Park—9 hole course, situated on lake shore, starting at Diversey boulevard.

GOLF OFFICIALS, 1920.

United States Golf Association.

President—George H. Walker, St. Louis Country club.
Vice-Presidents—Howard F. Whitney, Nassau Country club, New York, N. Y.; J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country club, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—W. D. Vanderpool, Morris club, Morristown, N. J.
Treasurer—Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City Golf club, New York, N. Y.
Executive Committee—The officers and Albert D. Locke, Brae Burn Country club, Boston, Mass.; Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon Golf club, New Orleans, La.; Edward S. Moore, Onwentsia club, Lake Forest, Ill.; Hugh Wilson, Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Golf Association.

President—Wilbur H. Brooks, Mayfield Country club, Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice-President—Albert R. Gates, Skokie Country club, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—Reuben W. Newton, Glen View club, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—Guy F. Gregg, Blue Mound Country club, Milwaukee, Wis.
Directors—John W. Hughes, Omaha Field club; James P. Gardner, Olympia Fields Country club, Chicago; Thomas B. Paine, Atlanta Athletic club; James E. Nugent, Hillcrest Country club; Edward B. Tufts, Los Angeles Country club.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the twentieth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Peoria, Ill., March 10 to April 9, 1920:

Five-Man Teams.

Brucks No. 1, Chicago	3,096
Central Alleys, Indianapolis	3,056
Live Stock Press, Chicago	2,990
Woodville Limes, Toledo	2,967
Fleming Furn. Co., Cleveland	2,947
Nick Wein's, Detroit	2,946
Tellings, Cleveland	2,935
Birk Bros. No. 2, Chicago	2,927

Two-Man Teams.

M. Erickson-E. Krems, Chicago	1,301
D. Devito-F. Luby, Chicago	1,273
H. Thomas-H. Votel, Pittsburgh	1,269
J. Nevaril-A. Hartman, Chicago	1,258
A. Schultz-J. Haack, Sheboyan	1,257
Whitehead-Grubb, St. Louis	1,257
Bunning-Hoffer, Aurora	1,256

Singles.

J. Shaw, Chicago	713
S. Mercurio, Cleveland	702
B. Megowan, Evansville	698
J. Lellinger, Chicago	692
R. Pekie, Chicago	684
R. Meyer, St. Louis	683
J. Hradek, Chicago	682
M. Luecker, Chicago	679

All Events.

J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,915
J. Hradek, Chicago	1,886
R. Meyer, St. Louis	1,885
E. Krems, Chicago	1,881
F. Krescher, Chicago	1,863

Championship Records.

Five-Man Teams.

Year, Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Fienners, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettelers, Chicago	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago	3,061
1918—Aquillas, St. Paul	3,022

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1919—Athearn Hotel, Oshkosh	2,992
1920—Brucks No. 1, Chicago	3,096

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,254
1909—Schwoegler Brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill.	1,346
1918—Steers-Thoma, Chicago	1,335
1919—Kallusch-Barnes, Rochester	1,305
1920—Erickson-Krems, Chicago	1,301

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.	693
1914—William Miller, Detroit	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.	711
1916—Sam Schliman, Toronto	685
1917—Otto Kallusch, Rochester, N. Y.	698
1918—C. Styles, Detroit	702
1919—H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	718
1920—J. Shaw, Chicago	713

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,737
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrman, Cleveland	1,972
1914—William Miller, Detroit	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago	1,919
1917—Henry Miller, Detroit	1,945
1918—H. Steers, Chicago	1,952
1919—H. Lindsey, New Haven	1,933
1920—J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,915

Officers of the American Bowling congress 1920-1921: President, John T. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Abe Langworthy, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, F. L. Pasdeloup, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1920 was held in St. Paul, Minn. Feb. 6-20 inclusive. Event winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acmes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880
1917—Fiat, Minneapolis	2,822
1918—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,928
1919—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,815
1920—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,946

Two-Man Teams.

1903—Alness-Wooley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,322
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
1915—Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201
1917—Wagner-Karlicek, Chicago	1,234
1918—Wilke-Wolfe, Minneapolis	1,309
1919—Metcalf-Matak, St. Paul	1,204
1920—Anderson-Van Dyke, Minneapolis	1,227

Singles.

1903—Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis	658
1905—Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906—Werner, Winona	589
1907—Wooley, Minneapolis	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916—W. C. Fust, Minneapolis	687
1917—J. N. Deller, Duluth	705
1918—Joe Shaw, Chicago	669
1919—E. Baumgarten, Chicago	631
1920—J. Williams, La Crosse	660

Officers of the International Bowling Association 1920-1921: President, Elmer C. Merrill, Minneapolis; vice-presidents, D. A. Luby of Chicago, J. G. Raine of Minneapolis and Matt Blau of Milwaukee; secretary, Theodore J. Gronewold, St. Paul; treasurer, W. A. Ryberg, Minneapolis.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twenty-third annual tournament of the Illinois Bowling association was held in Chicago May 1-29, 1920. The main event was taken by the Bensinger five-man team of Chicago with a score of 2,952. Record of winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1898—Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—W. Side Bus. Men's league, Chi.	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago	2,893

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1916—Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917—Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964
1918—John Bergs, Chicago	2,915
1919—Americus, Chicago	2,956
1920—Bensingers, Chicago	2,952

Two-Man Teams.

Year. Team	Scores.
1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907—F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273
1915—J. and F. Kartheiser	1,251
1916—Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf	1,313
1917—George Hansen-Edward Hunolt	1,209
1918—Edward Hanniford-Pat Mitchell	1,242
1919—E. Kelly-A. Toemmel	1,299
1920—E. Martens-L. Pflum	1,223

Singles.

1898—W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*197 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star	643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905—R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906—James Foley, Union	662
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908—Dan Ward, Tosettis	687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665
1912—George Haug, Chicago	671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters	684
1915—H. M. Lampert, Ellis	700
1916—Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters	694
1917—Al Gaul, Jewelers	680
1918—Al Toemmel, Planters	†695
1919—E. Paul, Peoria	679
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	679

*Averages. †After roll-off with C. Mathiesen.

All Events.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910—Phil Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago	1,826
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1914—George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883
1915—J. Danek, Flenners	1,855
1916—Jule Lellinger, Chicago	1,890
1917—Hank Marino, Jeffersons	1,849
1918—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,918
1919—Al Sindelar, Chicago	1,882
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	1,852

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year. Team. *Five-Man Teams.*	Score.
1904-5—Hoffmans	2,885
1905-6—Kloempkens	2,874
1906-7—Quirk No. 1	2,890
1907-8—Eclipse	2,827
1908-9—Lederers	2,865
1909-10—Boller Pianos	2,961
1910-11—Seng's Springs	2,899
1911 (December)—Goodfriends	2,990
1912—El Utilas	2,960
1913—O'Learys	2,876
1914—O'Learys	2,906
1915—Nienstadts	2,957
1916—Kleker Plumbers	2,983
1917—Birk Brothers	2,938
1918—Americus	2,908
1919—Bensingers	3,039

Two-Man Teams.

1904-5—Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6—Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7—Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8—Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9—Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10—Flenner-Collier	1,298
1910-11—Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)—Blouin-Rolfe	1,312
1912—Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913—Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914—Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225
1915—Hahn-Trapp	1,268
1916—Chabot-Siska	1,261
1917—Geiser-Trapp	1,236
1918—Kelly-Toemmel	1,351
1919—Smith-Hofherr	1,280

Singles.

1904-5—George A. Rost	671
1905-6—Robert Wienold	659
1906-7—James Hartwell	678
1907-8—Charles Nelson	684
1908-9—E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10—H. A. Walker	697
1910-11—R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	711
1912—Joe Shaw	674
1913—Jay Thompson	673
1914—P. McGuire	676
1915—Frank Kafora	710
1916—John Brichetto	662
1917—Chris Kaad	677
1918—H. Lehmpuhl	737
1919—Al Toemmel	687

All Events.

1905—Eddie Meyer	1,845
1906—Matt Faetz	1,876
1907—D. Woodbury	1,957
1908—James Blouin	1,912
1909—Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1910—H. A. Walker	1,942
1911—Al Toemmel	1,902
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	1,870
1912—Al Toemmel	1,843
1913—William Metcalf	1,888
1914—M. Faetz	1,892
1915—Frank Kafora	1,895
1916—Marvin Erickson	1,875
1917—Chris Kaad	1,903
1918—F. Hoffman	1,870
1919—Harry Steers	1,890

WOMEN'S NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The third annual tournament of the Women's National Bowling association was held in Chicago, April 24-May 2, 1920. The five-woman event was won by the Stein Juniors of St. Louis with a score of 2,454 and the doubles event by Mrs. Y. Willig and Mrs. J. Walz of Chicago with a score of 1,043. In the singles Mrs. T. Humphreys of St. Louis was the winner with 559 and in the all-events Mrs. Leibrick of Chicago was first with a score of 1,605. The 1921 tournament will be held in Cleveland, O.

Championship Record.

Five-Woman Teams.

1918—Leffingwell Ladies, Chicago	2,479
1919—Minor Butlers, Toledo	2,436
1920—Stein Juniors, St. Louis	2,454

Doubles.

1918—Mrs. Acker-Mrs. Reilley, Chicago	1,012
1919—Mrs. Butterworth-Mrs. Steib, Chi	1,042
1920—Mrs. Willig-Mrs. Walz, Chicago	1,043

Singles.

1918—Mrs. F. Steid, Detroit	537
1919—Mrs. B. Husk, Newark, N. J.	594
1920—Mrs. T. Humphreys, St. Louis	559

WOMEN'S CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Chicago women's city championship bowling tournament ending March 2, 1920, the winners were:

Five woman teams—Faetz Crescent; score, 2,238.

Two woman teams—Mrs. Zoe Quinn-Miss A. Davis; score, 1,080.

Individuals—Mrs. A. Wolf; score, 549.

INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT.

In an interstate bowling tournament held in South Bend, Ind., and ending Jan. 18, 1920, the winners in the various events were:

Five-man—Mineralites, Chicago; 2,800.

Doubles—Van de Walle-Blackmore, Mishawaka; 1,257.

Singles—A. Toemmel, Chicago; 699.

All events—P. Wolf, Chicago; 1,902.

WISCONSIN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Wisconsin Bowling association's annual championship tournament was held in Manitowoc in Feburary, 1920. The five-man event was taken by the Gantter-Bedat team of Kaukauna with a score of 2,836, the doubles by Tabbert and Nolte of Milwaukee with a score of 1,218 and the all-events by Wallie Larsen of Racine, whose total score was 1,946.

World's Record Broken.

Walter Swift of Milwaukee established a new world's record for a series of three games on Feb. 15 when he rolled 736 at the Wisconsin state tournament in Manitowoc. The previous record was 718 made by Harry Cavan of Pittsburgh in 1919.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Percy M. Collins of Chicago won the national amateur 18-2 balkline billiard championship in the tournament held in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23-March 5, 1920, by defeating in the final game David McAndless, Jr., also of Chicago, by a score of 300 to 225 in fifty-one innings. Final standing of the players:

Player.	W.	L.	H. A.
Percy M. Collins, Chicago	6	0	21 6-14
David McAndless, Jr., Chicago	5	1	11 1-9
Edgar T. Appleby, New York	4	2	16 10-11
Robert M. Lord, Chicago	2	4	5 40-52
F. S. Appleby, New York	2	4	13 14-22
Julian Rice, New York	1	5	4 8-13
Percy Trump, Pittsburgh	1	5	4 40-65

Championship List.

1901—A. R. Townsend.
1902—E. W. Gardner.
1903—W. P. Foss.
1904—J. F. Poggenburg.
1905—C. F. Conklin.
1906—E. W. Gardner.
1907—C. Demarest.
1908—C. Demarest.
1909—H. A. Wright.
1910—E. W. Gardner.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg.
1912—Morris Brown.
1913—Joseph Mayer.
1914—E. W. Gardner.
1915—Joseph Mayer.
1916—E. W. Gardner.
1917—Nathan Hall.
1918—Corwin Huston.
1919—D. McAndless.
1920—P. M. Collins.

In 1909 the play was changed from 14-2 to 18-2 balkline.

NATIONAL CLASS B 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Julian Rice won the National class B 18-2 balkline billiard championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920, when he defeated Charles P. Mathews in the final game of the tournament, 200 to 122. Final standing of the players:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
Julian Rice	5	0	39	12 8-16
C. P. Mathews	4	1	32	6 20-30
J. R. Beardsley	3	2	37	5 20-36
R. J. Steinbugler	1	4	31	5 19-28
M. P. McManiman	1	4	37	5
S. M. Brussel	1	4	23	3 29-57

EASTERN CLASS A 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

David McAndless, Jr., won the eastern class A 18-2 balkline championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard players in a tournament held in New York city and ending Feb. 4, 1920, with five games won and none lost. In his final game with Francis S. Appleby, whom he defeated 300 to 126, he ran out with an unfinished run of 148, which was said to be an American amateur high run record at 18-2 billiards. Final standing:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
D. McAndless, Jr.	5	0	148	27 3-11
F. S. Appleby	4	1	114	12 12-24
E. W. Gardner	3	2	51	10 10-29
J. H. Clarkson	2	3	77	15
E. T. Appleby	1	4	59	11 3-27
P. P. Trump	0	5	47	8 11-27

AMATEUR 3-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

William B. Huey of the Illinois Athletic club won the second annual national three-cushion championship in a tournament held in the rooms of the Chicago Athletic association Jan. 26-Feb. 4, 1920. The final standing was:

	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.
W. B. Huey, Illinois A. C	6	1	9	54
W. Campbell, Chicago	5	2	7	73
L. J. Engels, Boston	4	3	5	67
W. B. Flinn, New York	4	3	5	81
A. Newman, Brooklyn	3	4	6	80
C. E. Patterson, Chi. A. A.	3	4	6	57
A. A. Hahn, Hamilton club	2	5	6	87
H. B. Kuhns, Chicago A. A.	1	6	6	64

Championship List.

1919—Arthur Newman.
1920—William B. Huey.

POCKET BILLIARDS.

National Amateur Championship.

Morgan Hughes won the national amateur pocket billiard championship of 1920 in a tournament held in New York, N. Y., ending Feb. 11. In the final game of the series he defeated Edward Kirby, the former champion, by a score of 100 to 71. The final standing of the contestants was:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
M. Hughes	6	1	32	.857
E. Kirby	5	2	19	.714
T. McCabe	5	2	28	.714
C. Wood	4	3	22	.571
W. Herbert	3	4	24	.429
T. Lawler	2	4	21	.333
A. Simel	1	5	15	.167
C. Fulton	0	5	13	.000

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The University of Chicago basket ball team won the 1920 championship of the western intercollegiate conference. The standing at the close of the season was:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	10	2	.833
Purdue	8	2	.800
Illinois	8	4	.667
Indiana	6	4	.600
Wisconsin	7	5	.583
Iowa	6	6	.500
Ohio State	4	8	.333
Northwestern	2	6	.250
Michigan	3	9	.250
Minnesota	2	10	.166

Leading Conference Players.

The scores made by the leading ten basket ball players in the western conference in 1920 were as follows:

Player and college.	Goals—Floor.	Goals—Foul.	Points.
C. R. Carney, Illinois	62	71	195
R. D. Birkoff, Chicago	34	91	159

Player and college.	Goals—Floor.	Foul.	Points.
J. C. Francis, Ohio State	29	89	147
D. S. White, Purdue	49	48	146
Frank Shimek, Iowa	23	74	120
H. C. Knapp, Wisconsin	47	26	120
N. A. Arntson, Minnesota	36	30	102
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago	50	2	102
E. S. Dean, Indiana	28	41	97

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Pennsylvania won the eastern intercollegiate championship in 1920 without losing a game. The final standing was:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pennsylvania	10	0	1,000
Yale	6	4	.600
Princeton	6	4	.600
Cornell	4	6	.400
Columbia	3	7	.300
Dartmouth	1	9	.100

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

To decide the 1920 national collegiate basket ball championship of the United States the University of Chicago and Pennsylvania teams met in a series of three games. The first game, played in Chicago March 22, was won by Chicago by a score of 28 to 24; the second, played in Philadelphia, was won by Pennsylvania by a score 29 to 18; the third and deciding game, played in Princeton, N. J., was won by Pennsylvania by a score of 23 to 21.

OTHER CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Stanford university won the basket ball championship of the Pacific coast college conference in 1920 with nine games won and one lost, or a percentage of .900. The University of California was second with a percentage of .687.

The University of Missouri was the winner in the Missouri Valley conference basket ball season of 1920. Washington university was second.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The New York university won the National A. A. U. championship at Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1920, by defeating Rutgers college of New Brunswick, N. J., 49 to 24. Kansas City A. C. won third place.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Edison basket ball team of New London, Wis., won the Central A. A. U. basket ball heavyweight championship of 1920 by defeating in the final game of the series in Chicago, March 5, the Seward Park Blues of Chicago, 30 to 24. The Evanston Y. M. C. A. team took third place by defeating the Northern Paper Mills company team of Green Bay, Wis., 35 to 24.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

William H. Tilden II. won the national tennis championship in singles in a tournament held at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 30-Sept. 6, 1920, by defeating William M. Johnston of California in the final match by the score of 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3. In the same tournament Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., won the national junior singles by defeating W. W. Ingraham of Oakland, R. I., 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. The tournament to decide the national tennis championship in doubles took place on the Chestnut Hill courts of the Longwood Cricket club, near Boston, Mass., Aug. 16-21, 1920. William M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin were the winners, defeating Roland Roberts and Willis Davis in the finals by the score of 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

National Tennis Champions in Singles.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1902—W. A. Larned.
1882—R. D. Sears.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1904—H. Ward.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1887—H. W. Slocum.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1911—W. A. Larned.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1892—O. S. Campbell.	
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1914—R. N. Williams.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1915—W. M. Johnston.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	1916—R. N. Williams.
1898—M. D. Whitman.	1917—R. L. Murray.
1899—M. D. Whitman.	1918—R. L. Murray.
1900—M. D. Whitman.	1919—W. M. Johnston.
1901—W. A. Larned.	1920—W. H. Tilden II.

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was won by Australasia, the defender, in a series of games played at Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 16-21, 1920. The British Isles won the right to challenge the holders of the trophy by taking the preliminary round from France, Belgium and South Africa in the summer of 1919. There were no contests from 1914, when the United States lost the matches at Forest Hills, N. Y., to 1920, on account of the European war. The results at Sydney were as follows: On Jan. 16 G. L. Patterson, Australian, defeated A. H. Lowe, British, 6-4, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, and Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscote, British, defeated J. O. Anderson, Australian, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4. Rain stopped the games scheduled for the 17th. The doubles match, played on the 19th, was won by Norman Brookes and Gerald Patterson of Australia, who defeated Kingscote and A. E. Beamish of Great Britain 6-0, 6-0, 6-2. In the concluding games, played on the 21st, Patterson defeated Kingscote 6-1, 6-4, 8-6, and Anderson defeated Lowe 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 4-6, 12-10. This gave the Australians four out of five contests and consequently they remain the defenders of the trophy. Record of the event:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900	America	3-0	1909	Australasia	5-0
1902	America	3-2	1911	Australasia	5-0
1903	British Isles	4-1	1912	British Isles	3-2
1904	British Isles	5-0	1913	America	3-2
1905	British Isles	5-0	1914	Australasia	3-2
1906	British Isles	5-0	1915-19	No contests.	
1907	Australasia	3-2	1920	Australasia	4-1
1908	Australasia	3-2			

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS IN ENGLAND.

American tennis players scored several triumphs in England in 1920, the most important being in the games played to decide the team that should have the right next to play Australasia for the Davis cup. William M. Johnston of California won the London championship in singles at the Queen's club, London, June 19, defeating William T. Tilden of Philadelphia in the finals, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. At Wimbledon on June 25, in the presence of King George and Queen Mary, Johnston and Tilden defeated Andre Gobert and W. M. Laurentz of France in the doubles of the all-British tournament, 6-2, 4-6, 9-7. On June 30 Tilden defeated Zenzo Shimidzu of Japan in the finals for the British singles championship by the scores 6-4, 6-4, 13-11. In the challenge round Tilden defeated Gerald L. Patterson of Australia 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. In the doubles finals for the British championship Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh and R. Norris Williams of Boston defeated A. R. F. Kingscote and J. C. Parke, the British pair, losing the first set, but taking the three following sets straight.

The matches to decide the Davis cup chal-

lenging team were played at Eastbourne July 8-9. On July 9 Tilden defeated Laurentz of France and Johnston disposed of Gobert of the same country. On the following day the American pair defeated the Frenchmen in the doubles, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. On July 16 Johnston defeated J. C. Parke of England in the singles, 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 6-2 and Johnston defeated A. R. Kingscote, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1. On July 17 Johnston and Tilden in the doubles defeated Parke and Kingscote, 8-6, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. As Holland had withdrawn from the contest this virtually gave the American team the right to challenge Australasia. However, Johnston and Tilden played against Kingscote and Parke in singles on July 19 and again defeated them.

The United States Lawn Tennis association officials on Sept. 15 announced that the American team to play against Australasia would consist of Williams, Hardy, Tilden and Johnston.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The women's national championships for 1920 were determined on the grass courts of the Philadelphia Cricket club Sept. 14-17. In the singles Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory of New York was the victor, defeating in the finals Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston 6-3, 6-1. It was the fourth time Mrs. Mallory had won this event. In the doubles Miss Zinderstein with Miss Eleanor Goss of New York won the championship by defeating Miss Eleanore Tennant and Miss Helen Baker of California 13-11, 4-6, 6-3.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual Illinois state championship tennis tournament took place on the grounds of the Chicago Tennis club Aug. 7-15, 1920. In the singles Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., was the winner, defeating Walter T. Hayes 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1. In the doubles Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick defeated Vincent Richards and Lucien Williams 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

The women's Illinois state championships were decided on the Edgewater beach hotel courts Sept. 9-12. In the singles Miss Mary K. Voorhees was the winner, defeating Miss Marion F. Leighton 6-4, 7-5. In the doubles Miss Leighton and Miss Emily Scully defeated the Misses Marie Qualey and Vorsila Mican, 6-3, 6-3, in the final matches.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's singles, final match, June 27—Walter T. Hayes defeated Clifton B. Herd 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

Women's singles, final match, June 27—Miss Mary K. Voorhees defeated Mrs. F. Brunhild 6-4, 6-4.

Men's doubles, final match, June 27—Lucien Williams and Jimmy Weber defeated Clifton B. Herd and Jerry Weber 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1920.

New England—Williams college.

Western conference—Singles, Walter K. Wesbrook, Michigan; doubles, Harry Vories and Pat Segal, Chicago.

OTHER TENNIS WINNERS IN 1920.

Western sectional—Singles, Walter Hayes; doubles, Ralph Burdick and Walter Hayes.

National intercity—Roland Roberts and Clarence Griffin.

Southern—C. Y. Smith.

Metropolitan—Ichva Kumagae.

Central states—Singles, Roland Roberts; doubles, Theodore Drewes and Fred Jostles.

Casino singles—Clarence J. Griffin.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Championship—Singles.

In the annual national amateur court tennis singles championship tournament held on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis club, New York city, April 6-12, 1920, C. S. Cutting of New York defeated in the finals his brother, R. F. Cutting, by a score of 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. In the challenge round Jay Gould, the title holder, retained the championship by defeating Cutting 6-3, 6-0, 6-1. Championship record in singles:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1892	R. D. Sears	Boston
1893	Fiske Warren	Boston
1894	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1895	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897	G. R. Fearing, Jr.	Boston
1898	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900	E. H. Miles	New York
1901	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1902	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1903	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1904	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1905	C. E. Sands	New York
1906	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1907	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1908	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1909	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1910	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1911	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1912	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1913	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1914	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1915	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1916	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1917	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1918-1919	No contests.	
1920	Jay Gould	New York

Championship in Doubles.

The court tennis doubles championship of the United States was won in Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1920, by Jay Gould of New York and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia, who defeated in the final round Joshua Crane and C. T. Russell of Boston by a score of 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2. There were no contests in 1917, 1918 and 1919. In 1916 Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn were the winners.

Open Professional Champions.

Open professional court tennis champions since 1871:

1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
1914—Jay Gould, America.
1915-1919—No contests.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The tenth annual national clay court championship tournament was held at the South Side Tennis club, Chicago, July 10-18, 1920. In the singles Roland Roberts of San Francisco was the winner, defeating Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. In the doubles Roberts, paired with Richards, defeated Ralph Burdick and Walter Hayes of Chicago, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

The women's national clay court championships were decided on the courts of the Detroit Tennis club June 21-26, 1920. Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston won in the singles by defeating Miss Corinne Gould of St. Louis 6-0, 6-1. In the doubles Miss Eleanore Tennant of Los Angeles and Miss Florence Ballin of New York defeated in the finals Miss Gould and Miss Roberta Esch of Cleveland 6-3, 6-2.

SQUASH TENNIS.

National Championship.

A. J. Cordier of the Yale club won the national squash tennis championship in singles

by defeating Anderson Dana of the Harvard club in the final round of the National Squash Tennis association individual tournament held in New York, N. Y., Feb. 3-14, 1920. The scores were 17-15, 15-9, 15-3. Championship record:

Year.	Winner	Club.
1911	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1912	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1913	George Whitney	Harvard
1914	Dr. Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1915	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1916	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1917	E. S. Winston	Harvard
1918	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard
1919	J. W. Appel	Harvard
1920	A. J. Cordier	Yale

Class B Championship.

William Adams, Jr., of the Yale club won the class B championship of the National Squash association in New York city Feb. 4, 1920, by defeating A. H. Tomes of the Harvard club in the deciding game of the series by 8-15, 18-17, 18-16 and 18-15.

INDOOR TENNIS.

Champions in Singles—Men.

1900—J. A. Allen.
1901—Holcombe Ward.
1902—J. P. Paret.
1903—W. C. Grant.
1904—W. C. Grant.
1905—E. B. Dewhurst.
1906—W. C. Grant.
1907—T. R. Pell.
1908—W. C. Grant.
1909—T. R. Pell.
1910—G. F. Touchard.
1911—T. R. Pell.
1912—W. C. Grant.
1913—G. F. Touchard.
1914—G. F. Touchard.
1915—G. F. Touchard.
1916—R. L. Murray.
1917—S. H. Voshell.
1918—S. H. Voshell.
1919—V. Richards.
1920—W. T. Tilden, Jr.

Champions in Doubles—Men.

1900—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin.
1901—O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin.
1902—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1903—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1904—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1905—T. R. Pell and H. E. Allen.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant.
1910—G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner.
1911—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1912—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1913—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1914—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1915—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
1916—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.
1917—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander.
1918—G. C. Shafer and King Smith.
1919—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1920—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.

Champions in Singles—Women.

1907—Miss E. H. Moore.
1908—Miss Marie Wagner.
1909—Miss Marie Wagner.
1910—Miss F. S. Schmidt.
1911—Miss Marie Wagner.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss Marie Wagner.
1914—Miss Marie Wagner.
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner.
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1919—Mrs. G. W. Wightman.
1920—Miss Helene Pollak.

Champions in Doubles—Women.

1908—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Pouch.
1909—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Erna Marcus
1910—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1911—Miss B. Fleming-Miss E. C. Bunce.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1914—Miss C. Cassell-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1915—Mrs. M. McLean-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1916—Miss M. Wagner-Miss M. Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner-Miss M. Taylor.
1918—Miss E. Goss-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1919—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstein.
1920—Miss H. Poliak-Mrs. L. G. Morris.

POLO.

WESTERN GAMES.

June 16—Onwentsia, 6; Shamrocks, 5½. Played at St. Louis, Mo.
June 17—Miami, 9; Redbirds, 7. Played at St. Louis, Mo.
June 19—Miami, 7; Onwentsia, 4¾. Played at St. Louis, Mo.
July 22—Onwentsia, 12; Dayton, 8. Played at Lake Forest, Ill.
July 24—Onwentsia, 11; Dayton, 5. Played at Lake Forest, Ill.
Aug. 15—North Shore, 19; Camp Grant, 5. Played at Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 19—North Shore, 11; Camp Grant, 2. Played at Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 21—Onwentsia, 5; Camp Grant, 4. Played at Lake Forest, Ill.
Aug. 23—Onwentsia, 7; Camp Grant, 6. Played at Lake Forest, Ill.
Sept. 4—Onwentsia, 16; North Shore, 6. Played at Lake Forest, Ill.
Sept. 11—North Shore, 4; Camp Grant, 3. Played at Rockford, Ill.
Sept. 13—Camp Grant, 10; North Shore, 4. Played at Rockford, Ill.
Sept. 15—Camp Grant, 7; North Shore, 6. Played at Rockford, Ill.

ROLLER SKATING.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

World championship roller skating races, conducted by the Opal Athletic association, were held in Chicago May 12-16, 1920. In the final standing William Skrivan, Opal A. A., was first with 43 points; W. Kerber, Opal A. A., second with 28, and Victor Frasch, Opal A. A., third with 27. Winners and time in decisive events:

¼ mile—William Skrivan. Time, 46⅘.
5 miles—Victor Frasch. Time, 15:38.
1 mile—William Kerber. Time, 2:57⅘ (new world record).
10 miles—William Skrivan. Time, 32:11⅘.
3 miles—William Skrivan. Time, 9:17.

FIFTEEN MILE HANDICAP.

Paul Quirk of the Lightning Athletic club won the fifth annual fifteen mile handicap street roller race of the Opal A. A., May 30, 1920, in 1:16:00. George Kopal of the Opal A. A. was second.

BICYCLE RACING.

In the Newark (N. J.) velodrome in June, 1920, Arthur Spencer of Toronto won the ¼, ½, ⅓ and 1 mile national professional championships. F. Taylor won the 1 mile amateur championship at the same place on June 23.

At New York on June 27, 1920, Arthur Nieminsky, in the Olympic elimination race, covered 108.74 miles in 5:26:40.

Roy Schoeneman of the Alverno A. A. won a 25 mile handicap bicycle race in Humboldt park, Chicago, Oct. 17, 1920, in 48:13. Carl Stockholm of the same club won the time prize by covering the distance in 48:10.

MOTORCYCLING.

Otto Walker won a 100 mile motorcycle race on the Ascot speedway at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 4, 1920, in 1:17:42. Ralph Hepburn was second and L. E. Parkhurst third. On the same track, Jan. 11, Walker won a fifty mile race in the fast time of 37:47⅘. Fred Ludlow was second and Albert Burns third.

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	*Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 5, 1915	Jess Willard	Jack Johnson	Marianao, Cuba	26
March 25, 1916	Jess Willard	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 4, 1917	Carl Morris	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 19, 1917	Fred Fulton	Sam Langford	Boston, Mass.	7
July 9, 1917	Fred Fulton	Jack Moran	St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sept. 4, 1917	Fred Fulton	Carl Morris	Canton, O.	6
Feb. 25, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	Milwaukee, Wis.	6
May 3, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	St. Paul, Minn.	10
July 27, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Fred Fulton	Harrison, N. J.	1
July 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	Toledo, O.	3
Dec. 4, 1919	Georges Carpentier	Joe Beckett	London, England	1
May 6, 1920	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 7, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	Benton Harbor, Mich.	3
Oct. 13, 1920	Georges Carpentier	Battling Levinsky	Jersey City, N. J.	4
Dec. 14, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	New York, N. Y.	12
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Aurelio Herrera	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 23, 1902	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Col.	10
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	9
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal.	18
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev.	8
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack O'Brien	New York, N. Y.	10
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	23
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	40
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La.	20
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal.	13
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind	3
Jan. 22, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis.	3
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal	20
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal	20
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis.	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal	13
Oct. 23, 1912	Billy Papke	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	17
March 7, 1913	Packey McFarland	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913	T. Murphy	Ad Wolgast	San Francisco, Cal	20
July 4, 1913	Willie Ritchie	Joe Rivers	San Francisco, Cal	11
March 12, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Ad Wolgast	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Tom Murphy	San Francisco, Cal	20
May 26, 1914	Charley White	Willie Ritchie	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914	Kid Williams	Johnny Coulon	Los Angeles, Cal	3
July 7, 1914	Freddie Welsh	Willie Ritchie	London, England	20
Jan. 21, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Jimmy Clabby	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Feb. 25, 1915	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 2, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Eddie McGoorty	Hudson, Wis.	10
March 11, 1915	Willie Ritchie	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 10, 1915	†Johnny Ertle	Kid Williams	St. Paul, Minn.	10
Sept. 11, 1915	†Packey McFarland	Mike Gibbons	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	10
Feb. 7, 1916	‡Kid Williams	Kid Herman	New Orleans, La	20
April 24, 1916	Ever Hammer	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 24, 1916	Jack Britton	Ted Lewis	New Orleans, La	20
Aug. 1, 1916	Johnny O'Leary	Ever Hammer	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 4, 1916	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Colorado Springs, Col	20
Jan. 16, 1917	†Richie Mitchell	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 19, 1917	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	Milwaukee, Wis.	7
May 28, 1917	Benny Leonard	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	9
July 25, 1917	Benny Leonard	Johnny Kilbane	Philadelphia, Pa	3
April 28, 1919	Benny Leonard	Willie Ritchie	Newark, N. J.	8
Dec. 6, 1919	Jack Sharkey	Jimmy Wilde	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Jan. 29, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Mike Ertle	Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Mar. 12, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Frankie Mason	Toledo, O.	12
July 5, 1920	Benny Leonard	Charley White	Benton Harbor, Mich.	9
Sept. 25, 1920	Benny Leonard	Pal Moran	East Chicago, Ind	10
Dec. 22, 1920	Joe Lynch	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y.	15

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw. †No decision. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

DEMPSEY VS. MISKE.

Jack Dempsey and Billy Miske fought for the heavyweight championship at Benton Harbor, Mich., on Labor day, Sept. 6, 1920. Dempsey was the winner, knocking out his opponent in the third round. Official figures of the match follow:

Attendance	11,348
Total receipts	$134,904
State and government taxes	25,528
Net receipts	109,736
Dempsey's share	55,000
Miske's share	25,000

JACK JOHNSON IN PRISON.

Jack Johnson, colored, former heavyweight champion, after being a fugitive from justice for seven years, surrendered himself to the federal authorities at Tia Juana, Cal., July 20, 1920. He was brought to Chicago and on Sept. 14 was arraigned before Federal Judge George A. Carpenter, who decided that he must serve out his original sentence of one year and one day in the prison at Leavenworth, Kas. Johnson entered the prison a few days later. He was charged with a violation of the Mann act.

WORLD'S PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS (1920).

Flyweight—Jimmy Wilde, Great Britain.
Bantamweight—Joe Lynch, U. S. A.
Featherweight—Johnny Kilbane, U. S. A.
Lightweight—Benny Leonard, U. S. A.
Welterweight—Jack Britton, U. S. A.
Middleweight—Johnny Wilson, U. S. A.
Light heavyweight—Georges Carpentier, France
Heavyweight—Jack Dempsey, U. S. A.

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

1903—Gunfire, 1:38⅕; $11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; $10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41⅘ (dead heat), $9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; $10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40⅘; $10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38⅗; $9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; $3,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; $3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37⅘; $4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39⅘; $2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; $3,500.
1917—Ormesdale, 1:39⅕; $5,000.
1918—Trompe-La-Morte, 1:38⅘; $5,000.
1919—Lanius, 1:45⅘; $3,865.
1920—Wildair, 1:38⅘; $3,865.

THE FUTURITY.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 6 furlongs. 2-year olds.

1890—Potomac, 1:14⅕; $77,000.
1891—His Highness, 1:15⅓; $72,000.
1892—Morello, 1:12⅓; $41,375.
1893—Domino, 1:12⅘; $45,000.
1894—Butterflies, 1:11; $63,830.
1895—Requital, 1:11⅖; $69,770.
1896—Ogden, 1:10; $56,970.
1897—L'Alouette, 1:11; $43,300.
1898—Martimas, 1:12⅖; $46,840.
1899—Chacornac, 1:10⅖; $41,000.
1900—Ballyhoo Bey, 1:10; $42,000.
1901—Yankee, 1:09⅕; $46,210.
1902—Savable, 1:14; $56,660.
1903—Hamburg Belle, 1:13; $46,550.
1904—Artful, 1:11⅘; $52,900.
1905—Ormondale, 1:11⅘; $43,680.
1906—Electioneer, 1:13⅗; $44,070.

1907—Colin, 1:11⅕; $32,930.
1908—Maskette, 1:11⅘; $33,360.
1909—Sweep, 1:11⅘; $33,660.
1910—Novelty, 1:12⅖; $25,360.
1913—Pennant, 1:15; $15,060.
1914—Trojan, 1:16⅘; $22,110.
1915—Thunderer, 1:11⅘; $16,500.
1916—Campfire, 1:13⅘; $22,950.
1917—Papp, 1:12; $15,450.
1918—Dunboyne, 1:12⅘; $30,280.
1919—Man o' War, 1:11⅗; $26,650.
1920—Step Lightly, 1:12⅖; $42,000.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.

1890—Riley, 118lbs. 2:45; $5,460.
1891—Kingman 122lbs. 2:52½, $4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs., 2:41½; $4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; $4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; $4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs., 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; $6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; $6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 1:08½; $5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10¾; $6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08⅘; $5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12⅘; $5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15½; $6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08⅕; $5,000.
1910—Donau, 112lbs, 2:06⅘; $6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09⅘; $6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04⅕; $6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03⅖; $13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05⅗; $14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; $9,750.
1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $16,600.
1918—Exterminator, 114lbs, 2:10⅘; $15,000.
1919—Sir Barton, 110lbs, 2:09⅘; $20,825.
1920—Paul Jones, 126lbs., 2:09; $30,375.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1905—Delhi, 2:06⅘; $15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05⅘; $15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; $15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04½; $19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; $3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03⅘; $3,025.
1914*—Buckhorn, 2:08; $3,350.
1915†—Tartar, 1:50⅘; $3,950.
1916‡—Friar Rock, 1:50; $5,000.
1917‡—Borrow, 1:49⅘; $6,000.
1918§—Cudgel, 1:50⅖; $4,850.
1919†—Eternal, 1:49⅘; $4,850.
1920‡—Cirrus, 1:50; $5,850.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance 1⅛ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance 1⅛ miles. §Run at Queens County Jockey club track; distance 1½ miles.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance 1¼ miles.

1900—Kinley Mack, 2:06⅘; $3,800.
1901—Alcedo, 2:05⅘; $7,800.
1902—Gold Heels, 2:05½; $7,800.
1903—Africander, 2:10⅘; $10,490.
1904—Hermis, 2:05; $16,800.
1905—Beldame, 2:05⅘; $16,800.
1906—Go Between, 2:05½; $16,800.
1907—Nealon, 2:06⅘; $16,800.
1908—Ballet, 2:03; $19,750.
1909—Fitz Herbert, 2:03⅘; $3,850.
1910—Olambala, 2:04⅖; $4,800.
1913—Whisk Broom II., 2:00; $3,000.
1915—Stromboli, 2:05⅘; $3,925.
1916—Friar Rock, 2:05; $3,450.
1917—Boots, 2:05⅕; $4,900.
1918—Johren, 2:06; $7,500.
1919—Corn Tassel, 2:02⅘; $5,200.
1920—Paul Jones, 2:09⅘; $5,000.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56⅘.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45⅘.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43⅗.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38⅗.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40⅘.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42½.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrume.
1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45⅘.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 2:39⅘.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36⅘.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39⅘.
1909—Minoru, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:45⅘.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35⅕.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36⅘.
1912—Tagalie, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38⅘.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37⅘.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32⅘.
1916*—Fifinella, 2:36.
1917*—Gay Crusader, 2:40.
1918*—Gainsborough, 2:33.
1919—Grand Parade, by Orby-Grand Geraldine; 2:35⅘.
1920—Spion Kop, by Spearmint-Hammerkof (time not reported).

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3 year olds.

1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race $72,000).
1909—Verdun, $74,155.
1910—Nuage, $60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, $70,200.
1912—Houli, $73,000.
1913—Bruleur, $72,000.
1914—Sardanople, $60,000.
1915-1918—No racing.
1919—Galloper Light, $48,000.
1920—Comrade, $60,000.

AMERICAN DERBY.

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04⅘. The value of the stake was $10,000, the winner getting $6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3 year olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; $10,700.
1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; $9,570.
1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; $8,160.

1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38½; $13,690.
1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; $14,340.
1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; $15,440.
1890—Uncle Bob, 115½; 2:55¼; $15,200.
1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; $18,610.
1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; $16,930.
1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; $49,500.
1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; $19,750.
1895-1897—No racing.
1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; $9,425.
1899—No race.
1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40½; $9,425.
1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; $19,325.
1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; $20,125.
1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; $27,275.
1904—Highball 122; 2:33; $26,325.
1905-1915—No racing.
1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04⅝; $6,850.
No race since 1916.

OTHER RACING CLASSICS 1920.

Latonia Derby—Won by Upset; value of stake, $16,300.
Kentucky Handicap—Won by King Gorin; value of stake, $13,375.
Realization Stakes—Won by Man O' War.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
½ mile—:55¾, Directum I. (paced by runner), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; :58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903; by 2-year-old, 1:02¾, Mr. Dudley, Cleveland, July 8, 1919.
1 mile—1:54½, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield). By a stallion, 1:58½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2.15¾, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912. Race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03¼, Miss Bertha Dillon Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917. Fastest four heat race, 2:10¾, 2:09¾, 2:10, 2:10½, Day Star, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1919.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—1:59½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1916.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.
1 mile, double-gaited horses—2:03¼, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼, 2:01¾, Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02¼, 2:02½, Lu Princeton, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1918.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:01¾, 2:04¾, 2:03, St. Frisco, Belmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1918; by filly, 2:05¼, 2:03¼, 2:04¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¾, 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05½, 2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, 2:07¼, 2:06¾, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.
1 mile, fastest sixth heat, 2:05¼, Wilkes Brewer, Columbus, O., July 30, 1919.
1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

Trotting to Wagon.

½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916; by team, 2:10¼, Roy Miller and Lucy Van, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

Teams to Pole.

1 mile—2:03¼, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

Trotting to High Sulky.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904; 2:08¾, Maud, S., Glenville, 1885 (nonball-bearing sulky).

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
½ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
¾ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56¾, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916; by gelding, 2:04¾, Rifle Grenade, at Columbus, O., July 28, 1920.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
1 mile, double-gaited horses, 2:02½, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02½, 2:00, 2:00, Directum, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼, 2:00¼, 2:00½, 2:05¼, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03½, 2:03¼, 2:02½, 2:04¼, 2:03¾, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.) Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.

Pacing to Wagon.

1 mile—1:57¼, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59½, William, Syracuse, N.

Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

Teams to Pole.

¼ mile—:29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:21¼, Bob Wade, 4yrs. Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
2½ furlongs—:29⅘, Nash Cash, 2yrs, 112lbs, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, 1912.
⅝ mile—:33½, Atoka, 6yrs, 105lbs, Butte, Mont., Sept. 7, 1906.
3½ furlongs—:39, Joe Blair, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 5, 1916.
½ mile—:46, Geraldine, 4yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899; :46⅕, Donau, 2yrs, 115lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., March 13, 1909, and Amon, 2yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 9, 1911.
4½ furlongs—:51⅗, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
5 furlongs—:56¾, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
5½ furlongs—1:02⅘, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03⅘, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09⅘, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
6½ furlongs—1:16⅘, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
⅞ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.
7½ furlongs—1:31⅕, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
1 mile—1:35⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., May 29, 1920.
1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913, and Senator James, 8yrs, 103lbs, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1918.
1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
1 mile and 50 yds.—1:40⅘, Vox Populi, 4 yrs, 104lbs, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 5, 1918.
1 mile and 70 yards—1:41⅘, Pif, Jr., 6yrs, 120lbs, Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1918.
1 mile and 100 yards—1:44⅕, Rapid Water, 6yrs, 114lbs, Oakland, Cal., Nov. 30, 1907.
1 1-16 miles—1:42⅘, Calesta, 4yrs, 108lbs, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914.
1⅛ miles—1:49⅘, Borrow, 9yrs, 117lbs, Aqueduct, N. Y., June 25, 1917, and Boots, 6yrs, 127lbs, Aqueduct, N. Y., June 7, 1917.
1 3-16 miles—1:55⅘, Sir Barton, 133lbs, 4yrs, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1920.
1¼ miles—2:00 (unofficial), Whisk Broom, 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont park, New York, June 28, 1913.
1 mile and 500 yards—2:10½, Swiftwing, 5yrs, 100lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 8, 1905.
1 5-16 miles—2:09⅘, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 1, 1908.
1⅜ miles—2:14⅕, Man o' War, 3yrs., 126lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., June 12, 1920.
1½ miles—2:28⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1920.
1⅝ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45⅕, Africander, 3yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 7, 1903.
1⅞ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120 lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
1⅞ miles—3:17⅘, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
2 miles—3:21⅘, Exterminator, 5ys, 128lbs, Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
2⅛ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
2⅝ miles—4:58½, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
2¾ miles—4:58¾, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
4 miles—7:10⅘, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

Heat Racing.

¼ mile—:21½, :22¼, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
½ mile—:47½, :47½, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; :48, :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
⅝ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
5½ furlongs—1:09, 1:08¼, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
¾ mile—1:10½, 1:12¾, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107 lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13¼, 1:13¼, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118 lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.
1 mile—1:41½, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
1 1-16 miles—1:50½, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
1⅛ miles—1:56, 1:54¾, What-er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.
1¼ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
1½ miles—2:41¼, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
2 miles—3:33, 3:31¼, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
3 miles—5:27½, 5:29½, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.
4 miles—7:23½, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

Long-Distance Riding.

10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
50 miles—1:50:03½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

MAN O' WAR OUTRACES SIR BARTON.

Man o' War, the greatest 3 year old of 1920, won a match race with Sir Barton, the noted 4 year old, at Windsor, Ont., Oct. 12, 1920, for a purse of $75,000 and a gold cup valued at $5,000. The distance, 1¼ miles, was covered by the winner of the race in 2:03, a new Canadian record for the distance. Man o' War carried 120 pounds and Sir Barton 125. The race was witnessed by nearly 30,000 persons. It was not a close contest, Man o' War winning by eight full lengths.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Record of Races.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has ever since been successfully defended.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16, New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course: Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼, Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward: Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:38.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook: Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg; Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

1920—July 15, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Shamrock IV., Royal Ulster Y. C. 4:24:48; Resolute, New York Y. C., disabled. July 17, 30 mile triangular course; race not finished within time limit. July 20, 30 mile triangular course: Shamrock 5:22:18; Resolute, 5:24:44 (corrected time). July 21, course south by west 30 miles; first leg 15 miles to windward, second leg return; Resolute, 3:56:05; Shamrock, 4:03:06 (corrected time), July 23, course 10 miles south-southwest, 10 miles east by north and 10 miles northwest-half-north: Resolute, 3:31:12; Shamrock, 3:41:10. July 26, race called off; no breeze. July 27, course 30 miles, 15 to windward and 15 to leeward; Resolute, 5:28:35; Shamrock, 5:48:20.

Owing mainly to a disagreement as to the proper size of the competing yachts no races were arranged after 1903 until 1913, when an agreement was reached between the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster club to hold a race in 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton sent over the Shamrock IV. as challenger for the cup, but the great war in Europe put a stop to all further proceedings until Oct. 5, 1919, when Sir Thomas renewed the challenge for a contest in 1920. This took place July 15-27, the result being another victory for America. The defending yacht was the Resolute, representing the New York Yacht club, and sailed by Capt. Charles Francis Adams. The skipper of the Shamrock IV. was W. P. Burton. The Resolute was given a time allowance of 7 minutes 1 second. The result of the several races is summarized above. It was the general opinion that the seamanship shown by the captain and crew of the American yacht was superior to that exhibited by Sir Thomas Lipton's men.

THE LIPTON CUP.

Record of Winners.

1902—La Rita, Chi.
1903—La Rita, Chi.
1904—Ste. Claire, Det.
1905—Ste. Claire, Det.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1907—Cherry, Circle, Chicago.
1908—Chicago, Chi.
1909—Spray, Chicago.
1910—Spray, Chicago.
1911—Columbia, Chi.
1912—Susan II., Chi.
1913—Susan II., Chi.
1914-15-16—No races.
1917—Mebleh, Cleve.
1918—No race.
1919—Sari, Chicago.
1920—Rainbow, Chi.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

Record of Winners.

Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	3:24:10
1911—Valmore	2:35:28
1912—Michicago	2:45:05
1913—Polaris	1:45:50
1914—Valiant	1:49:03

1915-1920—No races.

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

Record of Winners.

1906—Pequod.
1907—Pequod.
1908—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.
1910—Invader.
1911—Invader.
1912—Invader.
1913—No race.
1914—No race.
1915—Banshee.
1916—Banshee.
1917-1919—No races.
1920—Sari.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

Winners of the Mackinac race to date:

1904—Vencedor.	1911—Mavourneen
1905—Mistral.	1912—Polaris
1906—Vanadis	1913—Olympian.*
1907—Vencedor.	1914—Olympian
1908—Valmore.	1915—Leda.
1909—Valmore.	1916—Intrepid.
1910—Valmore.	1917-1920—No races

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island. 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

TRISTATE RACE WINNERS.

1912—Michicago.	1915—Josephine.
1913—Michicago.	1916—Ahmeck.
1914—No race.	1917-1920—No races.

MICHIGAN CITY RACE.

June 19, 1920.

Raceabouts—Starts 9:45 A. M.

Name	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Springtime	2:36:17	4:51:17	3:52:03
Invader	2:38:29	4:53:29	3:57:41
Rival	2:40:42	4:55:42	4:01:20
Vandal	2:46:27	5:01:27	3:58:07
Hobo	2:49:55	5:04:55	4:08:10
21 Ft. Cabin Class—Start 9:45 A. M.			
Edith II.	2:17:53	4:32:53	3:49:53
Spray	2:19:19	4:34:19	3:51:43
Large Sloops—Start 9:50 A. M.			
Dorello	1:56:10	4:06:10	4:06:10
Intrepid	2:09:50	4:19:50	4:06:48
Mavourneen	2:10:03	4:20:03	4:02:40
Illinois	2:14:18	4:24:18	4:00:25
Seboomook	2:15:02	4:25:02	3:52:35
Nauiwa	2:44:57	4:54:57	4:36:09
R Class—Start 9:40 A. M.			
Sari	2:54:12	5:14:12	4:01:53
Rainbow	2:54:22	5:14:22	4:02:03
Q Class—Start 9:50 A. M.			
Jackson Park II.	2:29:50	4:39:50	3:55:08
Gray Jacket	2:35:44	4:45:44	3:59:08
Chaperon	2:39:39	4:49:39	3:57:05
Virginia	2:40:54	4:50:14	4:05:32
Dorello	1:56:10	4:06:10	4:06:10
Intrepid	2:09:50	4:19:50	3:59:20
Mavourneen	2:10:03	4:20:03	3:58:53
20 and 25 Foot Class—Start 9:30 A. M.			
Peggy	2:38:43	5:08:43	4:09:00
Rascal	2:43:52	5:13:52	3:59:15
Seminole	2:44:41	5:14:41	4:11:21
Pequod	2:44:43	5:14:43	4:08:04
Renegade	2:58:20	5:28:20	4:15:31
Cyma	3:14:20	5:44:20	4:48:32
Schooner Class—Start 9:35 A. M.			
Natant	2:33:56	4:58:56	4:52:24
Damon	3:04:45	5:29:45	5:17:15
Yawl Class—Start 9:35 A. M.			
Vanadis	2:12:03	4:37:03	4:38:06
Omoo	2:25:45	4:50:45	4:22:03
Windward	2:48:03	5:13:03	4:15:48
Owl	2:50:14	5:15:14	4:18:29
Beaver	3:11:24	5:36:24	4:12:14
30 Foot Sloops—Start 9:40 A. M.			
Ste. Claire	2:16:46	4:36:46	3:49:36
Mildred II.	2:24:26	4:44:26	3:59:47
Yendye	3:35:00	5:55:00	5:15:57

STRATFORD TROPHY.

Michigan City to Chicago, June 20, 1920.

Name	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Dorello	3:55:50	7:25:50	7:25:50
Intrepid	4:23:50	7:53:50	7:35:36
Mavourneen	4:54:36	8:24:30	7:00:10
Edith II.	5:07:15	8:37:15	7:37:03
Virginia	5:15:45	8:43:45	7:52:15
Jackson Pk. II.	5:17:00	8:47:00	7:65:30
Chaperon	5:31:47	9:01:47	8:04:56
Invader	5:58:15	9:28:15	8:10:08
Rival	6:01:15	9:31:15	8:15:08
Springtime	6:10:30	9:40:30	8:17:35

JACKSON PARK Y. C. RACES

In the annual regatta of the Lake Michigan Yachting association, sailed under the auspices of the Jackson Park Yacht club, July 5, 1920, the chief honors fell to South Shore club of Milwaukee, which was represented by ten boats H. Karnstedt's Columbia of the visiting yachts made the best record in both elapsed and corrected time.

ROWING.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

University Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard	20:44¾	21:29
1879—Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880—Yale	24:27	25:09
1881—Yale	22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884—Yale	20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886—Yale	20:41½	21:05¾
1887—Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale	20:10	21:24
1889—Yale	21:30	21:55
1890—Yale	21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892—Yale	20:48	21:40
1893—Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894—Yale	22:47	24:40
1895—Yale	21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900—Yale	21:12¾	21:37¾
1901—Yale	23:37	23:45
1902—Yale	20:20	20:33
1903—Yale	20:19¾	20:29¾
1904—Yale	21:40¾	22:10
1905—Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906—Harvard	23:03	23:11
1907—Yale	21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard	24:10	*
1909—Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911—Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913—Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914—Yale	21:16	21:16⅛
1915—Yale	20:52	21:13½
1916—Harvard	20:02	20:17
1917—No racing on account of war.		
1918—Harvard†	10:58	11:04
1919—Yale	21:42½	21:47⅝
1920—Harvard	23:11	23:46

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles. †Wartime substitute race on 2 mile course on the Housatonic river near New Haven, Conn.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder (except the 1918 race) on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and junior varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

Harvard-Yale Freshman Eights.

Two miles.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale	10:37⅝	10:58
1902—Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903—Yale	9:43⅛	9:48⅝
1904—Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906—Yale	10:39⅝	10:41
1907—Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911—Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912—Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard	10:41	10:45

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1914—Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10
1916—Harvard	10:36⅘	10:39
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:36	10:37⅕
1920—Yale	10:03⅘	10:06

Harvard-Yale Junior Eights.

Two miles.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Harvard	11:49⅕	12:02⅕
1902—Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903—Yale	10:59⅘	11:10⅕
1904—Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906—Yale	12:15	12:21
1907—Yale	12:33	13:15
1908—Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard	13:02½	13:18
1911—Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914—Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915—Yale	10:40	10:43
1916—Harvard	10:25	10:27
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:40⅘	10:41⅘
1920—Yale	10:06⅘	10:10

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

University Eight Oared.

In 1898 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course and the 1920 race on Cayuga lake, at Ithaca, N. Y., over a two mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47⅘; (2) Columbia, 21:20⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51⅕; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46⅘; (3) Cornell, 20:04⅕; (4) Columbia, 20:08⅕; (5) Georgetown, 20:19⅕.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53⅕; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06⅘; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05⅗; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13⅗; (3) Columbia, 19:18⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31⅘; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30⅘; (5) Syracuse, 19:36½; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:31½; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32⅘; (4) Columbia, 20:45⅘; (5) Georgetown, 20:52⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01⅘.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 21:47⅘; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53⅘; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06⅕.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:45½; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13⅘; (5) Columbia, 20:18⅘; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33⅘; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34½; (2) Columbia, 19:35⅕; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00⅘.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24½; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32⅘.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44½; (3) Columbia, 20:54⅕; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15⅘.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:16⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03⅘.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41⅘; (4) Syracuse 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28⅘; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38½; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11⅘.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44½; (4) Syracuse, 19:59⅘; (5) Washington, 20:01⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36⅘; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37⅕; (3) Syracuse, 20:43⅘; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10⅕.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:22⅘; (3) Columbia, 20:41½; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52⅘.

1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.

June 19, 1920—(1) Syracuse, 11:02⅘; (2) Cornell, 11:21⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:30.

Four Oared Races.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:51⅘.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:12⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18⅘; (5) Georgetown, 11:34⅘.

June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:17⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:55⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06⅘.

June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37½; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59⅘.

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:06⅘; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57⅘. (Cornell did not finish.)

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:43⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:48⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34½; (2) Columbia, 10:41½; (3) Syracuse, 10:58⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23⅘.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52½; (3) Columbia, 10:54⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58⅘; (5) Washington, 12:08⅘; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:25⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33⅘; (4) Syracuse, 11:50⅘.

(Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

Junior Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00½; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07⅘.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15⅕; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06⅕.
1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.
June 19, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 10:53; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:14⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:17.

*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

University Freshman Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54⅘; (3) Cornell, 9:55⅕; (4) Columbia, 10:08.
July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20⅕; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36⅕; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.
June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:28⅘.
June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58⅘.
June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:07⅕; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13⅕.
June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05⅘; (5) Cornell, 10:07⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:38⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55⅕; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:14⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:26.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40⅕; (2) Columbia, 10:53⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00⅕; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15⅘.
June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13⅕; (2) Cornell, 10:20⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:23⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35⅘; (3) Syracuse, 9:42⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:47.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 10:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:14⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25⅘; (5) Columbia, 10:29.
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:56⅕; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01⅘.
June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:15⅘; Pennsylvania, 11:16⅕; (4) Columbia, 11:29⅘.
1915-1916-1917-1918-1919—No races.
1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:03⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:10⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:15⅘.

*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course (4 miles) from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1)	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1)	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13)	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28)	Cambridge	20:23
1915-1919—No races on account of war.		
1920 (March 27)	Cambridge	21:11

Note—The race of 1920 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The forty-sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass., July 23-24, 1920, with the following results:

Intermediate eight oared shells—Won by U. S. Naval academy. Time, 6:57.
Association single shells—Won by Louis Zoha, First Bohemian R. C., New York. Time, 8:47.
Senior international four oared shells—Won by the Pennsylvania Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 7:16.
Senior quarter mile dash—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 1:27⅕.
Intermediate four oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 7:35.
Junior eight oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 6:58⅖.
Intermediate single sculls—Won by E. E. Murphy, New Rochelle R. C. Time, 8:52⅕.
Senior eight oared shells—Won by U. S. Naval academy. Time, 6:20.
Senior four oared shells—Won by Pennsylvania Barge club. Time, 7:14.
Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:44.
Championship single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:51.
Senior quadruple shell championship—Won by Undine Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 6:54.
Intermediate two oared sculls—Won by Lone Star B. C., New York. Time, 8:05.

AMERICAN ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The sixteenth annual regatta of the American Rowing association took place at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1 mile 550 yard straightaway course on the Schuylkill river May 29, 1920. Summary:

Stewards challenge cup—Won by U. S. Naval academy. Time, 6:30⅕.
Freshmen eight oared shells—Won by Princeton, Time, 6:30⅘.
Junior collegiate eight oared shells—Won by U. S. Naval academy. Time, 6:31⅖.
Special eight oared shells (150 pound class)—Won by University of Pennsylvania. Time, 6:43⅗.
First four oared shells—Won by Undine Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 7:48⅘.

First double sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:19⅘.
New England challenge cup—Won by U. S. Naval academy. Time, 6:31⅘.
Interclub eight oared shells—Won by Undine B. C. Time, 7:05.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Central States Amateur Rowing association was held on Lake Michigan, north of the municipal pier, Chicago, July 8-10, 1920. Winners in the principal senior events:
¾ mile barge race—Won by Central Rowing club, St. Louis. Time, 4:40.
Single shell, 1½ miles—Won by Kortlander, Grand Rapids. Time, 12:07.
Four oared shells, 1½ miles—Won by Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe club. Time, 10:40.
Double shells, 1½ miles—Won by Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe club. Time, 11:10.
½ mile dash for fours—Won by Mound City B. C., St. Louis. Time, 2:55.
Eight oared shells, 1¼ miles—Won by Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago. Time, 6:33⅘.
The Lincoln Park B. C. won the regatta with 23½ points. The Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe club was second with 15½ points.

Canoeing.

In connection with the Central States Amateur Rowing association's annual regatta at Chicago a number of canoe races were rowed on July 10. Winners:
One man single blade—Won by L. S. Coombs, Lincoln Park B. C. No time taken.
Two man single blade—Won by Lincoln Park B. C. No time taken.
Four man single blade—Won by Lincoln Park B. C. No time.
Canoe jumping—Won by W. H. Young, Grand Rapids B. C.
Tailend race—Won by L. B. Knudsen, Grand Rapids, B. C.
Crab race, four men—Won by Columbia Canoe club.
Canoe tilting—Won by Lincoln Park B. C
Canoe sailing, class A, 4½ miles—Won by F. C. Black, Columbia C. C. Time, 51:00.
Class B—Won by C. E. Packer, South Shore. Time, 53:00.
Class C—Won by L. S. Coombs, Lincoln Park B. C. Time, 1:20:00.
The Lincoln Park Boat club led with 31 points.

BRITISH HENLEY.

At Henley-on-Thames, England, July 3, 1920, Magdalen college, Oxford, defeated the Leander eight oared crew in the final race for the grand challenge cup by two lengths in 7:24. The final in the diamond sculls was won by J. Beresford, Jr., who defeated D. H. L. Gollan in 8:57. In the race for the Stewards' challenge cup the crew of Magdalen college beat the Thomas Rowing club by five lengths. The time was 8:03.
The race for the Visitors' Challenge cup was won by Merton college, Oxford, which beat King's college, London, by three lengths. The time was 28:26.

CHARLES RIVER REGATTA.

Rowing over a Henley course of 1⅞ miles on the Charles river at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1920, the Princeton varsity crew defeated the Harvard and Pennsylvania crews in 9:47. Harvard was defeated by three-quarters of a length, while Pennsylvania was three lengths behind. Harvard's time was 9:50. Princeton also won the freshman race in 10:24, defeating Harvard by half a length. The Harvard junior eight defeated Princeton by one-third of a length in 10:07½.

SYRACUSE VS. ANNAPOLIS.

Naval academy and Syracuse eights rowed two races over a mile course on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., May 15, 1920, each taking one contest. The Syracuse crew took the varsity race in 10:20½, while in second varsity race the navy won in 10:21. Both races were very close, the winning crew in each instance having a margin of only seven feet.

SYRACUSE VS. DULUTH.

The Syracuse university's senior eight defeated the Duluth Boat club's eight on St. Louis bay, Duluth, July 19, 1920, by two feet in a mile and quarter race. Time, Syracuse, 6:17; Duluth, 6:17½.

YALE VS. COLUMBIA.

On the Housatonic river course of 2 miles at Derby, Conn., April 24, 1920, the Yale varsity crew defeated the Columbia varsity crew by two and a quarter lengths in 10:07⅘, a new record for the course. The race for junior shells was also won by Yale in 11:21⅘. Columbia being only half a length behind.

ANNAPOLIS VS. COLUMBIA.

At Annapolis, Md., May 8, 1920, the three naval academy crews defeated the same number of Columbia university crews. The naval varsity eight won by five lengths in 7:19, the middy seconds by seven lengths in 7:25⅘ and the "plebes" by ten lengths in 7:49½.

ANNAPOLIS VS. HARVARD.

On the two-mile course on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., April 26, 1920, the Naval academy crews defeated Harvard university in three races. The navy varsity eight won by four lengths, the second crew by five and a half lengths and the "plebes" by four lengths. Official time:
Navy varsity, 11:48; Harvard, 12:05.
Navy second crew, 12:15; Harvard second varsity, 12:38.
Navy plebes, 12:24; Harvard freshmen, 12:40.

REGATTA AT PRINCETON.

In a triangular regatta at Princeton, N. J., Cornell's varsity eight defeated the Yale and Princeton eight in 9:16, while the Cornell freshmen defeated crews from the same schools in 9:30. Princeton won the junior varsity race from Yale, Cornell not competing.

CORNELL VS. HARVARD.

The Cornell and Harvard university and freshman eights met in two two-mile races on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, May 22, 1920, Cornell winning both events. The time in the varsity event was: Cornell, 10:47; Harvard, 10:58. The time in the freshman race was: Cornell, 10:50; Harvard, 11:57.

YALE VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Yale's varsity and junior varsity eight oared shell crews defeated the University of Pennsylvania crews on the Schuylkill river Henley course of 1 mile 550 yards at Philadelphia Pa., April 3, 1920. In the varsity race the time was: Yale, 6:44; Pennsylvania, 6:47⅘. In the junior race the time was: Yale, 7:00⅘; Pennsylvania, 7:07⅘.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA VS. LELAND STANFORD, JR.

In the annual regatta at Berkeley, Cal., April 17, 1920, the University of California defeated the Leland Stanford, Jr., university in three races. In the first varsity race California won by two lengths in 16 minutes 24 seconds. The California second varsity crew won by four lengths from Stanford and the California freshmen won by more than one length. The course was three miles.

ROWING RECORDS.

¼ mile—*:57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
½ mile—*2:08⅘, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.
1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guiness, Thames river, England, 1893.
2 miles—*9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1903.
3 miles—*14:27⅘, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
4 miles—*18:53⅘, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.
*Performance by amateurs.

POWER BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS.

Year.	Boat.	Speed.
1904	Standard	23.6
1904	Vingt-et-un	25.3
1905	Chip	15.9*
1906	Chip II	20.6*
1907	Chip II	20.8*
1908	Dixie II	30.9
1909	Dixie II	32 9
1910	Dixie III	33 6
1911	Mit II	36.1
1912	P. D. Q. II	36.8
1913	Ankle Deep	44.5
1914	Baby Speed Demon	50.49
1915	Miss Detroit	48 5
1916	Miss Minneapolis	49.7
1917	Miss Detroit II	56.5
1918	Miss Detroit III	52.0
1919	Miss Detroit III	55.0
1920	Miss America	71.4

*Winner on corrected time.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

Plunge for distance—Won by Fred Schwedt of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., in the Pittsburgh, Pa., natatorium, March 1, 1920. Distance, 82 feet 9 inches (world's record).
100 yards, senior—Won by Ted Cann, Detroit A. C., at Brookline, Mass., public baths, March 11. Time, :53⅘.
500 yards—Won by Buddy Wallen, I. A. C., at the Great Lakes naval training station, March 24. Time, 6:14⅘.
50 yards—Won by Tedd Cann, Detroit A. C., in Chicago A. A. tank, March 31. Time, :24.
Fancy diving, junior—Won by P. E. Young, Cleveland A. A., in Chicago A. A. tank, March 31. Score, 131 points.
200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Herb Taylor, C. A. A., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 1. Time, 2:44⅘.
400 yards, relay, women—Won by I. A. C. first team in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 1. Time, 5:43⅘.
400 yards, relay, junior, women—Won by Women's Swimming association, New York, in Detroit A. C. tank, April 10. Time, 5:03⅘.
220 yards—Won by Ted Cann, Detroit A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, April 10. Time, 2:31⅘ (world's record).
Fancy diving, senior—Won by Clyde Swenson, Los Angeles A. C., in Los Angeles, Cal., April 23. Points, 153.91.
400 yards, relay, senior—Won by Illinois Athletic club in Olympic club tank, San Francisco, Cal., April 28.
150 yards, back stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray in the Indianapolis A. C. tank, May 15. Time, 1:48⅘ (equal to world's record). The Illinois A. C. finished the indoor season in first place, with 33 points to its credit. Teddy Cann was the greatest individual winner, having 15 marks.

Outdoor.

10 miles—Won by Eugene Bolden, Illinois A.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., July 18. Time, 2:09:11.
1 mile, women—Won by Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York Women's Swimming association, at Rye beach, N. Y., July 5. Time, 32:25⅘.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor—Men.

880 yards—Won by Louis Scherer, C. A. A., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 8. Time, 13:51⅘.
100 yards, senior—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Hamilton club tank, Chicago, Jan. 17. Time, :55⅘.
50 yards, junior—Won by G. Elliott, C. A. A., in Hamilton club tank, Chicago, Jan. 17. Time, :25⅘.
100 yards, breast stroke, junior—Won by A. Ortlepp C. A. A., in Hamilton club tank, Chicago, Jan. 17. Time, 1:12⅘.
50 yards, senior—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in the Chicago A. A. tank, Chicago, Jan. 28. Time, :23⅘.
Fancy diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, I. A. C., in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 6, with 700 points.
440 yards, senior—Won by W. L. Wallen, I. A. C., at Duluth, Minn., Feb. 16. Time, 5:37⅘.
100 yards, free style, junior—Won by Jack Gow, Duluth, at Duluth, Feb. 16. Time, 1:03.
1 mile, senior—Won by Clement Browne, Chicago A. A., in Minneapolis A. C. tank, Feb. 17. Time, 23:03⅘ (world's record).
Plunge for distance in 60 foot tank—Won by Bert Princell, Chicago A. A., in Minneapolis A. C. tank, Feb. 17. Time, :20⅘.
100 yards, back stroke, junior—Won by Fergus, Chicago A. A., in Minneapolis A. C. tank, Feb 17. Time 1:13⅘.
220 yards, senior—Won by Clement Browne, Chicago A. A., at Great Lakes naval station, Feb. 18. Time, 2:27
220 yard, junior—Won by Pickell, C. A. A., at Great Lakes naval station, Feb. 18. Time, 2:41⅘.
400 yards, relay—Won by I. A. C. team in the C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 25. Time, 3:49.
150 yards, back stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in the C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 25. Time, 1:48⅘.
Water polo—Won by I. A. C. team in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 4. Score, 7 goals to 4 for the C. A. team.

The Illinois Athletic club won the 1920 indoor championship of the Central A. A. U., with a total of 63 points to 57 for the Chicago Athletic association, 7 for the Great Lakes, 3 for the St. Paul A. C. and 1 each for the Duluth Boat club and the Minneapolis A. C.

Indoor—Women.

50 yards, breast stroke—Won by Miss Edna O'Connell, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 8. Time, :44⅘.
100 yards—Won by Miss Lois Barry, Milwaukee A. C. in I. A. C. tank, Jan 8. Time, 1:20⅘.
Plunge for distance—Won by Miss Jean Feinboldt, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Jan. 8. Distance, 52 feet.
Plunge for distance, senior—Won by Mrs. Mitchell, Detroit A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 5. Distance, 54 feet.
50 yards, back stroke, senior—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, Chicago, in A. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb 5. Time, :37⅘ (world's record for women).

50 yards, breast stroke, senior—Won by Miss Essie Harrison, Detroit A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 5. Time, :41⅘.
440 yards, senior—Won by Miss Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 5. Time, 6:53.
100 yards—Won by Miss Betty Grimes, Minneapolis, Minn., at Duluth, Feb. 16. Time, 1:20⅘.
220 yards, senior—Won by Jean Irvine, Duluth, in Minneapolis A. C. tank, Feb. 17. Time, 3:49⅘.

Outdoor.

50 yards—Won by Stegel, I. A. C., at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time :25⅘.
100 yards, back stroke—Won by Kane, Great Lakes, at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time, 1:28.
220 yards—Won by Ross, I. A. C., at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time, 2:51⅘.
1 mile—Won by Kahele, Great Lakes, at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time, 31:50.
100 yards—Won by Jone, I. A. C., at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time, 1:22.
880 yards—Won by Wallen, I. A. C., at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time, 14:58.
400 yards, relay—Won by I. A. C. team, at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 3. Time, 4:19⅘.
440 yards, free style—Won by L. Scherer, unattached, at Lincoln park lagoon, Sept. 6. Time, 6:42.
Fancy diving—Won by F. A. Bingham, I. A. C., at Lincoln park lagoon, Sept. 6.
440 yards (women)—Won by Sybil Bauer, at Lincoln park lagoon, Sept. 6. Time, 1:56.
440 yards (women), free style—Won by Florence Gaither, I. A. C., at Lincoln park lagoon, Sept. 6. Time, 7:27.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The team representing the Northwestern university won the annual swimming championships of the western conference colleges at the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, March 19, 1920, with a total of 34 points. Chicago was second with 32 points and Illinois third with 14. The other contestants ranked as follows: Wisconsin, 9; Purdue, 8; Iowa, 1; Minnesota, 1. In the 100 yard free style swim Capt. Ries of Chicago won in :58⅘, breaking the former conference record of :59, made by Walter Earle in 1918.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The thirteenth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place July 17, 1920. It was won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., in 31:54. F. K. Kahele, U. S. N., was second. The distance was approximately two miles. Record of winners and time:

1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.....44:41⅘
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.....36:12⅘
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....38:03
1911—Joseph Steuer, unattached.....43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburg, Univ. of Ill....1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....46:54⅘
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:55
1918—P. McGillivray, Great Lakes.....33:44
1919—W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.....30:28⅘
1920—Norman Ross, I. A. C.....31:54

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¾ miles, in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1¾ miles; in 1916, 2½ miles; in 1918, 2 miles; in 1919, 1⅘ miles; in 1920, 2 miles.

RECORDS MADE BY MISS BLEIBTREY.

Some remarkable records in swimming were made by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1920. Among them were the following: 500 yards, outdoor, four turns, at New York, July 3, in 7:22⅘; 300 yards, same conditions, time and place, in 4:18⅘; 300 meters, at Manhattan beach, July 14, in 4:34⅕; 100 yards, at Willow Grove, Pa., July 17, in 1:05⅕; 220 yards, at Manhattan beach baths, July 24, in 2:55⅘; 100 meters, free stroke, at Antwerp, Aug. 25, in 1:13⅘; 300 meters, free stroke, at Antwerp, Aug. 28, in 4:34.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
50 yards—:23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
60 yards—:29⅕, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—:54, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02⅘, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1:08⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.)
150 yards—1:29⅘, H. E. Vollmer (U. S.).
200 yards—2:06⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
220 yards—2:19, Norman Ross (U. S.).
300 yards—3:16⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
440 yards—5:08⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
500 yards—5:53⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
880 yards—11:11⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
1 mile—22:58, Norman Ross (U. S.).
2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—:19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
50 yards—:23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
75 yards—:38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
80 yards—:41⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards—:54, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
120 yards—1:07⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
150 yards—1:29⅘, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.
200 yards—2:04, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
220 yards—2:19, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
250 yards—2:53⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:16⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
330 yards—3:54, W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.
440 yards—5:08⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
500 yards—5:53⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
880 yards—11:14⅘, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
1 mile—22:58, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
100 yards back stroke—1:07⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:11⅘, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
150 yards, back stroke—1:48⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
160 yards, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Raithel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
200 yards, relay—1:41, Yale team.
200 yards, breast stroke—2:36⅘, Lester White, Hamilton club.
500 yards, relay—4:40⅘, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, A. C. Raithel, Harry Hebner, D. C. Jones).
400 yards, relay—3:42⅘, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, H. Hebner).
Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—75 feet in :40; Richard H. Meagher, Chicago; 60 feet in :18, D. V. A. Smith and Ben Princell, Chicago.
Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

WRESTLING.

STECHER VS. LEWIS.

In a match lasting 3 hours 4 minutes and 15 seconds Joe Stecher successfully defended his title as champion wrestler of the world by defeating at the 71st regiment armory in New York, April 16, 1920, Ed ("Strangler") Lewis. He succeeded in pinning Lewis' shoulders to the mat by means of a combination head scissors and arm lock after he had thrown him bodily to the canvas.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The international amateur ice skating championships were decided at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 18-20, 1920. In the men's senior events the final standing was as follows: Everett McGowan, St. Paul, 120; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, 100; Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake, 70; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 60; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, M. Goodman, Winnipeg, and George Pickering, Verona Lake, N. J., 20 each; Robert Hearn, New York, 10.

In the women's events the leading point winners were: Rose Johnson, Chicago, 110; Esmeralda Dunlap, Chicago, 70; Gladys Robinson, Toronto, 30; Elsie Muller, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Lillian Herman, St. Paul, and Cecilia Carey, Cleveland, 10 each.

Winners of the principal events of the meet follow:

½ mile—Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn. Time, 1:23⅘.
1 mile—Everett McGowan. Time, 3:02⅘.
440 yards—Joe Moore, Lake Placid, N. Y. Time, :39⅕.
2 miles—Everett McGowan. Time, 6:08⅘.
220 yards—Joe Moore. Time, :20.
220 yards, hurdles—Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Time, :24⅘.
3 miles—Everett McGowan. Time, 9:17⅘.
880 yards, women—Rose Johnson, Chicago. Time, 1:50.
220 yards, women—Rose Johnson. Time, :25.
100 yards, women—Rose Johnson. Time, :12⅘.
440 yards—Esmeralda Dunlap, Chicago. Time, :48⅘.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The national skating championships of 1920 were decided at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 27-29. The winners were:

220 yard—John Hoerig, Cleveland, O. Time, :21⅕.
1 mile—W. Murphy, New York, N. Y. Time, 3:11⅘.
880 yard—Roy McWhirter, Chicago, Ill. Time, 1:22⅘.
2 miles—Everett McGowan, St. Paul, Minn. Time, 6:14⅘.
440 yards—Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Time, :39⅕.
3 miles—Roy McWhirter, Chicago, Ill. Time, 9:16⅘.
220 yard hurdles—Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Time, :23.

In points Roy McWhirter of Chicago and Everett McGowan of St. Paul were tied for the national skating title, each having 80.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Northwestern Indoor Amateur Skating association's championship tournament took place in the Hippodrome rink, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 28-29, 1920. Everett McGowan of St. Paul took three of the first places in the four main events and won the championship with a total of 90 points. Charles Jewtraw and Joe Moore of Lake Placid, N. Y., tied for second place with 60 points each. Rose Johnson of Chicago, who led in the women's events, broke the world's record for her sex in the quarter mile race, making the distance in 45 seconds. She also won the women's half mile race in 1:43. Winners in the men's senior events:

¼ mile—Won by E. McGowan, St. Paul, Minn. Time, 38 seconds.
½ mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 1:20⅘.
1 mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 2:38.
2 miles—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y. Time, 6:00⅘.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The championship skating races of the All-Western Skating association took place in Washington park, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 9, 1920. In points the Norwegian-American A. C. of Chicago led with 19. The Alverno A. A. of Chicago was second with 8 and the Illinois A. C. of Chicago and Washington Park of Milwaukee were tied for third place with 7 points each. Summary of winners:

220 yards—Won by Everett McGowan of St. Paul, Minn. Time, :23.
440 yards—Won by William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. C., Chicago, Ill. Time, .46.
880 yards—Won by William Steinmetz. Time, 1:42.
1 mile—Won by William Steinmetz. Time, 3:26.

EASTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the eastern amateur ice skating championship tournament held at Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920, Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, N. Y., carried off the honors. The championship races resulted as follows:

¼ mile—Won by Charles Jewtraw; G. Pickering, Verona Lake, N. Y., second; J. Walker, Saranac Lake, N. Y., third. Time, :43⅕.
½ mile—Won by Jewtraw; Ray Bryant, Lake Placid, second; Pickering third. Time, 1:30.
1 mile—Won by Jewtraw; Joe Moore, Lake Placid, second; R. Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time, 3:13⅕.

SLEIPNER SKATING DERBY.

The twenty-sixth annual skating Derby of the Sleipner Athletic club took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1920. The Norwegian-American Athletic club was first in points with 31. The winners in the main events were:

1 mile, class A—W. Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:18.
1 mile, class B—H. Nelson, Mozart playground. Time, 3:29⅘.
1 mile, class C—E. Evenson, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:31.
1 mile, class AA—J. Stowell, Aurora, Ill. Time, 3:22.

NORTHWEST S. C. DERBY.

The Northwest Sportsmen's club held its twenty-ninth annual ice skating Derby in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 11, 1920. The Norwegian-American Athletic club was first in points with 25, the Illinois Athletic club second with 18, the Northwest club third with 14 and the Alverno Athletic association and the Avondale playground tied for fourth with 10 each. Winners in main events:

1 mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, I. A. C. Time 3:14⅘.
1 mile, class B—Oscar Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:18⅘.
1 mile, class C—Baker, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:36⅘.
1 mile, junior—George Thomson, Avondale playground. Time, 3:20.
1 mile, novice—William Redlich, LeMoyne playground. Time, 3:31.
½ mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, I. A. C Time, 1:31.

ALVERNO A. A. SKATING DERBY.

The second annual skating Derby of the Alverno Athletic association took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 18, 1920. The Norwegian-American Athletic club took first honors with 19 points. The Alverno A. A. and the Northwest Sportsmen's club were tied for second place with 15 points each. Winners in main events:

1 mile, class A—Fred Buendgen, Northwest S. C. Time, 2:59⅕.
1 mile, class B—Christ Lund, Alverno A. A Time, 3:10⅘.
1 mile, class C—Harry Littlefield, Sleipner A C. Time, 3:20⅕.

1 mile, class AA—Harry Kaskey, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:32.
2 mile handicap—Hank Quirk, Lightning A. A., 225 yards. Time, 5:53⅕.
½ mile, boys 14 to 16 years—George Thomson, Avondale. Time, 1:31⅘.
½ mile, women—Rose Johnson, I. A. C. Time, 1:54.
½ mile, boys under 14—Edward Reed, Optimates C. C. Time, 1:34⅕.
3 miles, relay—Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 8:43.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

Roy McWhirter, I. A. C., won the fourth annual Tribune Silver Skates Derby in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 25, 1920, by taking the final heat of 2 miles in 6:24⅘. Fred Buendgen, Northwest Sportsmen's club, was second and William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. C., third. George Thomson of the Avondale playground won the Junior Derby, 1 mile, in 3:22⅕. Winners of Silver Skates Derby to date:
1917—Art Staff; 5:42⅕.*
1918—Sigurd Larsen; 8:57⅗.
1919—Charles Fisher; 8:20.
1920—Roy McWhirter; 6:24⅕.
*Time not sanctioned; course found short.

FRANKLIN SKATING DERBY.

The annual skating Derby of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club, held in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 28, 1920, was won by the Norwegian-American A. C. with a total of 23 points. The Alverno A. A. was second with 20 and the Illinois A. C. third with 12. Winners of principal events:
1 mile, class A—S. Larsen, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:34.
1 mile, class B—C. E. Evenson, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:46.
1 mile, class C—J. Beran, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:51⅕.
1 mile, class AA—F. P. Green, Lightning A. C. Time, 3:39⅘.
2 miles, handicap—Jack Stowell, Aurora. Time, 6:47.
1 mile, team race—Larsen-Phee, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:23⅘.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Skaters representing the Fiske playground won the Chicago public school championship at Garfield park, Jan. 31, 1920, with a total of 14 points. Mozart and Avondale tied for second place with 12 points each. The other teams finished as follows: Corkery, 7; Henry, 7; Waters, 5; Swift, 5; Agassiz, 5; Eckhart Park, 3; Emmett, 3; Oakland, 3; Christopher, 3; Cameron, 3; Gallistel, 2; LeMoyne, 2; Morse, 1; McCormick, 1; Franklin Park, 1.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN A. C. DERBY.

The Norwegian-American A. C. skating Derby for 1920 was held in Humboldt park Feb. 1. First place was taken by the Norwegian-American A. C. itself with a total of 15 points. Northwest Sportsmen's club was second with 14 points, Avondale playground third with 12, the Illinois Athletic club fourth with 11 and the Alverno Athletic club fifth with 10. Winners in main events:
1 mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, I. A. C. Time, 3:05⅘.
1 mile, class B—George Thomson, Avondale playground. Time, 3:15⅘.
1 mile, class C—George Thomson, Avondale playground. Time, 3:20⅘.
1 mile, class AA—Wallace Fee, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:54.
2 miles, relay—Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 5:41⅕.
3 miles, handicap—Gus Fetz (125 yards), Lightning A. C. Time, 9:40⅕.

MATHISEN VS. McLEAN.

Oscar Mathisen of Christiania, Norway, and Robert McLean of Chicago met in a series of ice skating races in Christiania Feb. 7 and 8 to decide the professional championship of the world. The Norwegian proved to be the winner, taking three out of four contests. He won the first race, 500 meters (1,640 feet 5 inches) in 43 7-10 seconds, which was a world's record for the distance. The second race, 5,000 meters (3 miles 364 feet) was won by McLean in 8 minutes 53 7-10 seconds. Mathisen won the 1,500 meter (4,921 feet 3 inches) race in 2 minutes 27⅘ seconds and the 10,000 meter race (6 miles 728 feet) in 18 minutes 39⅘ seconds. In the 1,500 meter race McLean made the first 500 meters in 40½ seconds, thus bettering the record made by Mathisen in the first race.

JACKSON PARK DERBY.

In the first annual Derby of the south side skaters, held in Jackson park Feb. 8, 1920, the Norwegian-American A. C. took first place with a total of 20 points. The Alverno A. A. was second with 13 points and the Irving Park A. C. third with 12 points. Winners in principal events:
1 mile, class A—Sigurd ("Brick") Larsen, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 2:59⅘.
1 mile, class B—Joe Lieske, Irving Park A. C. Time, 3:15⅘.
1 mile, class C—Joe Lieske, Irving Park A. C. Time, 3:09⅘.
1 mile, class AA—George Thomson, Avondale playground. Time, 3:14⅕.
2 mile handicap—Sigurd Larsen (scratch), Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 5:55⅘.
⅛ mile, straightaway—Sigurd Larsen, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, :42⅘ (world's record).

LIGHTNING A. C. MEET.

The Norwegian-American A. C. took first place in the annual skating tournament of the Lightning A. C., in Humboldt park, Feb. 12, 1920, making 26 points to 25 by the Lightning A. C., and 17 by the Alverno A. A. Winners of main events:
1 mile, class A—Gus Fetz, Lightning A. C. Time, 3:05⅘.
1 mile, class B—Morris Baker, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:08⅘.
1 mile, class C—George Johnson, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:16.
1 mile, class AA—Oscar Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 3:13.
2 mile relay—Norwegian-American A. C. team. Time, 5:56.
2 mile handicap—Morris Baker (125 yards), Norwegian-American A. C. Time, 6:05⅘.

IRVING PARK A. C. DERBY.

The first annual skating Derby of the Irving Park A. C., took place in Independence park, Chicago, Feb. 22, 1920. Irving Park was first with 14 points. The Alverno A. A. and the Swift playground each made 10 points and the Norwegian-American A. C. 9 points. The 1 mile class A race was won by R. Reed of the Optimates Canoe club in 1:47.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The national ski jumping tournament of 1920 took place at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 26. The championship in the professional class was taken by Anders Haugen of Dillon, Col., who defeated Henry Hall of Steamboat Springs, Col., by only one-third of a point. Haugen also took the longest standing jump with 123 feet. The longest standing jump by an amateur went to Gilbert Hagene of Mount Horeb, Wis., who cleared 105 feet. Sverre Henrickson of Superior, Wis., won the national amateur ski championship.

A strong head wind and zero weather prevented any new records being made.

Summary:

Contestant.	Points.
Professionals.	
Anders Haugen, Dillon, Col.	267⅔
Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs, Col.	267⅓
Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	252
Andrew Olsen, Iola, Wis.	238⅓
Hans Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn.	238
Oscar Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	229
Amateurs.	
Sverre Henrickson, Superior, Wis.	245
Oliver Kildahl, Glenwood, Wis.	241⅔
Gilbert Hagene, Mount Horeb, Wis.	236
Alf Johnson, Chicago	226⅓

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Following is a list of the professional champions in the annual tournaments of the National Ski association:

1909—John Evanson, Duluth, Minn.
1910—Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1911—Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
1912—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1913—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1915—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1916—Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
1917—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1918—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1919—No tournament.
1920—Anders Haugen, Dillon, Col.

CARY (ILL.) TOURNAMENT.

The seventeenth annual ski jumping tournament of the Norge Ski club of Chicago took place at Cary, Ill., Jan. 18, 1920, under favorable weather conditions. In the amateur class Sigvald Steinwall of Chicago was first with two jumps of 128 feet each and 288⅓ points. In the professional class Anders Haugen of Dillon, Col., was the winner with jumps of 161 and 157 feet and 347⅔ points. Summary:

	Feet 1st.	Feet 2d.	Pts.
Amateurs.			
Sig. Steinwall, Chicago	128	128	288⅓
Hans Gude, U. of Wis.	127	128	287½
H. Fleming, Eau Claire	130	129	284⅔
Carl Neilsen, Chicago	124	129	279
Alf Johnson, Chicago	125	129	275⅔
T. Norberg, U. of Wis.	121	120	271⅔
Ole Bjerke, Chicago	141	123	...
Haldore Hagen, Chicago	114	125	...
G. Ostensen, Chicago	111	110	...
Arne Sletner, Chicago	127	123	...
Joe Ihlen, U. of Wis.	115	114	...
Carl Norman, Chicago	116	119	...
J. M. Plichta, U. of Wis.	115	114	...
Sverre Strom, U. of Wis.	120	124	...
H. Holter, U. of Wis.	117	121	...
Sven Kvaven, U. of Wis.	121	123	...
D. Carmichael, Barrington	121	121	...
M. Waterman, Barrington	123	123	...
F. Krause, Cuba, Ill.	119	120	...

Standing jump—Henry Fleming, 138 feet; Alf Johnson, 138; Sig. Steinwall, 132; Carl Neilsen, 132; Hans Gude, 132; J. M. Plichta, 131.

	Feet 1st.	Feet 2d.	Pts.
Professionals.			
A. Haugen, Dillon, Col.	161	157	351
L. Haugen, Chippewa Falls	149	153	335
H. Hansen, Steamboat Springs	144	133	304
F. Bruun, Chicago	131	133	296
A. Olsen, Iola, Wis.	144	136	...

Standing jump—Anders Haugen, 161; Lars Haugen, 152; A. Olsen, 145; H. Hansen, 137.

GLENWOOD (MINN.) MEET.

Barney Riley of Virginia, Minn., won first place in the professional event at the interstate ski tournament at Glenwood, Minn., Jan. 30, 1920. He scored 242 points. Hans Hansen of Minneapolis was second with 241 and Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis., third with 239. Hansen won the long standing jump, 118 feet.

LAKE NAGAWICKA MEET.

In the annual ski tournament of the Milwaukee Ski club at Lake Nagawicka, Wis., Feb. 1, 1920, Lars Haugen of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was the winner in the professional event with 269⅓ points. In the amateur class Sigvald Steinwall of Chicago was first with 246⅓ points. The best standing jumps were made by Lars Haugen, 124 feet, and Sigvald Steinwall, 111 feet. Summary:

Points.
Professional Class.
Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 269⅓
Hans Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Col. 256⅓
Fred Bruun, Chicago 252⅓
Andrew Olsen, Iola, Wis. 251
Erling Landvik, Stoughton, Wis. 240
Amateur Class.
Sigvald Steinwall, Chicago 246⅔
Earl Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 235⅓
Ole Bjerke, Chicago 235
Carl Nilson, Chicago 234⅓
Joe Ihlen, U. of Wisconsin 207⅔
Arne Sletner, Chicago 193⅓
Alfred Johnson, Chicago 171
Even Welhaven, Milwaukee 160⅓

REVELSTOKE MEET.

Nels Nelson retained his title as amateur ski jumper of Canada in a tournament held at Revelstoke, B. C., Feb. 11, 1920, with a jump of 185 feet, standing. Sigvald Steinwall of Chicago was second with a jump of 181 feet. Anders Haugen won the professional event with a jump of 200 feet, standing. Lars Haugen in the same event jumped 212 feet but fell.

LONGEST SKI JUMP.

Anders Haugen of Dillon, Col., made a jump of 214 feet at a ski meet conducted by the Summit County Winter Sports club at Dillon, Col., March 1, 1920. This broke the previous world's record of 213 feet made by himself at the same place on March 9, 1919. He made three jumps of 214, 213 and 218 feet each, but as he fell after making the longest jump this could not be accepted as a record. Other long jumps made at the same meet were 201 feet by Henry Hall of Denver and 200 feet by Carl Howelson of Steamboat Springs, Col. These jumps were all made by professionals.

Up to 1919 the record for the longest ski jump without falling was held by Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago, who jumped 192 feet 9 inches at Steamboat Springs, Col., Feb. 19, 1916.

CURLING.

GORDON INTERNATIONAL MEDAL.

Canadian curlers successfully defended the Gordon International medal at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1920, winning from the United States by a score of 189 to 187. It was one of the closest struggles ever known in connection with the trophy. Canada was represented by the Montreal W., Victoria, Outremont, Thistle, Lachine, St. Lawrence, Caledonia and Heather rinks and the United States by the Utica, Jersey City, Saranac Lake, Boston, St. Andrews, Utica No. 2, Mohawks and Syracuse rinks. The best score for the Canadians was 27 made by the Heather rink, N. D. McLeod, skip, and the medal was given to it for a year.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clarence C. Pell of New York successfully defended the national racquets singles championship at the Boston Tennis and Racquet club, Feb. 20-23, 1920, defeating his challenger, Stanley G. Mortimer of New York, in three out of four games, by 9-15, 15-9, 15-2, 15-8. Championship record:

1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.

1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston.
1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.
1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York.
1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York.

Gold Racquet Champions.

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.

Championship in Doubles.

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of the Philadelphia Racquet club won the national amateur racquets doubles championship at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1920, when they defeated Clarence C. Pell and Stanley Mortimer of New York, N. Y., by scores of 15-9, 15-11, 9-15, 15-10, 16-18, 6-15, 15-7.

SOUTAR VS. GLOCKLER.

In a challenge match at squash racquets for $1,000 between Jack Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquet club and Otto Glockler of the Boston Athletic association in Boston Feb. 14, 1920, the former was the winner. The scores were: 15-5, 16-15, 9-15, 15-10.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place on Harvard field, Cambridge, July 16 and 17, 1920. In the junior events three new marks were set. Louis A. Watson of the New York A. C. made a running high jump of 6 feet 2 inches, Kaufman Geist of New York made a record of 46 feet 7½ inches in the hop, skip and jump event and William K. Bartlett of the University of Oregon made a discus throw of 136 feet ½ inch. The Boston A. A. team won the meet with a total of 32 points.

In the senior championships, which were also in the nature of Olympic tryouts, five new marks were made. Milton S. Angier, Illinois A. C., threw the javelin 192 feet 10¾ inches, a new American record. Sol Butler of Dubuque college, Iowa, also made a new American record in the running broad jump when he leaped 24 feet 8 inches. In the pole vault Frank K. Foss and E. E. Meyers, both of Chicago, cleared 13 feet 1 inch, a new mark in national championships. John Murphy of the Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., broke the high jump record with 6 feet 4¼ inches and Augustus R. Pope of the University of Washington made a new championship record when he threw the discus 146 feet 5 inches. The Chicago Athletic association team won the meet honors with 35 points.

Winners and time in senior contests:

100 yard dash—Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C. Time, :10.
220 yard dash—Charles Paddock, Los Angeles A. C. Time, 21⅘.
120 yard hurdles—Harold E. Barron, Meadow Brook club, Philadelphia. Time, :15½.
440 yard hurdles—Frank Loomis, Chicago A. A. Time, :55.
440 yard run—Frank Shea, U. S. N. Time, :49.
880 yard run—Earl W. Eby, Chicago A. A. Time, 1:54½.
1 mile run—Joie Ray, Illinois A. C. Time, 4:16⅘.
5,000 meter run—H. H. Brown, Boston A. C. Time, 15:26.
3,000 meter walk—William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York. Time, 13:08.
10,000 meter run—Fred Faller, Dorchester club, Boston. Time, 32:15.
Running broad jump—Sol Butler, Dubuque college, Iowa. Distance, 24 ft. 8 inches.
Running high jump—John Murphy, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore. Height 6 ft. 4¼ inches.
16 pound hammer throw—Patrick Ryan, Laughlin lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance, 169 ft. 4 inches.
Putting 16 pound shot—Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C. Distance, 47 ft. ¼ inch.
Throwing 56 pound weight—Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C. Distance, 37 ft. ¾ inch.
Throwing the javelin—Milton S. Angier, Illinois A. C. Distance, 192 ft. 10¾ inches.
Throwing the discus—Augustus R. Pope, University of Washington. Distance, 146 ft. 5 inches.
Pole vault—Frank K. Foss, Chicago A. A., and E. E. Meyers, Chicago A. A., tied at 13 ft. 1 inch.
Running hop, step and jump—Sherman G. Landers, Chicago A. A. Distance, 48 ft. 1 9/10 inches.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Central A. A. U. senior outdoor track and field championships for 1920 were decided on Stagg field, University of Chicago, Aug. 28. The Chicago Athletic association's team took first place with 104 points. The Illinois Athletic club was second with 43, the University of Chicago third with 19 and Northwestern university fourth with 10. Event winners:

100 yard dash—Sweeney, Vilas A. C. Time, 10⅕.
220 yard dash—Zoellin, C. A. A. Time, :22⅘.
440 yard run—Spink, C. A. A. Time, :50.
880 yard run—Donovan, unattached. Time, 2:02⅘.
1 mile run—Stout, I. A. C. Time, 4:36⅘.
1 mile relay—C. A. A. Time, 3:31⅕.
5 mile run—Forman, C. A. A. Time, 27:28⅘.
120 yard high hurdles—Ames, C. A. A. Time, :16.
440 yard hurdles—Burke, I. A. C. Time, :57⅘.
3 mile walk—Zeller, C. A. A. Time, 24:03.
Pole vault—Landowski, U. of Mich. Height, 12 feet.
Shotput—Mucks, C. A. A. Distance, 45 feet ½ inch.
Hammer throw—Benson, C. A. A. Distance, 150 feet 10 inches.
Discus throw—Mucks, C. A. A. Distance, 136 feet 1½ inches.
Javelin throw—Thompson, I. A. C. Distance, 166 feet 5 inches.
56 pound weight—Blackwood, Northwestern. Distance, 30 feet 10½ inches.
High jump—Trewecke, C. A. A. Height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Broad jump—Krogness, C. A. A. Distance, 21 feet 5¼ inches.
Hop, step and jump—Wilson, unattached. Distance, 43 feet 6½ inches.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Champion.	Points.
1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal		5,304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York		5,045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York		5,899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York		5,236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York		5,161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York		5,520
1890—A. A. Jordan, New York		5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York		6,189

Year.	Champion.	Points.
1892—E. W. Goff, New York		5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York		4,860
1894—E. W. Goff, New York		5,748
1895—J. Cosgrove, Albany		4,406½
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale		5,380
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston		6,244½
1898—E. C. White, New York		5,243
1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester		6,203
1900—Harry Gill, Toronto		6,360½
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo		5,739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo		6,260½
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston		6,318¼
1904—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland		6,086
1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York		6,820½
1906—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland		6,274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York		7,130½
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton		5,809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York		7,385
1910—F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles		6,991
1911—F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles		6,709
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle		7,476
1913—F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles		7,411½
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago		6,999
1915—Alma W. Richards, Chicago*		6,858.8
1916—Avery Brundage, Chicago		6,468¾
1917—Harry Goelitz, Chicago		5,702
1918—Avery Brundage, Chicago		6,708½
1919—Sam'l H. Thomson, Los Angeles		6,133½
1920—Brutus Hamilton, Missouri†		7,022

*In decathlon, San Francisco exposition. †In decathlon, New York city.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., May 30-31, 1920.

Winners in the forty-fourth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America:

100 yard dash—R. E. Brown, Princeton. Time, :10½.
220 yard dash—R. E. Brown, Princeton. Time, :21¾.
440 yard run—O. O. Hendrixson, California. Time, :48⅝.
880 yard run—E. W. Eby, Pennsylvania. Time, 1:58.
1 mile run—M. L. Shields, Pennsylvania. Time, 4:22⅝.
2 mile run—H. H. Brown, Williams. Time, 9:27⅝.
120 yard high hurdles—E. J. Thompson, Dartmouth. Time, :14⅘ (world's record).
220 yard low hurdles—W. B. Wells, Stanford. Time, :23¾.
High jump—R. W. Landon, Yale. Height, 6 feet 4 inches (new intercollegiate record).
Broad jump—S. G. Landers, Pennsylvania. Distance, 23 feet 8 inches.
Pole vault—E. E. Meyers, Dartmouth. Height, 12 feet 6 inches.
Hammer throw—J. W. Merchant, California. Distance, 159 feet 2¾ inches.
Shotput—H. J. Cann, N. Y. University. Distance, 45 feet 10½ inches.

In points Pennsylvania was first with 30½ points, Princeton second with 29, Dartmouth third with 24, Cornell fourth with 20, California fifth with 18½ and Stanford sixth with 15 points.

Eastern Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
220 yard dash—:21⅕, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
440 yard run—:47⅘, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
1 mile run—4:14⅘, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
2 mile run—9:22⅘, I. C. Dresser, Cornell, 1919.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, 1920.
220 yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
High jump—6 feet 4½ inches, W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.
Broad jump—24 feet 4½ inches, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
Pole vault—13 feet 1 inch, Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912.
16 pound hammer—165 feet ¾ inch, H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.
16 pound shot—48 feet 10¾ inches, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
1 mile walk—6:45⅘, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Ferry Field, Ann Arbor, June 4-5, 1920.

100 yard dash—J. V. Scholz, Missouri, :10.
220 yard dash—J. V. Scholz, Missouri, :21⅘.
440 yard run—R. S. Emery, Illinois, :48⅖.
880 yard run—E. Meehan, Notre Dame, 1:54⅕.
1 mile run—H. N. Yates, Illinois, 4:28⅘.
2 mile run—C. C. Furnas, Purdue, 9:33.
120 yard high hurdles—F. E. Wright, Nebraska, :15⅘.
220 yard low hurdles—A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin, :25.
Running high jump—H. M. Osborne, Illinois, and Ivey Earlham, tied; height 6 feet.
Running broad jump—C. E. Johnson, Michigan. Distance, 23 feet 7½ inches.
Pole vault—O. J. Endres, Wisconsin. Height, 12 feet 3 inches.
Discus throw—C. G. Higgins, Chicago. Distance, 140 feet 8 inches.
Shotput—J. L. Baker, Michigan. Distance, 43 feet 11 inches.
Hammer throw—J. W. Merchant, California. Distance, 150 feet 7 inches.
Javelin throw—H. Hoffman, Michigan. Distance, 172 feet 10 inches.
1 mile relay—Illinois, 3:21⅘.

In points Illinois was first with 40; Michigan second, 30; Wisconsin third, 25½; Missouri fourth, 14½; California fifth, 11½; Nebraska sixth, 10; Notre Dame seventh, 10; Chicago eighth, 7. Purdue, Kansas Aggies and Minnesota made 5 points each; Earlham, 4; Cornell college, 3; Ohio State, 2½; Indiana and Ames, 1 each.

Western Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908; Ward, Chicago, 1915, and W. J. Hayes, Notre Dame, 1919.
220 yard dash—:21⅘, Hahn, Michigan, 1903; Ward, Chicago, 1915; Smith, Wisconsin, 1916, and Scholz, Missouri, 1920.
440 yard run—:47⅖, Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53⅗, Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.
1 mile run—4:15⅘, Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
2 mile run—9:29⅘, Stout, Chicago, 1916.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
220 yard low hurdles—:23⅘, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
Running high jump—6 feet 2¼ inches, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 1919.
Running broad jump—24 feet 1 inch, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 1919.
Pole vault—12 feet 8¾ inches, J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
16 pound hammer—160 feet 4 inches, K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16 pound shot—47 feet ¼ inch, Rose, Michigan, 1904.

Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
Javelin throw—172 feet 10 inches, H. Hoffman, Michigan, 1920.
1 mile relay—3:21⅘, Chicago, 1915, and Illinois, 1920.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY MEET.

The national championship relay races for colleges and high schools took place on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 30-May 1, 1920. A feature of the meet was the presence of a team from Oxford and Cambridge, England. In addition to the relay races there were a number of individual events. In winning the 440 yard hurdle race J. M. Watt of Cornell made a world's record of :54⅘. In the intercollegiate 3 mile run G. T. Nightingale of the New Hampshire State college defeated E. A. Montague, England's best collegiate distance runner, in 14:56. The pentathlon was won by E. Bradley of the University of Kansas. The English varsity runners scored a triumph when they won the two-mile college relay race in 7:50⅘, a new world's record. Summary of relay races:

American college championship sprint medley relay race, 1 mile—Won by Pennsylavnia (Davis, Landers, Maxam, Eby); Lafayette, second; Minnesota, third; Massachusetts I. T., fourth. Time, 3:20.

American college championship distance medley, 2½ miles—Won by Penn State; Yale, second; Syracuse, third; Georgetown, fourth. Time, 10:37⅘.

Interscholastic medley relay, 1¼ miles—Won by Exeter academy (Swede, Waterman, Chapman, Hitzoat); Huntington school, Boston, second; Barringer High school, third; Cedar Rapids High school, fourth. Time, 4:44.

1 mile, college relay championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania; Minnesota, second; Michigan, third; Princeton, fourth. Time, 3:22⅘.

2 mile college relay, championship of America—Won by Oxford-Cambridge, England; Illinois, second; Pennsylvania, third; Cornell, fourth. Time, 7:50⅘. (New record. Former record 7:53, made by F. Riley, F. Bromelow, M. W. Sheppard and A. R. Kiviat of Irish-American A. C. in 1910.)

4 mile college relay championship of America—Won by Penn State college; Syracuse, second; Cornell, third; Chicago, fourth. Time, 18:16⅘.

1 mile relay (college), class B championship—Won by Redlands, University of California; Syracuse, second; Columbia, third; Pittsburgh, fourth. Time, 3:25⅘ (new record).

1 mile (freshman) college relay championship of America—Won by Cornell; Pennsylvania, second; Syracuse, third; Dartmouth, fourth. Time, 3:28⅘.

DRAKE RELAY MEET.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 24, 1920.

University Relays.

4 mile—Won by Illinois (Duesenberry, Caskey, Wharton, Yates); Wisconsin, second; Ames, third. Time, 18:18⅘. Chicago and Grinnell withdrew.

2 mile—Won by Ames (Wolters, Higgins, Stone, Webb); Illinois, second; Notre Dame, third. Time, 7:53⅕. (New record.)

½ mile—Won by Michigan (Cook, Losch, Wetzel, Parker); Missouri, second; Iowa, third. Time, 1:29⅘.

1 mile—First section—Won by Michigan (Wheeler, Burkholder, Wetzel, Butler); Minnesota, second; Missouri, third. Time, 3:24.

Second section—Won by Illinois (Prescott, Donough, Spink, Emery); Ames, second; Notre Dame, third. Time, 3:21⅘. (New record.)

College Relays.

1 mile—Won by Coe (Holt, Brown, Tuller, Frentress); Carleton, second; Cornell, third. Time, 3:30⅘.

2 mile—Won by Wabash (Brown, Eastlake, Manley, Gustafson); Cornell, second; Carleton, third. Time, 8:15⅘.

½ mile—Won by Coe (Holt, Schlotterbeck, Tullar, Frentress); Union, second; Carleton, third. Time, 1:34⅘.

Illinois University Relay Carnival.

In the annual relay carnival at the University of Illinois, in Champaign, Capt. Carl Johnson of the Michigan team won the 75 yard low hurdles race in :08, a new American amateur record. The winning teams in the relays were:

1 mile college—Won by Wabash. Time, 3:39⅘.
1 mile university—Won by Illinois. Time, 3:20⅘.
1 mile interscholastic—Won by Crawfordsville. Time, 3:52⅘.
2 mile university—Won by Chicago. Time, 8:04⅘.
2 mile medley—Won by Georgetown. Time, 8:24.
4 mile university—Won by Ames. Time, 18:40⅘.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE MEET.

Princeton and Oxford university athletes held a dual track and field meet at Queen's club, London, England, July 8, 1920, the result of which was a victory for the American team, which took six firsts in ten events, or 53 points to 37 for the English team. Oxford's victories were all on the track. Winners and time:

100 yard dash—Brown, Princeton. Time, :10.
440 yard run—Rudd, Oxford. Time, :50.
880 yard run—Rudd, Oxford. Time, 1:59⅘.
1 mile run—Milligan, Oxford. Time, 4:31⅕.
3 mile run—Montague, Oxford. Time, 15:16.
120 yard high hurdles—Erdman, Princeton. Time, :15⅘.
High jump—Thomson, Princeton. Height, 5 ft. 9¾ in.
Broad jump—Lourie, Princeton. Distance, 21 ft. 6 in.
Shotput—Halsey, Princeton. Distance, 44 ft. 5½ in.
Hammer throw—Speers, Princeton. Distance, 137 ft. 7¼ in.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING (1920).

Jan. 11—Paris, France; 8 miles; M. Guillemot, 39:29⅘.
Feb. 23—Brooklyn, N. Y.; 25 miles; Frank Zuna, 2:57:53⅕.
April 3—Detroit, Mich.; marathon (26 miles 385 yards); Charles L. Mellor, 2:30:04.
April 11—Chicago, Ill.; 10½ miles; Charles L. Mellor, 58:07.
April 19—Boston, Mass.; marathon; Peter Trivoulidas, 2:29:31.
June 5—Travers Island, New York; marathon (26½ miles); Hannes Kolehmainen, 2:47:49⅘.
June 12—Chicago, Ill.; 5 miles; Oswald Larsen, 28:28⅘.
July 3—Chicago, Ill.; 4 miles (Daily News road race); Amosoli Patasoni, 20:10⅕.
July 5—Chicago, Ill.; 14 miles; Saylor Minnick, 1:20:00.
Aug. 22—Antwerp, Belgium; marathon; Hannes Kolehmainen, 2:32:35⅘.
Sept. 4—Chicago, Ill.; 5 miles. George Hankel, 28:00.
Sept 25—Chicago, Ill; marathon; Ted Lapins, 3:06:24.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship meet was held in New York, N. Y., March 13, 1920. Loren Murchison of the New York

A. C. won the final heat in the 60 yard dash in :06⅘, equaling the American record, while Walker Smith of Cornell university won the 70 yard high hurdles in :09⅕, a new American record. Summary of winners:

1,000 yard run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C. Time, 2:15⅕.
60 yard dash—Won by Loren Murchison, New York A. C. Time, :06⅘.
70 yard high hurdles—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell. Time, :09⅕.
300 yard run—Won by Loren Murchison, New York A. C. Time, :32.
600 yard run—Won by Earl W. Eby, Pennsylvania. Time, 1:16.
1 mile walk—Won by Joe Pearman, New York A. C. Time, 6:39⅘.
2 mile run—Won by Harry G. Helm, Lafayette High, Buffalo. Time, 9:34⅗.
Putting 16 pound shot—Won by Patrick McDonald, New York A. C. Distance, 45 ft. 1¾ in.
Standing broad jump—Won by W. I. Reid, Brown school, Providence, R. I. Distance, 10 ft. 4⅛ in.
Running high jump—Won by W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A. Height, 6 ft. 3½ in.
Standing high jump—Won by Dan W. Adams, New York A. C. Height, 5 ft. 1 in.

Central A. A. U.

The twenty-third annual senior indoor track and field championship meet of the Central A. A. U. was held in the Broadway armory, Chicago, March 27, 1920, and was won by the Chicago Athletic association with a total of 56 points. The Illinois Athletic club was second with 54 points. In the high school events Hyde Park took first place with 17 points. Lake View was second with 13. Crane third with 7 and LaGrange fourth with 6 points. Winners in C. A. A. U. contests:

70 yard dash—Won by Frank Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :07⅘. (Central A. A. U. record).
70 yard low hurdles—Won by Frank Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :08⅕ (Central A. A. U. record).
440 yard run—Won by Harold Irons, C. A. A. Time, :54.
880 yard run—Won by Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 2:02⅕.
1 mile run—Won by Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:29.
2 mile run—Won by Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 10:04⅗.
1 mile walk—Won by A. Zeller, C. A. A. Time, 7:27⅘.
1 mile relay—Won by C. A. A. team. Time, 3:41⅗.
Running high jump—Won by Paul McGary, I. A. C. Height, 6 ft. ¼ inch.
Shotput—Won by Arlie Mucks, C. A. A. Distance, 44 feet 8 inches.
Pole vault—Won by Eddie Knourek, I. A. C. Height, 12 feet 6 inches.

Western Conference.

The University of Illinois won the tenth annual indoor track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, March 20, 1920, with a total score of 31⅘ points. The University of Michigan was second with 27½ points. The other contestants finished as follows: Wisconsin, 10⅘; Minnesota, 10½; Chicago, 10; Northwestern, 6¼; Ohio State, 5⅘; Purdue, 5; Iowa, 4⅘. Three conference indoor records were broken. In the 60 yard high hurdles Capt. Carl Johnson of Michigan made a new mark of :07⅗. D. E. Brown of Purdue made the ½ mile in 1:59 and the Illinois relay teams made a new mile record of 3:29. The winners in the various events were:

50 yard dash—Won by Johnson, Michigan. Time :05⅘.
60 yard high hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan. Time, :07⅗ (new conference record).
440 yard dash—Won by Furnas, Purdue. Time, :52⅖.
½ mile run—Won by Brown, Illinois. Time, 1:59 (new conference record).
1 mile run—Won by Yates, Illinois. Time, 4:30⅘.
2 mile run—Won by Furnas, Purdue. Time, 9:55⅘.
1 mile relay—Won by Illinois. Time, 3:29 (conference record).
Pole vault—Won by Hawker, Minnesota. Height 11 feet 9 inches.
Running high jump—Moorehead, Ohio, and Hoffman, Iowa, tied for first at 6 feet.
Shotput—Won by Higgins, Chicago. Distance, 42 feet 10 inches.

Championship Record.

Winner.	Points.
1911—Chicago	36
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33⅓
1914—Illinois	36
1915—Chicago	37¼
1916—Illinois	41⅘
1917—Chicago	38
1918—Michigan	42
1919—Michigan	36½
1920—Illinois	37⅘

FIRST REGIMENT MEET.

In the twenty-sixth annual field and track games of the First Regiment A. A., held in the Michigan avenue armory, Chicago, Feb. 21, 1920, the Illinois Athletic club led with 53 points to 50 for the Chicago Athletic association and 16 for the University of Chicago. Two Central A. A. records were broken and one world's indoor record was equaled. A Desch of Notre Dame university won the 40 yard low hurdles in :04⅘, this breaking the former C. A. A. U. record of 5 seconds and equaling the world's indoor record. Waldo Ames of the Chicago Athletic association established a new Central mark by winning the 40 yard high hurdle race in :05⅘.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE MEET.

Hyde Park won both the senior and junior titles in the annual indoor track and field meet of the Chicago High School league in Patten gymnasium April 3, 1920. In the senior contests Hyde Park made 38½ points, with Senn in second place with 32 points and Crane third with 24½. In the junior events the score by points was: Hyde Park, 30½; Crane, 26⅗; Senn, 13.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, R. E. Walker.*
150 yard dash—:14, Jack Donaldson.
180 yard dash—:17⅘, R. E. Walker.*
220 yard dash—:20⅘, Arthur Robinson.*
300 yard run—:29⅘, Jack Donaldson.
440 yard run—:47, M. W. Long.*
880 yard run—1:52⅕, James E. Meredith.*
1,000 yards—2:13⅘, Joie Ray.*
1 mile run—4:12⅘, N. S. Taber.†
2 mile run—9:09⅘, A. Shrubb.
4 mile run—19:23⅘, A. Shrubb.
5 mile run—24:18, H. Kohlemainen.*
2 mile walk—13:37, George H. Goulding.*
Marathon—2:29:39½, H. Kohlemainen.
50 mile run—6:13:58, E. W. Lloyd.
100 mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅖, Earl Thomson.*
220 yard low hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
High jump—6 feet 7 5-16 inches, Edward Beeson.*
Broad jump—24 feet 11¾ inches, P. O'Connor.
Standing broad jump—11 feet 6 inches, Ray C. Ewry.*
Pole vault—13 feet 5½ inches, Frank Foss.*

Throwing 16 pound hammer—189 feet 3 inches, Pat Ryan.
Putting 8 pound shot—67 feet 7 inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 12 pound shot—55 feet 11¾ inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 14 pound shot—53 feet 4 inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 16 pound shot—54 feet 4 inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 18 pound shot—46 feet 2¾ inches, P. J. McDonald.*
Putting 21 pound shot—40 feet 3⅝ inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 24 pound shot—39 feet ¼ inch, Ralph Rose.*
Throwing discus—155 feet 8 inches, Arlie Mucks.*

*Amateur.
†Made in Harvard stadium July 16, 1915. Old record was 4:12¾, made by W. C. George, professional, in 1886.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

The seventh series of Olympic games took place at Antwerp, Belgium, beginning April 23 and ending Sept. 5, 1920. Though a number of new world's records were made the meeting was not a pronounced success, the attendance not being large nor the arrangements for the comfort of the athletes all that could be desired. Twenty-seven nations accepted invitations to take part. The United States was represented in the principal competitions, and in the track and field events, as well as in shooting, swimming and rowing, showed a marked superiority over the other countries. The greatest popular interest was taken in the events which were contested immediately after Saturday, Aug. 13, when King Albert of Belgium formally opened the stadium. On the day named the king reviewed athletes, sportsmen and officials of twenty-seven nations to the number of 1,612. The American delegation of 299 persons was the largest in line except that of Belgium, which exceeded it by two only.

Following is a resume of the principal contests in the order of their occurrence:

ICE SPORTS.

Hockey—Canada won; United States, second; Czecho-Slovakia, third.
Figure skating, pairs—Finland, first; Norway, second; England, third; United States, fourth.
Fancy skating for women—Won by Miss Tulin of Sweden.

SHOOTING.

Trap shooting—Team match: Won by United States with score of 547; Belgium, second, 503; Sweden, third, 500. Individual championship won by Mark Airie of Champaign, Ill., with 95 out of possible 100; Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., second, with 93.
Rifle shooting—The United States won with 43 points; Sweden, second, 11; Norway, third, 9.

TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS.

Javelin throw—Won by J. Myrra, Finland; distance, 65.78 meters (215.75 feet) (world's record). H. Peltonen and P. Johansson, both Finns, second and third respectively.
100 meter (328 feet 1 inch) run—C. W. Paddock, American, first; Morris Kirksey, American, second; Harry Edwards, British, third. Time, :10⅘.
400 meter (1,312 feet 4 inches) hurdles—Won by Frank Loomis, American, in :54 flat (world's record); J. K. Norton, American, second; August Desch, American, third.
Running high jump—Won by R. W. Landon, American; distance, 1.935 meters (6.35 feet). Ekelund, Sweden, and H. P. Muller, United States, tied for second place.
5,000 meter (3.1068 miles) run—Won by Guillemot, France; P. Nurmi, Finland, second; E. Bachman, Sweden, third. Time of winner, 14:55.
800 meter (2,624 feet 8 inches) run—Won by A. G. Hill, Great Britain; Earl Eby, United States, second; B. G. D. Rudd, Great Britain, third. Time, 1:53⅘.
110 meter (360 feet 1 inch) hurdles—Won by Earl Thomson, Canada; R. E. Barron, United States, second; Fred S. Murray, United States, third. Time, :14⅘ (world's record).
10,000 meter (6.2137 miles) walk—Won by Frigerio, Italy; J. P. Pearman, United States, second; C. E. J. Gunn, Great Britain, third. Time, 48:06⅘.
Running broad jump—Won by A. Peterson, Sweden; distance, 7.15 meters (23.45 feet); C. E. Johnson, United States, second; Abrahamson, Sweden, third.
Shotput—Won by Porkola, Finland; distance, 14.81 meters (48.59 feet); Nicklander, Finland, second; H. B. Liversedge, United States, third.
Pentathlon—Won by E. Lethonen, Finland, 14 points. Everett Bradley, United States, second, 25 points; B. Hamilton, United States, Robert Legendre, United States, and Lortinen, Finland, tied for third, 26 points.
1,000 meter (3,280 feet 10 inches) run—Won by A. G. Hill, Great Britain; P. J. Baker, Great Britain, second; L. M. Shields, United States, third Time, 4:01⅘.
Hammer throw—Won by P. J. Ryan, United States, 52.875 meters (173.482⅘ feet); C. Lind, Sweden, second; B. Bennett, United States, third.
Pole vault—Won by Frank K. Foss, United States; height, 4.09 meters (13 feet 5⅘ inches, world's record); H. Peterson, Denmark, second; E. E. Myers, United States. E. E. Knourek, United States, L. Sorensen, Denmark, and Rydberg, Sweden, tied for third.
10,000 meter (6.2137 miles) run—Won by P. Nurmi, Finland; Guillemot, France, second; J. Wilson, Great Britain, third. Time, 31:45⅘.
200 meter (656 feet 2 inches) run—Won by Allen Woodring, United States; Charles Paddock, United States, second; Harry Edwards, Great Britain, third. Time, :22.
400 meter (1,312 feet 4 inches) run—Won by B. G. Rudd, Great Britain; G. Butler, Great Britain, second; Engdahl, Sweden, third. Time, :49⅘.
3,000 meter (9,842 feet 6 inches) steeplechase—Won by P. Hodge, Great Britain; Patrick Fynn, United States, second; Ambrosini, Italy, third. Time, 10:02⅘.
Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by Pat McDonald, United States; distance, 11.265 meters (30.96 feet); Pat Ryan, United States, second; Lind, Sweden, third.
Hop, step and jump—Won by Tuulos, Finland; distance, 14.48 meters (47.57 feet); Johanson, Sweden, second; Almlof, Sweden, third.
3,000 meter (9,842 feet 6 inches) walk—Won by Frigerio, Italy; Parker, Australia, second; R. Remer, United States, third. Time, 13:14⅘.
Marathon (26 miles 385 yards)—Won by Hannes Kohlemainen, Finland; Lossman, Esthonia, second; Blasi, Italy, third. Time, 2:32:35⅘ (new Olympic record).
400 meter (1,312 feet 4 inches) relay—Won by United States; France, second; Sweden, third. Time, :42⅘ (new Olympic record).
3,000 meter (9,842 feet 6 inches) team race—Won by the United States. Time, 8:51⅘.
Discus throw—Won by Nicklander, Finland; distance, 44.685 meters (146.367 feet) A. Taipale, Finland, second; A. R. Pope, United States, third.

Decathlon—Won by Helge Lovland, Norway, 6,774.35 points; Brutus Hamilton, United States, second, 6,770.86 points; Ohlsson, Sweden, third, 6,579.30 points.
1,600 meter (5,249 feet 4 inches) relay—Won by Great Britain; South Africa, second; France, third. Time, 3:22⅕.
Cross country (about 10 kilometers)—Won by P. Nurmi, Finland; E. Bachman, Sweden, second; H. Limatianen, Finland, third. Time, 27:15. Finland won with 10 points.

SWIMMING—MEN'S EVENTS.

100 meters (328 feet 1 inch) free style—Won by Duke Kahanamoku, United States. Time, 1:01⅘ (new Olympic record).
100 meters (328 feet 1 inch) back stroke—Won by W. Kealoha, United States. Time, 1:15⅕ (new Olympic record).
1,500 meters (4,921 feet 3 inches) free stroke—Won by Norman Ross, United States. Time, 22:23⅕.
400 meters, (1,312 feet 4 inches) free style—Won by Norman Ross, United States. Time, 5:26⅘.
800 meters (2,624 feet 8 inches) relay—Won by United States. Time, 10:04⅘ (Olympic record).
200 meters (656 feet 2 inches) breast stroke—Won by Malmroth, Sweden. Time, 3:04⅘.
Spring board diving—Won by L. E. Kuehn, United States.

SWIMMING—WOMEN'S EVENTS.

100 meters (328 feet 1 inch)—Won by Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States. Time, 1:20 (new Olympic record for women).
300 meters (984 feet 3 inches)—Won by Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States. Time, 4:34 (new Olympic record for women).
400 meters (1,312 feet 4 inches) relay—Won by United States. Time, 5:11⅘.
300 meters (984 feet 3 inches) free style—Won by Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States. Time, 4:42⅘.
Spring board diving—Won by A. Riggen, United States.
Plain diving—Won by Fryland, Denmark.

ROWING.

2,000 meters eight oared race—Won by United States navy in 6 minutes 5 seconds from Leander crew, Great Britain; Leander's time, 6:05⅘.

Olympic Records.

Olympic records to date are as follows:
60 meter run—:07. A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).
100 meter run—:10⅘. S. F. Lippincott (1912). 200 meter run—:21⅘. Archie Hahn (1904).
400 meter run—:48. James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500 meter run—3:56⅘. A. S. Jackson (1912).
800 meter run—1:51 9-10. James E. Meredith (1912).
2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34. G. W. Orton.
4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58⅘. C. Reinmer, England.
Marathon race, 25 miles—2:32:35⅘. Hannes Kohlemainen, Finland (1920).
1,600 meter relay—3:16⅘. United States (1912).
110 meter hurdle race—:14⅘. Earl Thomson, Canada (1920).
200 meter hurdle race—:24⅘. H. Hillman (1904).
400 meter hurdle race—:54. Frank F. Loomis, United States (1920).
400 meter relay—:42⅕. United States (1920).
Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Gutterson (1912).
Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4⅘ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—13 feet 5⅛ inches, Frank Foss, United States (1920).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—215 feet 8 inches, J. Myrra, Finland (1920).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The twenty-first annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place at Edgewater park, Cleveland, O., Aug. 23-28, 1920, under the auspices of the Cleveland Trapshooters' association. The chief event, the grand handicap, was won by Albert L. Ivins of Red Bank, N. J., with a score of 99 out of 100. He shot from the nineteen yard mark.

Winners of other important events at the tournament follow:
American amateur championship at single targets—Frank Wright, Buffalo, N. Y. Score 197 out of 200 and 25 in shoot off with Oscar Hansen, Fremont, Neb.
American amateur championship at double target—P. H. O'Brien, Butte, Mont. Score, 92 out of 100.
American amateur 18 yard championship—Mark Airie, Champaign, Ill. Score, 198 out of 200.
American professional championship—C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo. Score, 195 out of 200 and 25-24 in shoot off with R. O. Heikes, Dayton, O.
Junior championship—Teddy Beem, Jr., West Frankfort, Ill. Score, 48 out of 50 and 23 in shoot off with C. O. Rice, Erie, Pa.
Preliminary handicap—H. K. Mitton, Fort Collins, Col. Score, 99 out of 100 and 25 in shoot off.
Forest City introductory—P. R. Earle, Starr, S. C. Score, 100 out of 100.
Columbus (Ga.), cup—R. H. Bungay, Ocean Park, Cal. Score 760 out of 800.
Women's championship—Mrs. J. H. Bruff, Pittsburgh, Pa. Score, 85 out of 100.
Class competition—Class 1, W. H. Hall, Mayville, Ky., 100; class 2, R. C. Miller, Lansing, Mich., 99; class 3, V. E. Crabtree, Greensboro, Ala., 99; class 4, W. Colbert, Stamford, Tex., 97.

Grand Handicap Winners.

Year.	Winner. Place.*	Yds.	Sc re.
1900	R. O. Heikes, New York, N. Y.	22	91
1901	E. C. Griffith, New York, N. Y.	19	95
1902	C. W. Floyd, New York, N. Y.	18	91
1903	M. Diefenderfer, Kansas City, Mo.	16	94
1904	R. D. Guptill, Indianapolis, Ind.	19	96
1905	R. R. Barber, Indianapolis, Ind.	16	99
1906	F. E. Rogers, Indianapolis, Ind.	17	94
1907	J. J. Blanks, Chicago, Ill.	17	95
1908	Fred Harlow, Columbus, O.	19	92
1909	Fred Shattuck, Chicago, Ill.	18	96
1910	Riley Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	19	100
1911	Harve Dixon, Columbus, O.	20	99
1912	W. E. Phillips, Sr., Spr'gfield, Ill.	19	96
1913	M. S. Hootman, Dayton, O.	17	97
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O.	22	98
1915	L. B. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.	18	96
1916	J. F. Wulf, St. Louis, Mo.	19	99
1917	C. H. Larson, Chicago, Ill.	20	98
1918	J. D. Henry, Chicago, Ill.	6	97
1919	G. W. Lorimer, Chicago, Ill.	18	93
1920	A. L. Ivins, Cleveland, O.	19	99

*Of tournament.

Tom Marshall won what corresponded to the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Ellwood Park, N. J.

Amateur Champions at Single Targets.

Year.	Winner.	Place.	Yds.	Sc're.
1906	Guy Ward, Indianapolis, Ind		18	144
1907	H. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill		18	188
1908	George Roll, Columbus O		18	183
1909	D. A. Upson, Chicago, Ill		18	188
1910	Guy V. Dering, Chicago, Ill		18	189
1911	C. C. Collins, Columbus, O		18	196
1912	E. W. Warner, Springfield, Ill		18	192
1913	Bart Lewis, Dayton, O		18	195
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O		16	99
1915	C. H. Newcomb, Chicago, Ill		16	99
1916	F. M. Troeh, St. Louis, Mo		16	99
1917	Mark Arie, Chicago, Ill		16	99
1918	W. H. Heer, Chicago, Ill		16	99
1919	F. S. Wright, Chicago, Ill		16	199
1920	F. S. Wright, Cleveland, O		16	197

State Champions in 1920.

Following is a list of the state trap shooting champions in 1920 with the scores of each, 300 targets being shot at. Winners in state and divisional tournaments are entitled to contest for the American amateur championship at single targets at the grand handicap meet. The state, name of winner and score are given in order:

Alabama—J. K. Warren: 292.
Alberta—W. Holmes: 286.
Arizona—T. L. Edens: 285.
Arkansas—C. M. Farrell: 282.
British Columbia—A. R. Baker: 280.
Canada (eastern)—S. G. Vance: 294.
California—W. G. Warren: 293.
Colorado—C. A. Gunning: 292.
Connecticut—F. E. Watkins: 293.
Delaware—W. M. Ford: 294.
Florida—W. Boylston: 293.
Georgia—H. Freeman: 287.
Idaho—H. R. Seckel: 293.
Illinois—Mark Arie: 294.
Indiana—M. Dewire: 296.
Iowa—W. S. Hoon: 291.
Kansas—F. R. Etchen: 283.
Kentucky—F. B. Hillis: 288.
Maine—E. A. Randall: 285.
Manitoba—R. Dill: 253.
Maryland—E. Bartlett: 276.
Massachusetts—L. F. Curtis: 272.
Michigan—G. Slaughter: 287.
Minnesota—E. A. Richter: 293.
Mississippi—W. H. Griffin: 291.
Missouri—Harve Dixon: 294.
Montana—P. H. O'Brien: 292.
Nebraska—Oscar Hansen: 286.
New Hampshire—E. E. Reed: 278.
New Jersey—Fred Plum: 289.
New York—F. S. Wright: 283.
North Carolina—H. Morson: 280.
North Dakota—A. H. Chezik: 287.
Ohio—Fred Harlow: 292.
Oklahoma—E. Wheeler: 288.
Oregon—J. B. Troeh: 289.
Pennsylvania—Allen Heil: 294.
Rhode Island—E. Griffith: 278.
South Carolina—P. R. Earle: 288.
South Dakota—George Kreger: 295.
Tennessee—J. H. Noel: 295.
Texas—E. Woodward: 295.
Utah—C. Reilly, Jr.: 291.
Vermont—C. H. Burr: 277.
Virginia—W. D. Runnells: 292.
Washington—F. M. Troeh: 295.
West Virginia—J. B. Ballance: 289.
Wisconsin—Guy V. Dering: 293.
Wyoming—E. C. Ward: 286.

ZONE HANDICAP TOURNAMENTS (1920).

The United States was divided into zones in 1920, in each of which a championship trapshooting tournament was held in the course of the year under the auspices of the American Trapshooting association. The winners in the chief events at each meet follow:

Southern Zone Handicap—Held at Washington, D. C., May 19-21. Handicap won by H. C. Krout (19 yards). Maryland Line, Md., with 94 out of 100; Washington introductory won by Ed Hellyer, Jr., Alexandria, Pa., 146 out of 150; southern overture won by U. R. Brooks, Columbus, S. C., 72 out of 75; southern amateur championship at single targets won by W. N. Boylston, Leesburg, Fla., 290 out of 300.

Pacific Zone Handicap—Held at Walla Walla, Wash., June 13-16. Handicap won by J. F. Hayes (17 yards), Waitsburg, Wash., 97 out of 100; Pacific coast overture won by Oscar E. Lynch, Palouse, Wash., 99 out of 100; Pacific coast amateur championship in singles won by Frank M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 297 out of 300 (from 23 yards).

Eastern Zone Handicap—Held at Lancaster, Pa., July 21-24. Handicap won by Frank Billmeyer (19 yards), Cumberland, Md., 95 out of 100; eastern overture won by David Wadsworth, Auburn, N. Y., 80 straight; eastern amateur championship at single targets won by David Wadsworth, 295 out of 300.

Great Lakes Zone Handicap—Held at Mason City, Iowa, July 26-29. Handicap won by George Nicolai (20 yards), Kansas City, Mo., 99 out of 100; great lakes overture won by B. C. Meents, perfect score of 100; great lakes championship on 300 targets won by E. C. Wheeler, with score of 296.

Prairie Zone Handicap—Held at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30-Sept. 2. Handicap won by L. J. Crow (20 yards), Meriden, Iowa, 96 out of 100; Omaha introductory won by George Nicolai, Kansas City, Mo., with perfect score of 200; prairie overture won by A. R. Chezik, North Dakota, 100 straight.

AMATEUR WING SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Frank M. Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., won the international amateur wing shot championship in the interstate trap tournament held in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9-15, 1920, with a score of 94. E. B. Melrath of Philadelphia, Pa., was second, with 92, and H. C. Herndon of Georgetown, Ky., third, with 91. Troeh took the first cash prize. He also won the 125 target race after shooting off a tie with P. H. O'Brien of Butte, Mont., each having scored 123 hits. In the shootoff he led 24 to 23. The Iowa team won the Interstate cup from the Missouri team. Harry Snyder of Kansas City won the national amateur wing shot championship after shooting off a 24 target tie with William Hoon of Jewell, Iowa. W. T. Craig of Jacksonville, Ill., and J. C. Norris of Butte, Mont.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fifteenth annual trapshooting tournament under the auspices of the New York Athletic club for the amateur championship of the United States took place May 8, 1920. The title was won by Jay Clark, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., who made a score of 197 out of a possible 200, equaling the record made by Fred Plum in 1918. Amateur champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912	B. M. Higgins	185
1913	C. H. Newcomb	179
1914	Ralph L. Spotts	188
1915	George L. Lyon	192
1916	Ralph L. Spotts	196
1917	C. H. Newcomb	191
1918	Fred Plum	197
1919	Fred Plum	194
1920	Jay Clark, Jr	197

WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT.

The fourteenth annual Westy Hogan shooting tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 15-17, 1920. The Westy Hogan

amateur championship was won by Ben S. Donnelly of Chicago with a score of 99 out of 100 possible targets. The handicap was won by J. A. Prechtel of Cleveland, O., after shoot off with W. E. Crane of Hamilton, N. J., each having a score of 97. The DuPont 18 yard championship was won by Frank M. Troeh of Washington with 99 targets out of 100. The amateur average winner was S. M. Crothers of Philadelphia, Pa., with a total of 471 targets out of 480. The professional average winner was George N. Fish of Salisbury, N. C., with 464 targets out of 480.

SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP.

In the Sunny South handicap tournament, held in Houston, Tex., Jan. 27-31, 1920, the preliminary handicap was won by Charles Beasley of Houston after shooting off a tie at 94 with J. D. Allen of Dallas, Tex. The main event, the Sunny South handicap, was taken by Otis Dorchester of Dallas, Tex., after a double shoot off with Daniels of Wichita Falls, Tex., each having a score of 95.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The forty-fourth annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association took place at the traps of the Lincoln Park Gun club, Chicago, June 17-20, 1920. The state championship at single targets was won by Mark Arie of Champaign with a total score of 294 out of a possible 300. Ed Silver of Chicago was second with a score of 293. Dr. Thomas H. Lewis of Chicago won state title at double targets by defeating Orin Pearn of Ashland, Ill., in a shoot off 14 to 11, after a tie at 79. Mark Arie won the Chicago Board of Trade diamond badge after shooting off (24 to 21) a tie at 94 with John Egerman of Naperville. Arie shot from the 22 yard mark and Egerman from the 16 yard mark. The Jefferson Hotel cup was won by A. C. Connor of Springfield with a perfect score of 50. In the contest at 50 single targets from 18 yards, Chan Powers was the winner after three shoot offs, 24 to 23. Mrs. A. H. Winkler of Chicago took the state women's title with a total of 260 targets.

The 1921 meet will be held in Decatur. The president of the association is T. A. Snell of Carlinville and the secretary-treasurer is Roy Moore of Decatur.

CHICAGO GRAND HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1910	Albert Southward, Pecatonica, Ill.	94
1911	W. F. Riley, Chicago, Ill.	93
1912	Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.	93
1913	J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.	98
1914	Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.	90
1915	P. J. Krueger, Blue Island, Ill.	95
1916	John Kammerman, Grant Park, Ill.	95
1917	J. H. May, Chicago, Ill.	98
1918-1919	No contests.	
1920	J. H. Schreeve, Joliet, Ill.	95

LEADING TRAPSHOOTERS IN 1919.

Official averages of twenty best amateur and professional trapshooters who shot at 2,000 or more registered targets in 1919:

Amateurs.

Shooter.	Average.
Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill.	.9780
Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	.9779
Frank M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash.	.9762
Oscar Hanson, Fremont, Neb.	.9730
F. S. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.	.9735
Art Risser, Paris, Ill.	.9716
Robt. H. Bungay, Ocean Park, Cal.	.9700
James W. Seavey, Portland, Ore.	.9692
S. H. Sharman, Salt Lake City, Utah	.9692
W. S. Hoon, Jewell, Ia.	.9673
Clyde Collins, Kankakee, Ill.	.9662
S. G. Vance, Tillsonburg, Ont.	.9652
M. E. Dewrie, Hamilton, Ind.	.9648
Horace Bonser, Cincinnati, Ohio	.9647
G. A. Smith, Marshalltown, Ia.	.9647
H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y.	.9646
S. M. Crothers, Philadelphia, Pa.	.9645
Chauncey M. Powers, Decatur, Ill.	.9633
A. R. Chezik, Portal, N. D.	.9621
R. L. Spangle, Pendleton, Ore.	.9620

Professionals.

Rush Razee, Curtis, Neb.	.9801
Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.	.9755
J. R. Jahn, Long Grove, Ia.	.9755
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia.	.9753
Guy Ward, Alton, Ill.	.9728
C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	.9677
Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.	.9675
R. C. Reed, San Francisco, Cal.	.9672
Frank H. Huseman, Rochester, N. Y.	.9651
J. E. Dickey, Minneapolis, Minn.	.9647
C. C. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.	.9645
J. Mowell Hawkins, Harrisburg, Pa.	.9629
Walter Huff, Macon, Ga.	.9619
Geo. H. Chapin, Brookfield, Mass.	.9608
L. S. Hawxhurst, Oakland, Cal.	.9604
J. R. Graham, Ingleside, Ill.	.9582
A. J. MacDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.	.9581
H. E. Poston, San Francisco, Cal.	.9581
A. Killam, St. Louis, Mo.	.9576
H. Kennicott, Evanston, Ill.	.9564

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CLASSIC EVENTS.

Following is a list of the men and teams winning important events at national rifle association tournaments in recent years:

President's Match.

1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S. navy.
1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.
1917—No contest.
1918—Sergt. H. J. Hoffner, U. S. M. C.; score, 285.
1919—Sergt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. M. C.; score, 289.
1920—Lieut. Michael Fody, U. S. cavalry.

Wimbledon Cup.

1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 92.
1919—J. W. Hessian, New York A. C.; 99.
1920—Lieut. L. A. Yancy, U. S. N.

Leech Cup.

1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. engineers; score, 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.

1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinipiac club; score, 104.
1917—No contest.
1918—S. A. McKone, Lawrence, Kas.; score, 93.
1919—William H. Richards, Winchester Arms company; score, 103.
1920—Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C.; score, 105.

Marine Corps Cup.

1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 187.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts, volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, N. G.; score, 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 183.
1919—Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U. S. M. C.; score, 193.
1920—J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C.; score, 195.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.

1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
1914—No contest
1915—Massachusetts, second team.
1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.
1917 1918—No contests.
1919—U. S. M. C. Team No. 1; score, 536.
1920—U. S. M. C. Team No. 3; score, 589.

PALMA TROPHY.

There has been no contest for the Palma trophy since 1913. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.
1876	United States	
1877	United States	3,334
1880	United States	1,292
1901	Canada	1,522
1902	Britain	1,447
1903	United States	1,570
1907	United States	1,712
1912	United States	1,720
1913	United States	1,714

CAMP PERRY COMPETITIONS.

The matches of the National Rifle association were shot at Camp Perry, O., Aug. 11-24, 1920. The winners and scores in the principal events follow:

The adjutant-general's cup—Won by J. W. Hessian, N. Y. A. C. Score, 42 consecutive bull's-eyes, or 225 points out of a possible 225 (world's record).
Leech cup match—Won by Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C. Score, 105.
Enlisted men's team match—Won by U. S. M. C. team No. 3. Score, 589.
Marine corps match—Won by J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C. Score, 195.
Herrick trophy match—Won by Massachusetts civilian team. Score, 1,735 (world's record).
Members' match—Won by Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C. Score, 50 and 9 consecutive bull's-eyes.
Governor's match—Won by Capt. C. J. Van Amburgh, U. S. M. C. Score, 149.
Catrow cup match—Won by J. W. Hessian, N. Y. A. C. Score, 105 and 14 consecutive bull's-eyes.
Rapid fire match—Won by Lieut. V. L. James, U. S. infantry. Perfect score of 100
Grand aggregate match—Won by Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C. Score, 736
All round championship—Won by G. S. Hill, California. Score, 502 points.
International small bore rifle match for Dewar trophy—Shot by American team at Camp Perry and by English team in England. Won by American team by a score of 7,649 to 6,665 for England.
Civilian interclub match—Won by National Capital Rifle club, Washington, D. C. Score, 383.
Port Clinton trophy match for civilian teams—Won by Arizona. Score, 579.
Camp Perry trophy match—Won by W. H. Spencer, Missouri. Score, 191 points.
National rifle team match—Won by U. S. infantry team. Score, 3,305 points.
National individual rifle match—Won by Sergt. H. Whitaker, U. S. infantry. Score, 289.
United service match—Won by U. S. army team. Score, 4,447.
President's match—Won by Lieut. M. Body, U. S. cavalry. Score, 295.
Aerial match—Won by Pilot Lieut. O G. Kelly, U. S. A. and Observer Sergt. William Steckel. Score, 520 points.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

The twenty-seventh annual Sea Girt, N. J., interstate shooting tournament was held Aug. 30-Sept. 7, 1920. Winners and scores in principal events:

Cavalry team match—Won by troop D, 1st Massachusetts cavalry. Score, 364.
Company team match—Won by troop D, 1st Massachusetts cavalry. Score, 394.
Two man team match—Won by Lieut. C M. Easley and Lieut. J. B. Snell, U. S. infantry. Score, 183 out of possible 200.
Wingate short range rifle match—Won by Capt. R. O. Miller, U. S. A. infantry. Perfect score of 10.
Columbia team match—Won by 6th New Jersey infantry. Score, 1,302.
Company team match—Won by New Jersey cavalry squadron team. Score, 134.
Dryden trophy match—Won by U. S. infantry team. Score, 1,119.
McAlpin trophy match—Won by Massachusetts team. Score, 1,090.
Swiss match—Won by Sergt. F. Joerger, U. S. infantry. Score, 89 consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards (world's record).
Eisner match—Won by Machine Gunner C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C. Score, 91.
Hays match—Won by Capt. H. L. Smith, U. S. M. C. Perfect score of 50.
Sea Girt championship match—Won by Private R. L. Jennings, U. S. M. C. Score, 192.

KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

The king's prize, the chief event at the Bisley, England, rifle competitions, was won in August, 1920, by Sergt. F. H. Morgan of the Witwatersrand rifles, South Africa, with a score of 281. There were more than 800 competitors in the match. The grand aggregate prize was won by Lieut. A. E. Martin of the Royal Army Service corps with a score of 645.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

The following pistol matches were decided at Camp Perry competitions in August, 1920:

Individual quick fire re-entry match—Won by Lieut. W. J. Wahling, U. S. M. C. Score, 392.

Individual rapid fire match—Won by I. R. Calkins, Springfield Revolver club. Score, 98.
Individual slow fire match—Won by W. C. O'Neil, U. S. M. C. Perfect score of 100.
N. R. A. individual match—Won by Gun Sergt. J. M. Thomas, U. S. M. C. Score, 96.
N. R. A. team match—Won by U. S. M. C. team No. 1. Score, 1,327.

MOTORING.

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Vanderbilt Cup.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904—	Heath, Panhard, Fr.	284.00	5:26:45
1905—	Hemery, Darracq, Fr.	283.00	4:36:08
1906—	Wagner, Darracq, Fr.	297.10	4:50:10⅘
1908—	Robertson, Locomobile, America	258.60	4:00:48⅕
1909—	Grant, Alco, Am.	278.08	4:25:42
1910—	Grant, Alco, Am.	278.08	4:15:58
1911—	Mulford, Lozier, Am.	291.38	3:56:00⅘
1912—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	300.00	4:20:31
1914—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	295.00	3:53:41
1915—	Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	300,30	4:27:37
1916—	Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	294.00	3:22:48

No races since 1916.

American Grand Prize.

1908—	Wagner, Fiat, Italy.	402.08	6:10:31
1910—	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany	415.20	6:03:05
1911—	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy	411.36	5:31:29
1912—	Bragg, Fiat, Italy.	409.00	5:59:27
1914—	Pullen, Mercer, Am.	403.24	5:13:30
1915—	Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	400.28	7:07:57
1916—	Aitken, Peugeot, Fr.	403.25	4:42:47

No races in 1909, 1913 or since 1916.

French Grand Prix.

1906—	Szisz, Renault, Fr.	774.00	12:14:05
1907—	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy.	478.30	6:45:33
1908—	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	478.30	6:55:43
1912—	Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	956.00	13:58:02
1913—	Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	300.00	6:07:00
1914—	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	467.00	7:08:18

No races since 1914.

Gordon Bennett Cup.

1900—	Charron, Panhard, France	351.00	9:09:39
1901—	Girardot, Panhard, France	327.00	8:50:30
1902—	Edge, Napier, Eng.	383.00	10:42:00
1903—	Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany	386.00	8:36:00
1904—	Thery, Brasier, Fr.	350.00	5:40:03
1905—	Thery, Brasier, Fr.	342.00	7:02:42

1906—Race discontinued.

Elgin Trophy.

1910—	Mulford, Lozier, Am.	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911—	Zengle, Nat'l, Am.	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	254.00	3:42:20
1913—	Anderson, Stutz, Am.	301.68	3:13:38
1914—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:06:18
1915—	Anderson, Stutz, Am.	301.84	3:54:25

1916-1917-1918—No races.

1919—	Milton, Duesenberg Special, America	301.00	4:05:17
1920—	R. de Palma, Ballot, France	250.00	3:09:54

Chicago Automobile Club Cup.

1913—	R. de Palma, Mercer, America	301.68	4:31:56
1914—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:05:01
1915—	E. Cooper, Stutz, America	301.84	4:01:32

1916-1920—No contests.

Indianapolis Speedway Race.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1911—	Harroun, Marmon, America	500	6:42:08
1912—	Dawson, National, Am.	500	6:21:06
1913—	Goux, Peugeot, France.	500	6:35:05
1914—	Thomas, Delage, Fr.	500	6:03:45
1915—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	500	5:33:55
1916—	Resta, Peugeot, France.	300	3:34:17

1917-1918—No races.

1919—	Wilcox, Peugeot, Fr.	500	5:44:21
1920—	G. Chevrolet, Monroe, America	500	5:40:16

Chicago Derby.

1917—	Cooper, Stutz, America.	250	2:25:29
1918—	Chevrolet, Frontenac, America	100	55:29.60

1919—Race discontinued.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900¼ miles on the Sheepshead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,819 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

ONE-HOUR RECORD.

Driving a Packard on the Sheepshead Bay speedway at New York Nov. 12, 1917, Ralph de Palma made 112.4 miles in one hour. The best previous record was 107 miles by Jean Chassagne on the Brooklands track, England, in 1910.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast records were established in 1916. In order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 34, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

"Cannonball" Baker made the distance between New York and Chicago, 1,045 miles by the route he took, in 26 hours 50 minutes, June 23-24, 1920. The run was made in a Templar car under the auspices of the American Automobile association and in the interests of the army recruiting service. The best previous record was 31 hours flat, made in 1916 by B. F. Durham and Al Walden.

SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1920.

Following were the results of the principal speedway races in 1920.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 28—250 mile race won by James Murphy in 2:26:17.60.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 31—500 mile race won by Gaston Chevrolet in 5:40:16.14.

Uniontown, Pa., June 19—225 mile race won by Tommy Milton in 2:22:44.37.

Tacoma, Wash., July 5—225 mile race won by Tommy Milton in 2:23:23.

Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 4—225 mile race won by Tommy Milton in 2:20:24.

ELGIN ROAD RACE.

The Elgin road race of 250 miles was run on Aug. 28, 1920, and was won by Ralph de Palma in 3:09:54, his average for the distance being 79.5 miles per hour. Tommy Milton was second in 3:11:05. De Palma in the same race broke the old lap record of 6:18, made by Spencer Wishart in a Mercer in 1913, covering the distance in 6:11. De Palma drove a Ballot machine.

DETROIT-CHICAGO RECORD.

Arthur Lee, driving a stock Essex touring car, covered the 300 miles between Chicago and Detroit in 8 hours 18 minutes, July 1, 1920. The previous record of 8 hours 40 minutes was held by Ralph de Palma.

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
¼ mile	8.16	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
½ mile	16.60	Oldfield	Christie	Tacoma	July 5, 1915
1 kilometer	21.40	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1 mile	31.60	Oldfield	Christie	Tacoma	July 5, 1915
2 miles	58.20	Kader	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	July 25, 1917
3 miles	1:54.83	Bragg	Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
5 miles	3:00.00	Orr	Maxwell	Omaha	July 5, 1915
10 miles	4:55.75	Rader	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	July 25, 1917
20 miles	10:58.80	De Palma	Packard	New York	Aug. 18, 1917
30 miles	16:20.30	Mulford	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	Aug. 17, 1918
40 miles	21:52.00	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 28, 1916
50 miles	26:23.20	De Palma	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
100 miles	54:17.12	Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 22, 1917
150 miles	1:22:20.00	Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 20, 1919
200 miles	1:56:21.40	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
250 miles	2:23:04.02	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles	2:55:32.23	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles	3:24:42.00	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4:04:49.09	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4:34:05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5:07:26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 kilometer	14.40	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 28, 1920
½ mile	11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 28, 1920
1 mile	23.97	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
3 miles	1:12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 26, 1920
4 miles	1:36:14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 26, 1920
5 miles	2:00.04	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 26, 1920
10 miles	4:09.31	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6:48.75	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8:54.20	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
50 miles	35:52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles	1:12:45.20	Bernin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles	1:55:18.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles	2:34:12.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles	3:14:55.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles	3:53:33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles	1:00:00.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
(Standing start)					
1 mile	38.83	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

*Special twelve cylinder aviation engine.

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	46.20	Disbrow	Simplex	St. Louis, Mo	Aug. 8, 1914
2 miles	1:32.60	Disbrow	Simplex	St. Louis, Mo	Aug. 8, 1914
3 miles	2:27.81	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O	Sept. 14, 1912
4 miles	3:17.02	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O	Sept. 14, 1912
5 miles	4:06.58	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O	Sept. 14, 1912
10 miles	8:16.40	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles	12:23.20	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles	16:25.60	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles	20:28.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles	40:57.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles	1:08:56.00	Burman	Peugeot	Galesburg, Ill	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles	1:24:00.40	Milton	Duesenberg	Phœnix, Ariz	Oct. 10, 1920
150 miles	2:30:51.00	Wishart	Mercer	Columbus, O	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles	3:21:48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, O	July 4, 1913

CYCLING.

BICYCLE ROAD MARATHON.

Ernest Kockler of the Alverno Athletic association won a bicycle marathon of 108.74 miles on Sunday, June 6, 1920. The course was from Milwaukee to Chicago with the terminus in Humboldt park, where the necessary mileage was made up by adding four extra circuits of the park. The names and time of the riders who finished follow:

Ernest Kockler, Alverno A. A.	5:33:41 2-5
Joseph Saelens, Belg.-Amer. C. A.	5:33:41 4-5
Walter Witzke, Alverno A. A.	5:42:12 3-5
Wm. Teichler, Frank. S. and A. C.	5:42:12 4-5
Jules Arens, Belg.-Amer. C. A.	5:42:13
Carl Saelens, Belg.-Amer. C. A.	5:42:13 1-5
Narciso Feliciani, North Ital. C. A.	5:42:13 2-5
Paul Van DeZande, Bel.-Am. C. A.	5:42:13 3-5

Warren Cotterell, Frank. S. & A. C. 5:57:30
Henry Losch, Rogers Park C. C.... 5:57:30 2-5

The race was a tryout of candidates for the Olympic road races in Belgium, those making the best time being eligible for further elimination trials in New York.

BICYCLE DERBY.

Larry Quirk of the Lightning Athletic club won the twenty mile handicap bicycle Derby of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club, Chicago, on Sept. 6, 1920, making the distance in 49:06 4-5. He had a time allowance of four minutes. The first time prize winner was M. Nolen of the same club, who rode the twenty miles in 47:32.

RECORD FOR OLYMPIC DISTANCE.

Record time for the official Olympic bicycle distance of 108.74 miles was made in New York, N. Y., July 11, 1920, by James B. Freeman of St. Louis. His time was 5:24:50.

AIRPLANE RECORDS.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED.

The record for height attained by airplane is held by Maj. R. W. Schroeder, who, at McCook field, Dayton, O., Feb. 17, 1920, rose to a height of 36,020 feet.

Following is a list of notable altitude flights since 1910:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.
Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).
Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.
Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.
Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.
Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 feet.
Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.
Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.
Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.
Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.
Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.
Heinrich, Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.
De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.
Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.
Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 16,400 feet.
Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).
Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,900 feet, in hydroairplane carrying two passengers.
Lieut. M. B. Kelleher, with one passenger, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, 23,500 feet.
Capt. A. R. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, 28,900 feet.
Sable Lecointe, Villacoublay, France, May 20, 1919, 28,871 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, May 28, 1919, 31,000 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, June 7, 1919, 31,168 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, June 14, 1919, 33,136 feet 5 inches.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., July 25, 1919, 31,100 feet.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1919, 34,000 feet.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919, 34,610 feet.
Maj. R. W. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Feb. 27, 1920, 36,020 feet.
Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Tex., May, 29, 1920, 19,856 feet with four passengers.
Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Tex., Aug. 6, 1920, 19,070 feet with seven passengers.

LONG NONSTOP FLIGHTS.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British aviators, hold the record for the longest nonstop flight in a heavier-than-air machine. They crossed the Atlantic ocean June 14-15, 1919, from Newfoundland to Ireland, covering a distance estimated at 1,960 miles. Lieut. Roget of France made a flight of 1,375 miles on May 25, 1919. The NC-4 of the American navy made a flight of 1,219 miles in crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Azores May 16-17, 1919. The British dirigible R-34, which crossed the Atlantic from east to west and west to east in July, 1919, holds the record for the longest nonstop flight by a craft of that type—more than 3,200 miles.

On June 27, 1920, J. M. Larsen, in a J. L. all metal machine, piloted by Bert Acosta, flew from Omaha, Neb., to Lancaster, Pa., a distance of about 1,200 miles, without a stop. This was claimed to be an American record.

RECORD FOR SPEED.

No thoroughly reliable record of the best speed made by an airplane is available. Here is a list of some of the claims made in 1920:

Feb. 27—Lieut. Prakpapa, at Turin, Italy, 162 miles an hour with four passengers.
Feb. 29—Aviator Casale, near Paris, France, 283 kilometers (175.46 miles) an hour.
Oct. 9—Capt. de Romanet, at Buc, France, 292.82 kilometers (181.55 miles) an hour.
Oct. 10—Sadi Lecointe, at Buc, France, 296.69 kilometers (183.95 miles) an hour.

AIRPLANE RACING.

James Gordon Bennett Cup.

The contests for the James Gordon Bennett cup, beginning in 1909 but suspended from 1914 to 1919, on account of the war, were resumed in 1920 at Etampes, France. The event was won by Sadi Lecointe, a French aviator, who covered the course of 300 kilometers, or 186.3 miles, in 1 hour 6 minutes 17½ seconds, the fastest time made in any of the contests for the trophy. France, having won the cup three consecutive times, gained permanent possession of it. Winners of cup to date:

1909—Glenn H. Curtiss, America.
1910—Claude Grahame-White, England.
1911—Charles T. Weymann, America.
1912—Jules Vedrines, France.
1913—Maurice Prevost, France.
1914-1919—No racing.
1920—Sadi Lecointe, France.

Intercollegiate Contest.

Yale, with a total of 9 points, won the first intercollegiate aerial field day held at Mineola, N. Y., May 7, 1920. Williams college was second with 6 points and Princeton and Columbia were tied for third with 5 points each.

LONG AIRPLANE FLIGHTS.

Cairo to Cape.

The first aviators to cross the African continent from north to south were Col. van Ryneveld and Maj. Brand, but in making the long flight they had to use three machines, two being disabled on the way. The first was a Vickers-Vimy airplane, which was named Silver Queen I. In this they flew from Brook-

lands, England, to Cairo, Egypt, crossing the Mediterranean in a severe storm. On the southward journey from Cairo to Cape Town the machine crashed near Wady Halfa, and was so badly damaged that the aviators had to return to Cairo, secure a new Vickers-Vimy plane and start the journey over again. This time they got as far as a point near Bulawayo when their machine, which they had named Silver Queen II., was wrecked in making a forced landing. The pilots, having covered 3,880 miles of the trip, were determined to complete it, and they were assisted by the Union of South Africa government, which sent them a new machine called the Voortrekker (Pioneer). In this they finally reached Cape Town, where they were welcomed by large crowds and entertained by Lord Buxton, governor-general of the Union, and Gen. Smuts.

Col. van Ryneveld and Capt. Brand are both South African Dutchmen who made fine records in the great war. Their whole trip was an adventurous one and they had several narrow escapes from disaster. Leaking water jackets, together with the heat and high altitudes, caused most of the trouble. The chief stages of their flight from Brooklands, England, to Cape Town are shown in the following diary:

Feb. 4—Silver Queen I. flies from Brooklands to Turin.
Feb. 5—Rome reached.
Feb. 8—Sollum (Western Egypt) reached after crossing the Mediterranean in a storm, the journey from Taranto taking 14 hours.
Feb. 9—Cairo reached.
Feb. 10—Cairo left at 11.36 p. m. on a nonstop flight to Khartum.
Feb. 11—Silver Queen I. crashes at Wady Halfa. Machine wrecked but engines salved undamaged.
Feb. 16—Col. van Ryneveld and Capt. Brand return to Cairo.
Feb. 22—New start from Cairo on Silver Queen II., fitted with engines of Silver Queen I. Descent at Wady Halfa owing to head wind.
Feb. 23—Khartum reached. Machine detained by engine trouble.
Feb. 25—Flight from Khartum to Mongalla.
Feb. 26—Silver Queen II. reaches Kisumu (Victoria Nyanza).
Feb. 27—Flight from Kisumu to Shirati (89 miles only).
Feb. 28—Nonstop flight from Shirati to Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia.
Feb. 29—From Abercorn to N'Dola.
March 2—Livingstone (just above the Victoria Falls) reached. Machine detained by heavy rain.
March 5—Flight from Livingstone to Bulawayo.
March 6—Silver Queen II. crashes a mile from Bulawayo when starting for Pretoria. Col. van Ryneveld and Capt. Brand remain at Bulawayo pending arrival of a new machine sent from the Cape.
March 17—Col. van Ryneveld and Capt. Brand leave Bulawayo on the Voortrekker (the machine which replaced Silver Queen II.) and fly to Pretoria.
March 18-20—Flight continued from Pretoria to Cape Town by way of Bloemfontein; arrival at Cape Town 4 p. m., March 20.

The total distance traveled from London to Cape Town was about 7,500 miles by the route followed. From Cairo to Cape Town the distance covered was 5,206 miles. The total actual flying time from Brooklands to Cape Town was only 4 days 13 hours and 30 minutes, but the journey as shown by the diary took about seven weeks.

London Times Flight Fails.

Under the auspices of the London Times an attempt was made to make an airplane flight from Cairo, Egypt, to Cape Town, South Africa, a distance of 3,220 miles, in the spring of 1920. The machine used was a Vickers-Vimy-Rolls commercial, having a speed of from 99 to 115 miles an hour and a nonstop flight capacity of 1,000 miles. The pilots were Capt. S. Cockerell and Capt. F. C. Broome, Sergt.-Maj. J. Wyatt was the mechanic and Claude Corby the rigger. Prof. P. Chalmers Mitchell, D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S., was the scientist and correspondent of the expedition, after the start from Cairo, to which place he went by the ordinary means of travel. The machine with the others left Brooklands, England, Jan. 24, and flying by way of Lyons, Marseilles, Rome, Malta, Tripoli and Benghazi arrived at the aerodrome near Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 3.

Leaving Cairo on Feb. 6 the party arrived at Assuan, 425 miles distant, the same day after a forced descent at Luxor for repairs. The 7th was spent at Assuan in repairing a leaking water jacket. On the following day Khartum, 1,044 miles from Cairo, was reached, after two forced descents on account of faulty engine. On this flight an interesting discovery of a volcanic field between Old Meroe and Berber was made. Feb. 9 was devoted to further repairs and the next day's flight brought the machine to a point northeast of Renk, where the craft landed in a dry swamp. Here the aviators had to sleep in the open. The next day they returned to Jebelein, 1,252 miles from Cairo, for repairs. Two days later (Feb. 14) another start was made and some progress was made in spite of leaky engines, terrific heat and forced landings in rough clearings in the jungle. The night was again spent in the open. Mongalla, 1,730 miles from Cairo, was reached on the afternoon of Feb. 15. Considerable time was lost here in tinkering with the leaky engines and the flight was not resumed until the 20th, when a point near Nimule was reached. In sleeping around a camp fire that night the aviators were much disturbed by lions. The next day the machine could not rise and another night had to be spent in the jungle.

On Feb. 22 the party had better luck. The machine worked well for a time, taking the aviators across the Nile at Murchison falls and thence to Jinja. Here another day was lost, but on the 24th Kisumu, 2,246 miles from Cairo, was reached. On the 25th the machinery was overhauled once more and on the 26th Tabora, 2,678 miles from Cairo, was reached. At this point in Tanganyika territory, which was wrested from the Germans in the war, the flyers thought their troubles were nearly over, as what was looked upon as the worst part of the route had been traversed, but on the next day, just after making a second attempt to leave the ground, the machine crashed on some ant hills and was so badly damaged that all thought of resuming the flight was abandoned. Two of the crew were slightly injured. But for the defective engines the flight would probably have been completed without great difficulty.

Night Flight Across the Mediterranean.

One of the notable aerial performances in 1920 was a night flight across the Mediterranean sea from Gioja dal Colle, near Taranto, in southern Italy, to Sollum on the Egyptian coast, a distance in a direct line of about 650 miles. This feat was accomplished in a Vickers-Vimy airplane, called the Silver Queen and piloted by Col. Van Ryneveld and Capt. Brand, who were attempting to fly from England to South Africa, their home, by way of the trans-African route from Cairo to Cape Town. They left the Italian coast at 9:30 p. m., Feb. 6, with enough gasoline for a nonstop flight of 14 hours at cruising speed. Their course

was toward the southeast, passing Greece and Crete, but they saw no land until after a night of terrible weather they reached the African shore near Derna, Cyrenaica, at 8:30 in the morning. They landed in a field and after a short rest proceeded eastward to Sollum. The flight over the water had taken 11 hours or only about 5 hours less time than it had taken Sir John Alcock and Sir A. W. Brown to cross the Atlantic, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles—a fact eloquently demonstrating the severity of the weather which the daring South African airmen encountered.

The Silver Queen arrived at Heliopolis near Cairo on Feb. 9 and late in the evening of the 10th started south. It had covered about 530 miles when it was forced by water trouble to come down on bad ground near Korosko and was so badly smashed that further progress was out of the question. The pilots escaped without serious injury.

From Mineola, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska.

Under the auspices of the United States army an airplane flight from Mineola, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, was made in the summer of 1920. The distance covered was 4,345 miles. Four planes, under command of Capt. St. Clair Street, took part in the expedition. The start was made on July 15 and all the four machines landed at their destination on the afternoon of Aug. 23. The actual flying time was 55 hours. The route was by way of Erie, Pa.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Winona, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; Portal, N. D.; Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper, Prince George and Hazelton, Canada, and Wrangell, White Horse, Dawson, Fairbanks and Ruby, Alaska. The machines used were of the DeHaviland-4B type. The return trip was by the same route, making the total distance traveled 8,690 miles. The planes arrived back at Mineola, N. Y., Oct. 20.

From England to Australia.

Capt. Ross Smith, an Australian aviator, flew from London to Australia late in 1919. He left London Nov. 12 and, going by way of Paris, Rome, Saloniki, Cairo, Damascus, Delhi, India, Rangoon and Singapore, arrived at Port Darwin on Dec. 10, having covered a distance of 11,500 miles. For this performance he received $50,000. He subsequently flew to Melbourne, arriving there Feb. 25, 1920, making his total mileage from London approximately 13,000 miles.

From Rome to Tokyo.

Lieut. Masiero and Lieut. Ferrari, Italian aviators, left Rome Feb. 14, 1920, and arrived in Tokyo, Japan, May 31, after a flight of 12,000 miles. Their route was along the coasts of British India and China. When they arrived at the landing field at Tokyo they were greeted by a crowd of 100,000 people. Masiero's actual flying time was 93 hours 51 minutes, and Ferrari's 94 hours 55 minutes.

Across the Sahara Desert.

Maj. Vuilleman and Lieut. Chalus, French aviators, arrived at Dakar, West Africa, April 2, 1920, after having flown across the Sahara desert, a distance of 3,500 miles.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906	America (American)	402 miles
1907	Pommern (German)	880 miles
1908	Helvetia (Swiss)	620 miles
1909	America II. (American)	695 miles
1910	America II. (American)	1,171 miles
1911	Berlin II. (German)	471 miles
1912	Picardie (French)	1,354 miles
1913	Goodyear (American)	400 miles
1914-1919	No contests.	
1920	Belgica (Belgian)	1,100 miles

Four nations were represented by seven balloons entered in the James Gordon Bennett balloon race in 1920. The United States had three entrants, Italy two and France and Belgium one each. The start was made at Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 23. Belgica, the Belgian entry, piloted by Lieut. de Muyter and Lieut. Labrousse, landed at North Hero island, Vermont, Oct. 25, after covering a distance of 1,100 miles, and was declared the winner. The American balloon, Kansas City II., in charge of H. E. Honeywell and Jerome Kingsbury, landed at Tongue mountain, Lake George, N. Y., Oct. 25. It was placed second in the race with a distance of about 1,000 miles. This balloon was the winner in the elimination race, which began at Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 25. Its mileage then was 700.

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benaims of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III. May 20, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CASTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Light tackle accuracy fly—100%; F. E. Moffett, J. E. Amman and I. H. Bellows.

Light tackle dry fly accuracy—100%; I. H. Bellows and Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Heavy tackle accuracy fly—100%; Dr. C. O. Dorchester.

Salmon fly, longest cast—157 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Salmon fly, average for five casts—142 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Salmon fly, average for three casts—147⅓ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Hobble distance fly, average for five consecutive shoots—34 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Hobble distance fly, longest single shoot—46 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Hobble distance fly, longest cast—115 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Light tackle distance fly, longest cast—125 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Light tackle distance fly, average for five casts—114⅗ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Light tackle distance fly, average for three casts—119 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.

Delicacy and accuracy fly—99 20-30%; L. E. DeGarmo.

¼ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett, L. E. DeGarmo and J. E. Amman.

⅛ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett.

Pork chunk, fishing tackle, heavy line—98.6%; L. E. DeGarmo.

½ ounce accuracy bait (unknown distances)—99.6%; J. E. Amman.

½ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—218½ feet; F. E. Moffett.

½ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—236 feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—180⅝ feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—195 feet; F. E. Moffett.
All around American champion—Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
National Amateur Casting Association—President, Dr. H. J. Morlan, 30 North Michigan avenue, Chicago; secretary, F. E. Moffett, 225 East Illinois street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 214 West Huron street, Chicago, Ill.]

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All round championship fly and bait casting—William Stanley, 26 demerits, Chicago, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, 1919.
Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
Long distance fly—C. J. McCarthy and W. C. Luebbert, 115 feet (4 ounce rod), Chicago, Aug. 31, 1919.
Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsyth, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
Accuracy fly at buoys 45, 50 and 55 feet (5¾ ounce rod)—Wm. Luebbert, 99 14-15%, Columbus, O., Sept. 3, 1920.
Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27*, 35, 42*, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914, and William Stanley, 99 10-15%, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1918.
½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—F. A. Smithby, 99 7-10%, Chicago, Aug. 25, 1918.
¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1919.
½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
¼ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts). Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
½ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
½ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
⅝ ounce long distance bait, average 5 casts—F. Kleinfeldt; 177 feet, Columbus, O., Sept. 3, 1920.
¼ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Two handed surf casting, 2½ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269⅝ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

American Records.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago Sept. 5, 1914.
Long distance bait, ½ ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs—President, C. C. Loucke, Chicago; secretary, J. E. Lane, Chicago.

Surf Casting Records.

Recognized by Association of Surf Angling Clubs of the United States.

Longest single cast, any event, 4 ounce lead—461 feet 10 inches, made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers' club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920. (World's record.)
Average 5 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—434 feet 11 3-5 inches, made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers' club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920. (World's record.)
Average 5 casts, V-shaped court, 4 ounce lead—368 feet 3 2-5 inches, made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 11, 1917.
Average 5 casts, 30 foot lane, 3 ounce lead—331 feet 8 2-5 inches, made by John C. Clayton, Asbury Park F. C., at Belmar N. J., Aug. 19, 1916.
Average 5 casts, 30 foot lane, 4 ounce lead—334 feet 1 2-5 inches, made by William E. Sylvester, Belmar F. C., at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.
Distance, accuracy, down a straight line, with distance lead falls aside of line deducted from length of cast, 4 ounce lead, average 5 casts—366 feet 7 1-5 inches, made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 18, 1917.
Accuracy, nearest cast to stake, 140 ft. distance—Gus Wollman, Asbury Park F. C., touched stake at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 25, 1917.
Women, longest single cast of 5, open field, 4 ounce lead—238 feet 10½ inches, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.
Women, average of 3 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—232 feet 7 inches, Miss Elizabeth M. Gallaher at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 16, 1919.
Women, average of 5 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—204 feet 7 inches, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., won the national championship at roque in the tournament of the National Roque association held at Norwich, Conn., ending Aug. 21, 1920. He was tied with C. G. Williams of Washington, D. C., each having won five straight victories, but in the final matches took two out of three games.

The national association on Aug. 20 voted to join the American Roque league as the eastern division.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The ninth annual tournament of the American Roque league was held in Washington, Lincoln and Garfield parks, Chicago, July 20-24, 1920. The diamond medal was won by Herbert Sime of Chicago with 344 points in twelve games. Harry Lyman of Kansas City was second with 318 points. Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., led in the first division.

LINCOLN PARK TOURNAMENT.

In the Lincoln park (Chicago) roque tournament held Aug 2-7, 1920, Frank C. Jones was the winner in the first division and Abel Jacobsen in the second division. Both had perfect scores.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN 1920.

Ohio State.

	Op.	O.
Oct. 2—Ohio Wesleyan	0	55
Oct. 9—Oberlin	0	37
Oct. 16—Purdue	0	17
Oct. 23—Wisconsin	7	13
Oct. 30—Chicago	5	7
Nov. 6—Michigan	7	14
Nov. 20—Illinois	0	7

Illinois.

	Op.	Ill.
Oct. 9—Drake	0	41
Oct. 16—Iowa	3	20
Oct. 23—Michigan	6	7
Oct. 30—Minnesota	1	17
Nov. 6—Chicago	0	3
Nov. 13—Wisconsin	14	9
Nov. 20—Ohio State	7	0

Wisconsin.

	Op.	Wis.
Oct. 2—Lawrence	0	60
Oct. 9—Michigan Ags.	0	27
Oct. 16—Northwestern	7	27
Oct. 23—Ohio State	13	7
Nov. 6—Minnesota	0	3
Nov. 13—Illinois	9	14
Nov. 20—Chicago	0	3

Michigan.

	Op.	Mich.
Oct. 16—Michigan Ags.	0	35
Oct. 23—Illinois	7	6
Oct. 30—Tulane	0	21
Nov. 6—Ohio State	14	7
Nov. 13—Chicago	0	14
Nov. 20—Minnesota	0	3

Chicago.

	Op.	Chi.
Oct. 9—Purdue	0	20
Oct. 16—Wabash	0	41
Oct. 23—Iowa	0	10
Oct. 30—Ohio State	7	6
Nov. 6—Illinois	3	0
Nov. 13—Michigan	14	0
Nov. 20—Wisconsin	3	0

Iowa.

	Op.	Ia.
Oct. 2—Indiana	7	14
Oct. 16—Illinois	20	3
Oct. 23—Chicago	10	0
Nov. 6—Northwestern	0	20
Nov. 13—Minnesota	7	28

Northwestern.

	Op.	N.W.
Oct. 2—Knox	0	14
Oct. 9—Minnesota	0	17
Oct. 16—Wisconsin	27	7
Oct. 30—Indiana	10	7
Nov. 6—Iowa	20	0
Nov. 13—Purdue	0	14
Nov. 20—Notre Dame	33	7

Minnesota.

	Op.	Minn.
Oct. 2—N. Dakota	3	41
Oct. 9—Northwestern	17	9
Oct. 16—Indiana	21	7
Oct. 30—Illinois	17	7
Nov. 6—Wisconsin	3	0
Nov. 13—Iowa	28	7
Nov. 20—Michigan	3	0

Nebraska.

	Op.	Neb.
Oct. 2—Washburn	0	14
Oct. 9—Colorado Ags.	0	7
Oct. 16—Notre Dame	16	7
Oct. 23—S. Dakota	0	20
Nov. 13—Kansas	20	20
Nov. 20—Michigan Ags.	7	35

Notre Dame.

	Op.	N.D.
Oct. 2—Kalamazoo	0	39
Oct. 9—West. Normal	0	42
Oct. 16—Nebraska	7	16
Oct. 23—Valparaiso	3	28
Oct. 30—Army	17	27
Nov. 6—Purdue	0	28
Nov. 13—Indiana	10	13
Nov. 20—Northwestern	7	33
Nov. 25—Michigan Ags.	0	25

Indiana.

	Op.	Ind.
Sept. 25—Franklin	0	47
Oct. 2—Iowa	14	7
Oct. 9—Missi'sippi A.	0	24
Oct. 16—Minnesota	7	21
Oct. 30—Northwestern	7	10
Nov. 13—Notre Dame	13	10
Nov. 20—Purdue	10	7

Purdue.

	Op.	Pur.
Oct. 2—DePauw	0	10
Oct. 9—Chicago	0	20
Oct. 16—Ohio State	17	0
Oct. 30—Wabash	14	19
Nov. 6—Notre Dame	28	0
Nov. 13—Northwestern	14	0
Nov. 20—Indiana	10	7

Wabash.

	Op.	Wab.
Oct. 23—Rose Poly	0	30
Oct. 30—Purdue	19	14
Nov. 20—DePauw	3	0

DePauw.

	Op.	DeP.
Oct. 2—Purdue	10	0
Oct. 23—Franklin	0	28
Oct. 29—Valparaiso	0	1
Nov. 6—Centre	34	0
Nov. 20—Wabash	0	3

Valparaiso.

	Op.	Val.
Oct. 9—Harvard	21	0
Oct. 16—N. W. college	0	85
Oct. 23—Notre Dame	28	3
Oct. 29—DePauw	1	0

Lake Forest.

	Op.	L.F.
Oct. 23—Monmouth	6	7
Oct. 30—Knox	7	0
Nov. 6—Beloit	7	0
Nov. 13—Naperville	3	7

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
Sept. 25—Holy Cross	0	3
Oct. 2—Maine	0	41
Oct. 9—Valparaiso	0	21
Oct. 16—Williams	0	38
Oct. 23—Centre	14	31
Oct. 30—Virginia	0	24
Nov. 6—Princeton	14	14
Nov. 13—Brown	0	27
Nov. 20—Yale	0	9

Yale.

	Op.	Yale.
Oct. 2—Carnegie Tech.	0	44
Oct. 9—N. Carolina	0	21
Oct. 16—Boston Col.	21	13
Oct. 23—Virginia	0	24
Oct. 30—Colgate	7	21
Nov. 6—Brown	10	14
Nov. 13—Princeton	20	0
Nov. 20—Harvard	9	0

Princeton.

	Op.	Pr.
Oct. 2—Swarthmore	6	17
Oct. 9—Maryland	0	35
Oct. 16—Wash. & Lee	0	34
Oct. 23—Annapolis	0	14
Oct. 30—W. Virginia	3	10
Nov. 6—Harvard	14	14
Nov. 13—Yale	0	20

Brown.

	Op.	Br.
Sept. 25—Rhode Island	0	25
Oct. 2—Amherst	0	13
Oct. 9—Maine	7	32
Oct. 16—Colgate	0	14
Oct. 23—Springfield	0	14
Oct. 30—Vermont	0	35
Nov. 6—Yale	14	10
Nov. 13—Harvard	27	0
Nov. 20—Dartmouth	14	6

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dar.
Oct. 2—Norwich	0	30
Oct. 9—Penn State	14	7
Oct. 16—Holy Cross	14	27
Oct. 23—Syracuse	10	0
Oct. 30—Tufts	7	34
Nov. 6—Cornell	3	14
Nov. 13—Pennsylvania	7	44
Nov. 20—Brown	6	14
Nov. 27—Washington U.	7	28

Syracuse.

	Op.	Syr.
Sept. 25—Hobart	7	55
Oct. 2—Vermont	0	49
Oct. 9—Johns Hopkins	0	45
Oct. 16—Pittsburgh	7	7
Oct. 23—Dartmouth	10	0
Oct. 30—Holy Cross	3	0
Nov. 6—Wash. & Jeff.	0	14
Nov. 13—Maryland	10	7
Nov. 20—Colgate	0	14

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Pa.
Sept. 25—Delaware	0	35
Oct. 2—Bucknell	0	7
Oct. 9—Swarthmore	0	24
Oct. 16—Lafayette	0	7
Oct. 30—Penn State	28	7
Nov. 6—Pittsburgh	27	21
Nov. 13—Dartmouth	44	7
Nov. 20—Columbia	8	27
Nov. 25—Cornell	0	28

Army.

	Op.	Army.
Oct. 2—Union	0	35
Oct. 2—Marshall	0	38
Oct. 9—Middleboro	0	27
Oct. 16—Springfield	7	26
Oct. 23—Tufts	6	28
Oct. 30—Notre Dame	27	17
Nov. 6—Lebanon Val.	0	53
Nov. 13—Bowdoin	0	90
Nov. 27—Navy	7	0

Navy.

	Op.	Navy.
Oct. 2—N. Carolina	14	7
Oct. 9—Lafayette	7	12
Oct. 16—Bucknell	2	7
Oct. 23—Princeton	14	0
Oct. 30—Western Res.	0	47
Nov. 6—Georgetown	6	21
Nov. 27—Army	0	7

Cornell.

	Op.	Cor.
Oct. 2—Rochester	6	13
Oct. 16—Union	0	60
Oct. 23—Colgate	6	42
Oct. 30—Rutgers	0	24
Nov. 6—Dartmouth	14	3
Nov. 13—Columbia	7	34
Nov. 25—Pennsylvania	28	0

Holy Cross.

	Op.	H.C.
Sept. 25—Harvard	3	0
Oct. 16—Dartmouth	27	14
Oct. 30—Syracuse	0	3
Nov. 13—Colby	0	36
Nov. 20—N. Hampshire	0	32

Columbia.

	Op.	Col.
Oct. 2—Trinity	0	21
Oct. 9—New York U.	7	14
Oct. 16—Amherst	7	20
Oct. 23—Wesleyan	10	0
Oct. 30—Williams	14	20
Nov. 6—Swarthmore	21	7
Nov. 13—Cornell	34	7
Nov. 20—Pennsylvania	27	8

Williams.

	Op.	Wil.
Oct. 16—Harvard	38	0
Oct. 30—Columbia	20	14
Nov. 6—Hamilton	7	86
Nov. 13—Wesleyan	41	50
Nov. 20—Amherst	14	7

Amherst.

	Op.	Am.
Oct. 2—Brown	13	0
Oct. 16—Columbia	20	7
Oct. 30—Hamilton	0	30
Nov. 6—Wesleyan	7	0
Nov. 13—Trinity	0	14
Nov. 20—Williams	7	14

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Francais, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodovska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institute of Great Britain, London.
1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
1907—Albert A. Michelsen, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman of the University of Paris.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, Holland.
1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wiem, University of Wuerzburg.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.
1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.
1916—Prof. C. G. Barkla, University of Edinburgh.
1918—Prof. Max Planck, University of Berlin.
1919—Prof. Hermann Starke, University of Greifswald.

MEDICINE.

1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1904—Ivan Petrovic Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of Paris.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of Paris.
1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.
1919—Dr. Jules Bordet, Brussels.
1920—Prof. August Krogh, Copenhagen.

CHEMISTRY.

1901—Jakob Hendrikvan't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.
1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
1906—H. Moissan, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris.
1907—Eduard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipsic.
1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Gottingen.
1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
1913—Prof. Alf'd Werner, University of Zurich.
1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.
1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.
1918—Prof. Fritz Haber, University of Berlin.

LITERATURE.

1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French Academy.
1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German author and dramatist.
1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Hindu poet.
1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.
1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Danish authors.
1920—Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author.

PEACE.

1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederick Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations."
1902—Divided equally between Elie Ducommum, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Alfred Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league, London.
1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent.
1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by the recipient for various public purposes.
1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
1908—K. P. Arnoldsen of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root of New York.
1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

First-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 1 cent each.

"Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Second-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

On and after July 1, 1918, the rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by the publisher or a news agent to subscribers or to other agents for the purpose of sale, on the portion of a publication devoted to other matter than advertisements, shall be 1¼ cents per pound or fraction thereof until July 1, 1919; after that 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; on the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones devoted to fourth class matter shall be: From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, for the 1st and 2d zones, 1¼ cents; 3d zone, 1½ cents; 4th zone, 2 cents; 5th zone, 2¼ cents; 6th zone, 2½ cents; 7th zone, 3 cents; 8th zone, 3¼ cents; between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2 cents; 4th zone, 3 cents; 5th zone, 3½ cents; 6th zone, 4 cents; 7th zone, 5 cents; 8th zone, 5½ cents; from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, for 1st and 2d zones, 1¾ cents; 3d zone, 2½ cents; 4th zone, 4 cents; 5th zone, 4¾ cents; 6th zone, 5½ cents; 7th zone, 7 cents; 8th zone, 7¾ cents; after July 1, 1921, for the 1st and 2d zones, 2 cents; 3d zone, 3 cents; 4th zone, 5 cents; 5th zone, 6 cents; 7th zone, 9 cents; 8th zone, 10 cents.

In the case of newspapers entitled to be entered as second-class matter and published in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, the rates, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except where the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carrier, in which case the old rate prevails), shall be 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, and after that 1¼ cents.

Third-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised character used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

Fourth-Class Matter (Domestic Parcel Post).

	Zones.							
Weight in lbs.	1st. Local.	2d. Up to 50 miles.	3d. 50 to 150 miles.	4th. 150 to 300 miles.	5th. 300 to 600 miles.	6th. 600 to 1000 miles.	7th. 1000 to 1400 miles.	8th. 1400 to 1800 miles.	Over 1800 miles
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding seventy pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding seventy pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any

of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—To be fully prepaid—unsealed:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the zone table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Insurance of Fourth-Class Mail.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Conditions and fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order postoffice to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to $50.

Postal Cards.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) post l cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

Special Delivery Service.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from postoffices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any postoffice.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Registry System.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to $50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to $25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs ($9.65), for total loss (not partial loss of rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to $100 and when a larger sum than $100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward islands, New Zealand, Trinidad (including Tobago) and the Windward islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia), per ounce	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce	2
Letters for all other foreign countries, and Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	2
Reply postal cards, each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	10

Foreign Parcel Post.

Postage rate—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

[From preliminary report issued by U. S. census bureau Oct. 5, 1920.]

Figures are subject to correction.

State.	Farms.	Increase.* No.	Increase.* Pct.
Alabama	256,023	—6,878	—2.6
Arizona	10,816	1,589	17.2
Arkansas	232,602	17,924	8.3
California	117,690	29,493	33.4
Colorado	59,991	13,821	29.9
Connecticut	22,655	—4,160	—15.5
Delaware	10,128	—708	—6.5
Dist. of Columbia	203	—14	—6.5
Florida	54,006	3,990	8.0
Georgia	310,737	19,710	6.8
Idaho	42,109	11,302	36.7
Illinois	237,153	—14,719	—5.8
Indiana	205,124	—10,361	—4.8
Iowa	213,312	—3,732	—1.7
Kansas	165,287	—12,554	—7.1
Kentucky	270,676	11,491	4.4
Louisiana	135,455	14,909	12.4
Maine	48,228	—11,788	—19.6
Maryland	47,908	—1,015	—2.1
Massachusetts	31,982	—4,935	—13.4
Michigan	196,647	—10,313	—5.0
Minnesota	178,588	22,451	14.4
Mississippi	272,437	—1,945	—0.7
Missouri	263,124	—14,120	—5.1
Montana	57,441	31,227	119.1
Nebraska	126,309	—3,369	—2.6
Nevada	3,164	475	17.7
New Hampshire	20,523	—6,530	—24.1
New Jersey	29,672	—3,815	—11.4
New Mexico	29,841	—5,835	—16.4
New York	193,060	—22,537	—10.5
North Carolina	269,740	16,015	6.3
North Dakota	77,693	3,333	4.5
Ohio	256,699	—15,346	—5.6
Oklahoma	191,731	1,539	0.8
Oregon	50,188	4,686	10.3
Pennsylvania	202,256	—17,039	—7.8
Rhode Island	4,084	—1,208	—22.8
South Carolina	192,664	16,230	9.2
South Dakota	74,564	—3,080	—4.0
Tennessee	252,691	6,679	2.7
Texas	435,666	17,896	4.3
Utah	25,664	3,988	18.4
Vermont	29,072	—3,637	—11.1
Virginia	186,011	1,993	1.1
Washington	66,288	10,096	18.0
West Virginia	87,289	—9,396	—9.7
Wisconsin	189,196	12,069	6.9
Wyoming	15,611	4,624	42.1
Total	6,459,998	98,496	1.5

*From 1910 to 1920. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870	68,750	1910	26,094,919
1880	1,247,335	1911	23,676,106
1890	4,277,071	1912	31,251,303
1900	10,188,329	1913	31,300,874
1905	20,023,947	1914	23,513,030
1906	23,398,136	1915	32,151,036
1907	23,362,594	1916	42,773,080
1908	14,023,247	1917	45,060,607
1909	23,955,021	1918	44,462,432

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

General Slocum.
Date—June 15, 1904.
Place—East River, N. Y.
Persons aboard—1,400.
Lives lost—958.
Cause—Fire.

Titanic.
Date—April 15, 1912.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause—Iceberg.

Empress of Ireland.
Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause—Collision.

Lusitania.
Date—May 7, 1915.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,906
Lives lost—1,198.
Persons saved—708.
Cause—Torpedoed.

Eastland.
Date—July 24, 1915.
Place—Chicago river.
Persons aboard—2,000
Lives lost—812.
Cause—Capsized.

Provence II.
Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place—Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—4,000
Lives lost—910.
Cause—Torpedoed.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
African (black)	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174
Armenian	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282	2,762
Bohemian*	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105	415
Bulgarian†	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064
Chinese	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148
Croatian‡	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23	493
Cuban	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,167	1,510
Dalmatian§	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4	63
Dutch&Flemish	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730
East Indian	165	188	172	82	80	69	61	68	160
English	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366
Finnish	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968	1,510
French	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390
German	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338
Greek	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998
Hebrew	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292
Irish	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784
Italian (north)	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918
Italian (south)	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882
Japanese	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279
Korean	33	64	152	146	154	194	149	77	72
Lithuanian	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160	422
Magyar	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52	252
Mexican	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042
Pacific Islander	3	11	1	6	5	10	17	6	17
Polish	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519
Portuguese	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174
Roumanian	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89	898
Russian	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378
Ruthenian	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	258
Scandinavian	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621
Scotch	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180
Slovak	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824
Spanish	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594
Spanish-American	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934
Syrian	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047
Turkish	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18	140
Welsh	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462
West Indian	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546
Other peoples	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345
Total	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Country.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Austria	53	26	268
Hungary	8	27	84
Belgium	73	268	6,574
Bulgaria*	19	22	90
Denmark	1,630	1,352	3,137
France	1,798	1,379	8,945
Germany	447	52	1,001
Greece	1,910	386	11,981
Italy†	5,250	1,884	95,145
Netherlands	944	1,098	5,187
Norway	2,578	1,995	4,445
Portugal‡	2,224	1,222	15,472
Roumania	59	19	1,890
Russia§	4,242	1,403	995
Spain‖	4,295	4,295	18,821
Sweden	2,298	2,243	5,862
Switzerland	331	381	3,785
Turkey (Europe)	15	15	1,933
United Kingdom—			
England	2,037	5,163	27,871
Ireland	331	474	9,591
Scotland	260	1,283	9,347
Wales	219	351	1,253
Czecho-Slovakia	....	.....	3,426
Finland	....	.....	756
Poland	....	.....	4,813
Serbia (Jugo Slavia)	....	.....	1,888
Other Europe	42	16	1,735
Total Europe	31,063	24,627	246,295
China	1,795	1,964	2,330
Japan	10,213	10,064	9,432
India	130	171	300
Turkey in Asia	43	19	5,033
Other Asia	520	456	410
Total Asia	12,701	12,674	17,505

Country.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Africa	299	189	648
Australia**	925	1,234	2,066
Pacific islands (n. s.)	165	76	119
British No. America	32,452	57,782	90,025
Central America	2,220	2,589	2,360
Mexico	18,524	29,818	52,361
South America	3,343	3,271	4,112
West Indies	8,879	8,826	13,808
Other countries	47	46	702
Grand total	110,618	141,132	430,001

*Including Serbia and Montenegro in 1918 and 1919. †Including Sicily and Sardinia. ‡Including Cape Verde and the Azores. §Including Finland in 1918 and 1919. ‖Including Canary and Balearic islands. **Including Tasmania and New Zealand.

EMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Aliens departed in fiscal years 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Country.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Austria	5	201	1,274
Hungary	1	100	14,233
Belgium	41	634	1,846
Bulgaria	700	2,891	3,587
Denmark	304	599	1,477
France	3,176	3,792	4,477
Germany	28	26	3,069
Greece	2,986	15,482	20,314
Italy	8,645	38,245	88,909
Netherlands	139	596	1,017
Norway	1,730	1,952	3,022
Portugal	1,976	3,447	4,728

Country.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Roumania	7	39	21,506
Russia	4,983	1,868	1,933
Spain	3,250	6,280	3,841
Sweden	1,169	1,738	3,109
Switzerland	172	403	1,103
Turkey (in Europe)	24	47	1,812
United kingdom—			
England	1,239	4,482	8,099
Ireland	280	988	3,735
Scotland	141	569	1,488
Wales	24	54	141
Czecho-Slovakia	....	....	11,147
Finland	....	....	1,473
Poland	....	....	18,190
Serbia (Jugo Slavia)	....	....	28,474
Other Europe	480	98	1,429
Total Europe	31,500	84,531	256,433
China	2,352	2,199	3,102
Japan	1,583	2,195	4,249
India	229	161	189
Turkey (in Asia)	5	26	1,731
Other Asia	212	79	170
Total Asia	4,381	4,660	9,441
Africa	100	74	121
Australia	418	362	490
Pacific islands	36	19	29
British No. America	27,170	10,726	7,668
Central America	489	413	602
Mexico	25,515	18,000	6,606
South America	1,071	914	1,398
West Indies	3,891	3,806	5,502
Other countries	14	17	25
Total emigration	94,585	123,522	288,315
Total immigration	110,618	141,132	430,001

Note—See reference marks in table "Immigration by Country."

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1920.

July	18,152	February	30,606
August	20,597	March	39,971
September	26,584	April	48,219
October	32,418	May	53,772
November	27,219	June	62,692
December	37,913		
January	31,858	Total	430,001

EMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1920.

July	25,757	February	11,607
August	28,934	March	22,639
September	27,770	April	19,107
October	25,447	May	17,121
November	36,105	June	24,543
December	22,199		
January	27,086	Total	288,315

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY STATES.

Intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted and last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by states and territories.

States.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Alabama	519	217
Alaska	159	118
Arizona	5,421	1,415
Arkansas	178	65
California	32,502	13,614
Colorado	1,448	1,261
Connecticut	13,212	7,020
Delaware	558	438
District of Columbia	1,702	606
Florida	4,145	3,129
Georgia	569	215
Hawaii	2,578	659
Idaho	1,360	288
Illinois	16,964	17,951
Indiana	2,586	2,936
Iowa	2,993	1,129
Kansas	872	720
Kentucky	296	147
Louisiana	1,763	586
Maine	6,050	1,002
Maryland	1,650	1,132
Massachusetts	41,594	16,490
Michigan	28,227	12,931
Minnesota	5,698	3,398
Mississippi	308	98
Missouri	2,174	1,663
Montana	1,695	769
Nebraska	1,397	683
Nevada	788	236
New Hampshire	3,712	1,216
New Jersey	16,666	14,210
New Mexico	953	536
New York	106,630	88,713
North Carolina	373	90
North Dakota	1,342	417
Ohio	15,377	29,543
Oklahoma	497	197
Oregon	3,645	830
Pennsylvania	27,637	44,156
Philippine Islands	16	6
Porto Rico	556	605
Rhode Island	7,341	2,826
South Carolina	248	82
South Dakota	1,086	252
Tennessee	384	102
Texas	39,115	2,469
Utah	1,387	666
Vermont	3,089	484
Virginia	2,670	475
Virgin Islands	15	3
Washington	11,462	2,884
West Virginia	2,023	2,687
Wisconsin	3,827	3,625
Wyoming	544	325
Total	430,001	288,315

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS.

Fiscal year 1920.

Occupations of immigrant and emigrant aliens, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Occupation.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Professional.		
Actors	642	208
Architects	252	78
Clergy	1,154	503
Editors	146	24
Electricians	1,109	106
Engineers	1,649	281
Lawyers	181	41
Literary and scientific persons	413	147
Musicians	627	306
Officials (government)	1,013	256
Physicians	459	179
Sculptors and artists	230	93
Teachers	2,122	376
Other professional	2,445	781
Total	12,442	3,379
Skilled.		
Bakers	1,287	365
Barbers, hairdressers	1,609	438
Blacksmiths	1,013	278
Bookbinders	52	11
Brewers	4	14
Butchers	678	256
Cabinetmakers	162	70
Carpenters	5,742	1,481
Cigarette makers	11	1
Cigar makers	204	1,044
Cigar packers	52	28
Clerks and accountants	12,681	2,344

Occupation.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Dressmakers	3,631	316
Engineers	1,856	378
Furriers	140	36
Gardeners	574	218
Hat and cap makers	72	10
Iron and steel workers	1,515	174
Jewelers	217	44
Locksmiths	90	3
Machinists	3,278	990
Mariners	7,557	514
Masons	2,235	429
Mechanics (n. s.)	2,942	554
Metal workers (n. s.)	412	106
Millers	123	35
Milliners	366	47
Miners	3,081	5,279
Painters and glaziers	1,021	326
Pattern makers	87	15
Photographers	220	49
Plasterers	161	46
Plumbers	544	76
Printers	521	70
Saddlers	83	6
Seamstresses	1,793	107
Shoemakers	2,978	791
Stokers	867	168
Stonecutters	314	75
Tailors	3,074	714
Tanners and curriers	26	25
Textile workers (n. s.)	233	710
Tinners	165	37
Tobacco workers	29	5
Upholsterers	62	22
Watch and clock makers	126	35
Weavers and spinners	1,695	360
Wheelwrights	5	...
Woodworkers (n. s.)	110	20
Other skilled	4,269	1,662
Total	69,967	20,782
Miscellaneous.		
Agents	1,373	434
Bankers	163	97
Draymen, teamsters, etc.	677	81
Farm laborers	15,257	2,754
Farmers	12,192	11,262
Fishermen	1,190	383
Hotel keepers	231	180
Laborers	81,732	183,820
Manufacturers	228	129
Merchants and dealers	7,341	4,984
Servants	37,197	5,802
Other miscellaneous	16,878	5,787
Total	174,459	215,713
No occupation (including women and children)	173,133	48,441
Grand total	430,001	288,315

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1920).

	Immigrant aliens	Nonimmigrant aliens.	U.S. citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.
Male	247,625	145,355	98,626	7,915	499,521
Fe'ale	182,376	46,220	58,547	3,880	291,023
Total	430,001	191,575	157,173	11,795	790,544

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT(1920).

	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Total.
Male	237,748	96,964	120,382	455,094
Female	50,567	42,783	73,765	167,115
Total	288,315	139,747	194,147	622,209

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898	199	1906	676	1914	4,737
1899	263	1907	995	1915	2,670
1900	356	1908	2,069	1916	2,906
1901	363	1909	2,124	1917	1,922
1902	465	1910	2,695	1918	1,619
1903	547	1911	2,788	1919	3,102
1904	779	1912	2,450	1920	2,762
1905	845	1913	3,461		

Of the aliens deported in the fiscal year 1920, 355 were insane, 808 were likely to become public charges, 229 were criminals, 314 were anarchists and 73 were contract laborers.

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1880.

Years ended June 30.

1880	457,257	1901	487,918
1881	669,431	1902	648,743
1882	788,992	1903	857,046
1883	603,322	1904	815,361
1884	518,592	1905	1,026,499
1885	395,346	1906	1,100,735
1886	334,203	1907	1,285,349
1887	490,109	1908	782,870
1888	546,889	1909	751,786
1889	444,427	1910	1,041,570
1890	455,302	1911	878,587
1891	560,319	1912	838,172
1892	623,084	1913	1,197,892
1893	502,917	1914	1,218,480
1894	285,631	1915	326,700
1895	258,536	1916	298,826
1896	343,267	1917	295,403
1897	230,832	1918	110,618
1898	229,299	1919	141,132
1899	311,715	1920	430,001
1900	448,572		

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 33,630,104 persons.

I. W. W. CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

The convictions of William D. Haywood and ninety-three other members of the Industrial Workers of the World on charges of conspiracy to violate the selective service and espionage acts were affirmed in a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago Oct. 5, 1920. In affirming the lower court's verdict Judges Page, Alschuler and Baker, sitting en banc, struck off the first two counts and only affirmed the sentences of the second two. This, however, did not mean a less sentence in any instance, as the entire number were indicted under four counts and the fines and sentences were to be paid and served concurrently. The first two counts which were struck off were "direct violation of the selective service act" and "direct violation of the espionage act." The counts that were upheld charged "conspiracy to violate the selective service act" and "conspiracy to violate the espionage act." The court held that congress did not intend to inflict punishment two times for the same offense. It also upheld Judge Landis' course in cross-examining the defendants and his charge to the jury.

The defendants were arrested Sept. 2, 1917, when great quantities of documents, printed and written, were seized. These showed the kind of propaganda the I. W. W. organization was engaged in and had much to do with influencing the court and jury in the trial. The defendants were found guilty in the United States District court in Chicago, Aug. 17, 1918, and were sentenced by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis to serve various terms in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., and to pay fines ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Some of them completed their terms while others, including Mr. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., were given their liberty on bail pending the result of the appeal.

The attorney for the defendants, Otto Christensen, asked for a rehearing of the case.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES (1919).

[From United States census report.]

State.	Receipts.	Payments.
Alabama	$12,686,004	$12,702,744
Arizona	6,337,708	6,893,750
Arkansas	6,346,282	6,035,773
California	71,453,970	71,264,080
Colorado	15,240,687	15,578,127
Connecticut	23,913,514	22,250,486
Delaware	2,915,762	2,267,037
Florida	5,209,678	4,913,941
Georgia	13,437,352	13,806,462
Idaho	7,426,427	8,086,806
Illinois	38,659,407	29,766,724
Indiana	18,038,489	17,822,596
Iowa	19,203,370	15,641,716
Kansas	15,067,276	15,197,300
Kentucky	19,135,191	19,932,330
Louisiana	15,863,852	16,404,086
Maine	8,918,377	8,788,182
Maryland	21,937,692	21,635,184
Massachusetts	86,920,368	83,939,967
Michigan	40,010,563	40,200,369
Minnesota	32,445,795	31,663,094
Mississippi	13,525,419	12,341,471
Missouri	20,946,825	20,029,349
Montana	16,120,546	16,576,447
Nebraska	10,013,192	9,666,974
Nevada	3,220,144	2,890,696
New Hampshire	4,767,494	4,481,816
New Jersey	33,153,527	29,974,749
New Mexico	8,096,822	7,932,077
New York	127,830,894	136,072,373
North Carolina	10,314,337	10,304,870
North Dakota	11,720,011	10,228,535
Ohio	39,956,365	41,172,078
Oklahoma	21,105,562	21,669,879
Oregon	12,483,926	11,608,823
Pennsylvania	55,334,272	53,588,572
Rhode Island	5,431,253	5,535,883
South Carolina	8,378,971	8,459,774
South Dakota	26,152,998	25,394,706
Tennessee	11,622,903	10,209,023
Texas	56,708,769	58,982,784
Utah	11,280,540	10,866,365
Vermont	4,903,325	5,481,416
Virginia	17,783,042	17,304,264
Washington	20,039,838	19,276,413
West Virginia	13,287,252	14,970,331
Wisconsin	24,434,940	21,946,856
Wyoming	5,093,038	4,490,830
Total	1,074,873,969	1,056,348,825

PAYMENTS FOR CHARITIES.

State.	Amount.
Alabama	$2,001,520
Arizona	377,966
Arkansas	700,489
California	5,958,318
Colorado	1,037,817
Connecticut	2,602,348
Delaware	148,889
Florida	611,393
Georgia	1,122,796
Idaho	342,532
Illinois	6,905,066
Indiana	4,102,391
Iowa	3,175,283
Kansas	2,143,483
Kentucky	2,136,995
Louisiana	1,824,048
Maine	1,324,196
Maryland	1,866,808
Massachusetts	11,067,780
Michigan	5,685,076
Minnesota	6,557,174
Mississippi	1,000,314
Missouri	6,477,031
Montana	940,964
Nebraska	1,559,762
Nevada	173,050
New Hampshire	$620,986
New Jersey	4,008,850
New Mexico	377,966
New York	17,340,851
North Carolina	1,245,731
North Dakota	1,028,127
Ohio	6,504,326
Oklahoma	2,115,232
Oregon	903,203
Pennsylvania	10,371,591
Rhode Island	1,229,960
South Carolina	850,332
South Dakota	1,137,961
Tennessee	1,695,179
Texas	3,914,599
Utah	392,706
Vermont	557,103
Virginia	1,793,701
Washington	1,306,305
West Virginia	1,014,055
Wisconsin	3,293,280
Wyoming	365,993
Total	134,056,498

PAYMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS.

State.	Amount.
Alabama	$108,632
Arizona	275,000
Arkansas	344,854
California	1,309,588
Colorado	1,174,145
Connecticut	2,263,500
Delaware	44,101
Florida	54,150
Georgia	246,463
Idaho	592,963
Illinois	937,989
Indiana	1,250,865
Iowa	1,754,946
Kansas	66,782
Kentucky	321,466
Lousiana	419,056
Maine	1,198,573
Maryland	1,838,205
Massachusetts	2,812,414
Michigan	3,475,360
Minnesota	1,773,530
Mississippi	12,394
Missouri	597,959
Montana	75,539
Nebraska	168,895
Nevada	26,657
New Hampshire	480,044
New Jersey	3,819,926
New Mexico	23,238
New York	11,453,589
North Carolina	208,132
North Dakota	50,111
Ohio	2,240,476
Oklahoma	1,957,262
Oregon	3,667
Pennsylvania	7,345,378
Rhode Island	672,469
South Carolina	32,277
South Dakota	11,511
Tennessee	569,522
Texas	1,244,121
Utah	269,286
Vermont	688,711
Virginia	778,619
Washington	3,448,753
West Virginia	331,525
Wisconsin	2,233,871
Wyoming	31,952
Total	61,628,466

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

State.	Valuation.	Pct. real value. Realty.	Personal.
Alabama	$675,162,002	60	60
Arizona	834,020,532	100	100
Arkansas	553,485,082	43	43
California*	...	...	...
Colorado	1,422,113,275	100	100
Connecticut	1,377,229,551	100	100
Delaware*	...	...	...
Florida	352,038,848	32	21
Georgia	1,079,236,826	40	40
Idaho	468,121,167	60	60
Illinois	2,638,222,219	23	23
Indiana	2,233,701,065	40	75
Iowa	1,444,412,079	15	18
Kansas	3,418,798,222	85	100
Kentucky	2,248,356,058	80	80
Louisiana	726,291,145	50	50
Maine	521,402,933	100	100
Maryland	1,392,944,923	42	100
Massachusetts	4,706,209,126	100	100
Michigan	4,779,013,200	92	92
Minnesota	1,919,797,044	40	30
Mississippi	649,644,340	60	60
Missouri	2,202,683,993	50	50
Montana	571,948,991	45	45
Nebraska	568,456,926	20	20
Nevada	188,901,637	70	70
New Hampshire	503,406,919	100	100
New Jersey	3,277,547,392	100	100
New Mexico	371,559,631	75	75
New York	12,520,819,811	86	86
North Carolina	1,029,993,778	40	60
North Dakota	496,978,049	30	20
Ohio	9,599,586,925	100	100
Oklahoma	1,664,448,745	100	100
Oregon	928,605,570	60	60
Pennsylvania*	...	...	...
Rhode Island	800,837,838	75	60
South Carolina	411,124,063	25	25
South Dakota	1,598,544,562	80	80
Tennessee	726,369,281	40	40
Texas	3,012,819,287	50	50
Utah	600,481,853	100	100
Vermont	287,064,516	65	65
Virginia	1,392,944,923	42	67
Washington	1,035,938,644	42	42
West Virginia	1,449,451,754	100	100
Wisconsin	4,237,461,709	100	100
Wyoming	298,538,152	60	60
Total	83,202,153,672	...	...

*General property not assessed for state purposes.

Note—The assessed valuation is that of property subject to general tax. The per cent of estimated real value is that reported as the basis of assessment in practice.

GROSS DEBTS OF STATES.

State.	Total.	Per capita.
Alabama	$15,351,702	$6.43
Arizona	4,276,008	15.48
Arkansas	2,266,410	1.26
California	50,186,383	15.86
Colorado	5,938,978	5.87
Connecticut	12,425,568	9.70
Delaware	1,646,280	7.59
Florida	790,391	0.84
Georgia	6,081,208	2.07
Idaho	3,244,639	7.09
Illinois	3,266,888	0.52
Indiana	959,862	0.54
Iowa	551,646	0.25
Kansas	1,627,017	0.86
Kentucky	6,285,962	2.60
Louisiana	14,345,981	7.61
Maine	4,652,539	5.95
Maryland	29,439,376	21.30
Massachusetts	133,089,048	34.77
Michigan	10,476,838	3.32
Minnesota	1,608,821	0.69
Mississippi	8,443,254	4.23
Missouri	6,799,763	1.97
Montana	2,856,300	5.89
Nebraska	209,834	0.16
Nevada	1,565,969	13.65
New Hampshire	2,346,494	5.26
New Jersey	126,947	0.04
New Mexico	3,949,189	9.05
New York	238,600,763	22,22
North Carolina	10,090,104	4.09
North Dakota	1,230,963	1.53
Ohio	24,955,065	4.70
Oklahoma	7,591,588	3.14
Oregon	6,276,886	7.12
Pennsylvania	5,113,429	0.58
Rhode Island	7,726,767	12.12
South Carolina	7,525,736	4.53
South Dakota	18,988,087	25.50
Tennessee	17,988,352	7.75
Texas	5,928,818	1.30
Utah	5,272,817	11.64
Vermont	1,203,351	3.28
Virginia	23,597,016	10.59
Washington	4,758,603	2.89
West Virginia	19,669,925	13.54
Wisconsin	2,082,404	0.81
Wyoming	972,964	5.15
Total	744,382,923	7.08

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Wines—Consumption. Gals.	Wines—Per capita. Gals.	Malt liquors—Consumption. Gals.	Malt liquors—Per capita. Gals.	Distilled spirits—Consumption. Pf.gals.	Distilled spirits—Per capita. Pf.gals.	Wines & liquors—Total. Gals.	Wines & liquors—Per capita. Gals.
1840	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,144,823	4.17
1850	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	1,349,176,033	17.79
1906	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	21.55
1907	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	22.79
1908	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	60,543,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	22.79
1912	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	52,418,430	.52	2,056,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.43	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916	47,587,145	.46	1,818,266,448	17.59	139,958,732	1.35	2,005,812,325	19.40
1917	42,723,376	.41	1,884,265,377	17.94	167,740,325	1.60	2,094,729,078	19.95
1918	51,598,024	.48	1,556,378,953	14.59	93,850,294	.88	1,706,007,281	15.95
1919	54,272,656	.50	853,016,056	7.88	85,106,008	.79	992,394,720	9.17

STATISTICS OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES (1918).

[From United States census report.]

City.	*Incorp.	†Area.
New York, N. Y.	1653	183,555.0
Chicago, Ill.	1837	123,142.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	81,429.1
St. Louis, Mo.	1822	39,276.8
Boston, Mass.	1822	27,684.0
Cleveland, O.	1836	35,561.0
Detroit, Mich.	1824	49,238.8
Baltimore, Md.	1796	19,200.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	25,393.8
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	223,716.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	24,894.0
San Francisco, Cal.	1850	26,632.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	16,215.8
Newark, N. J.	1836	14,715.0
Cincinnati, O.	1819	45,089.3
New Orleans, La.	1805	125,440.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	32,254.6
Washington, D. C.	1802	38,408.4
Seattle, Wash.	1869	37,481.0
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	8,320.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	37,555.8
Portland, Ore.	1851	40,294.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	25,114.6
Denver, Col.	1859	37,085.0
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	13,910.0
Providence, R. I.	1832	11,353.0
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	33,388.0
Louisville, Ky.	1824	14,348.8
Columbus, O.	1816	14,201.0
Oakland, Cal.	1854	31,591.0
Toledo, O.	1837	18,165.0
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	16,773.4
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	31,651.2
Omaha, Neb.	1857	23,597.0
Worcester, Mass.	1848	23,731.0
Richmond, Va.	1782	14,582.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	11,782.0
Spokane, Wash.	1883	24,819.0
New Haven, Conn.	1784	11,460.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	12,352.0
Scranton, Pa.	1866	12,361.7
Paterson, N. J.	1851	5,157.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	10,880.0
Dallas, Tex.	1856	11,145.6
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	22,860.5
Fall River, Mass.	1854	21,723.0
Dayton, O.	1841	10,061.4
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	9,330.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	31,632.3
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	12,206.0
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	11,543.1
Tacoma, Wash.	1875	25,168.0
Houston, Tex.	1839	21,056.3
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	4,014.3
Trenton, N. J.	1792	4,490.0
Lowell, Mass.	1836	8,308.0
Hartford, Conn.	1784	10,162.9
Youngstown, O.	1868	15,760.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	1872	10,553.4
Reading, Pa.	1847	5,664.5
Springfield, Mass.	1852	19,980.0
Camden, N. J.	1828	4,475.0
Albany, N. Y.	1686	11,924.1
Des Moines, Iowa	1857	34,423.0
Lynn, Mass.	1850	6,943.0
Schenectady, N. Y.	1798	5,141.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	1872	11,439.2
Lawrence, Kas.	1853	4,185.0
Kansas City, Kas.	1886	10,001.0

*First incorporation. †Land area in acres.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

City.	*Receipts.	†Payments.
New York, N. Y.	$242,873,791	$238,336,372
Chicago, Ill.	92,777,604	97,948,451
Philadelphia, Pa.	53,577,082	66,156,062
St. Louis, Mo.	24,494,090	23,959,176
Boston, Mass.	36,924,898	38,455,518
Cleveland, O.	23,912,158	27,180,812
Detroit, Mich.	26,492,579	29,681,842
Baltimore, Md.	$18,596,407	$18,691,264
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23,443,706	23,219,404
Los Angeles, Cal.	25,684,431	23,217,708
Buffalo, N. Y.	19,418,483	19,495,986
San Francisco, Cal.	20,138,595	21,363,108
Milwaukee, Wis.	16,215,958	17,294,469
Newark, N. J.	16,469,658	17,079,741
Cincinnati, O.	15,304,552	16,741,113
New Orleans, La.	9,215,600	9,765,701
Minneapolis, Minn.	11,539,876	13,403,691
Washington, D. C.	17,663,699	14,783,151
Seattle, Wash.	15,861,375	17,406,018
Jersey City, N. J.	9,341,011	9,931,918
Kansas City, Mo.	12,022,761	12,520,841
Portland, Ore.	11,381,560	10,005,460
Indianapolis, Ind.	7,628,113	7,802,871
Denver, Col.	6,666,809	5,979,028
Rochester, N. Y.	8,387,322	9,406,385
Providence, R. I.	7,146,177	7,701,485
St. Paul, Minn.	6,915,025	7,582,919
Louisville, Ky.	6,061,382	5,573,753
Columbus, O.	6,428,903	6,351,844
Oakland, Cal.	5,296,097	4,962,185
Toledo, O.	5,631,711	5,635,332
Atlanta, Ga.	4,262,994	3,968,765
Birmingham, Ala.	2,316,170	2,494,326
Omaha, Neb.	5,490,477	6,130,091
Worcester, Mass.	5,696,807	5,534,386
Richmond, Va.	4,628,100	4,502,381
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,652,394	5,123,080
Spokane, Wash.	3,677,344	3,131,155
New Haven, Conn.	3,539,550	3,566,234
Memphis, Tenn.	3,525,882	3,205,850
Scranton, Pa.	2,407,925	2,314,623
Paterson, N. J.	2,656,418	3,006,277
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,334,528	3,484,969
Dallas, Tex.	3,795,046	3,503,373
San Antonio, Tex.	2,811,416	2,771,947
Fall River, Mass.	3,101,603	3,261,947
Dayton, O.	3,268,418	4,385,925
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,661,603	5,565,110
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,740,522	3,649,025
New Bedford, Mass.	3,591,596	4,086,752
Nashville, Tenn.	2,422,826	2,660,164
Tacoma, Wash.	3,590,977	3,150,295
Houston, Tex.	3,615,385	4,584,027
Cambridge, Mass.	3,690,895	3,573,518
Trenton, N. J.	2,764,652	2,911,435
Lowell, Mass.	2,816,044	2,990,121
Hartford, Conn.	4,652,533	5,466,251
Youngstown, O.	2,942,461	2,986,231
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,896,637	1,962,383
Reading, Pa.	1,591,660	1,444,700
Springfield, Mass.	4,580,804	4,527,816
Camden, N. J.	2,132,254	2,596,253
Albany, N. Y.	3,440,753	3,753,864
Des Moines, Iowa.	3,707,028	3,349,020
Lynn, Mass.	2,663,360	2,7[illegible]0,709
Schenectady, N. Y.	2,480,821	2,1[illegible]1,185
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,940,725	4,186,702
Lawrence, Mass.	2,124,340	2,199,550
Kansas City, Kas.	3,348,977	2,977,573

*Receipts from revenue. †For cost of government.

RECEIPTS FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES.

City.	*Taxes.	†Assessments.
New York, N. Y.	$186,546,365	$8,874,637
Chicago, Ill.	61,720,241	9,265,356
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,694,268	774,479
St. Louis, Mo.	17,252,850	1,549,029
Boston, Mass.	28,826,698	264,509
Cleveland, O.	15,798,104	1,779,711
Detroit, Mich.	18,695,228	2,133,746
Baltimore, Md.	12,519,563	392,298
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18,026,370	392,451
Los Angeles, Cal.	18,370,623	1,585,098
Buffalo, N. Y.	14,229,192	1,234,054
San Francisco, Cal.	14,344,659	1,651,166
Milwaukee, Wis.	13,008,012	775,691

City.	*Taxes	†Assessments.
Newark, N. J.	$10,061,524	$817,720
Cincinnati, O.	9,815,525	465,469
New Orleans, La.	6,623,485	335,578
Minneapolis, Minn.	8,063,356	1,579,544
Washington, D. C.	8,847,672	285,575
Seattle, Wash.	8,632,646	2,548,297
Jersey City, N. J.	5,922,186	89,420
Kansas City, Mo.	7,730,119	1,785,671
Portland, Ore.	7,131,700	2,168,594
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,894,546	1,906,081
Denver, Col.	4,797,261	950,937
Rochester, N. Y.	5,794,900	1,055,027
Providence, R. I.	5,143,473	85,454
St. Paul, Minn.	4,615,677	1,076,795
Louisville, Ky.	4,553,508	140,799
Columbus, O.	4,039,766	828,805
Oakland, Cal.	3,718,577	183,469
Toledo, O.	3,825,677	562,278
Atlanta, Ga.	2,949,790	427,340
Birmingham, Ala.	1,469,304	224,743
Omaha, Neb.	3,188,763	772,388
Worcester, Mass.	4,114,281	231,099
Richmond, Va.	2,917,941	99,929
Syracuse, N. Y.	3,439,995	515,414
Spokane, Wash.	1,733,121	788,111
New Haven, Conn.	3,156,609	9,153
Memphis, Tenn.	2,390,644	167,690
Scranton, Pa.	2,095,953	90,246
Paterson, N. J.	1,868,432	120,768
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,338,509	247,816
Dallas, Tex.	2,630,772	274,105
San Antonio, Tex.	2,478,688	5,505
Fall River, Mass.	2,567,650	27,577
Dayton, O.	2,237,561	360,726
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,299,358	52,438
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,086,922	833,866
New Bedford, Mass.	2,839,544	25,216
Nashville, Tenn.	1,401,670	130,725
Tacoma, Wash.	1,312,576	358,858
Houston, Tex.	2,842,166	6,978
Cambridge, Mass.	2,922,605	45,561
Trenton, N. J.	1,646,095	166,193
Lowell, Mass.	2,328,784	41,425
Hartford, Conn.	3,520,398	201,474
Youngstown, O.	2,007,405	446,293
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,266,997	.....
Reading, Pa.	1,142,728	21,006
Springfield, Mass.	3,614,169	93,274
Camden, N. J.	1,222,415	115,199
Albany, N. Y.	2,562,524	296,744
Des Moines, Iowa	2,364,784	1,135,901
Lynn, Mass.	2,002,878	54,492
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,982,472	186,707
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,135,855	395,712
Lawrence, Mass.	1,792,188	31,950
Kansas City, Kas.	1,857,152	474,779

*General property tax. †Special assessments.

City.	Taxes *Business.	Taxes †Nonbusiness.
New York, N. Y.	$7,390,250	$1,696,695
Chicago, Ill.	7,892,423	1,422,753
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,164,243	110,307
St. Louis, Mo.	1,900,677	213,839
Boston, Mass.	4,843,418	89,099
Cleveland, O.	1,304,286	44,384
Detroit, Mich.	372,629	347,384
Baltimore, Md.	1,080,401	206,077
Pittsburgh, Pa.	815,578	50,622
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,253,422	325,251
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,114,258	42,902
San Francisco, Cal.	1,315,776	179,872
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,887,306	136,158
Newark, N. J.	818,410	34,341
Cincinnati, O.	728,276	68,925
New Orleans, La.	917,726	54,495
Minneapolis, Minn.	475,293	54,577
Washington, D. C.	1,108,404	182,154
Seattle, Wash.	63,127	92,371
Jersey City, N. J.	511,292	24,891
Kansas City, Mo.	739,497	132,464
Portland, Ore.	78,261	74,913
Indianapolis, Ind.	234,401	72,136

City.	Taxes *Business.	Taxes †Nonbusiness.
Denver, Col.	$110,857	$67,281
Rochester, N. Y.	331,276	10,354
Providence, R. I.	316,951	12,969
St. Paul, Minn.	614,650	9,040
Louisville, Ky.	457,590	52,406
Columbus, O.	208,296	22,984
Oakland, Cal.	322,050	22,661
Toledo, O.	213,909	18,388
Atlanta, Ga.	280,121	4,951
Birmingham, Ala.	443,205	42,302
Omaha, Neb.	133,412	11,073
Worcester, Mass.	492,551	5,192
Richmond, Va.	288,272	9,148
Syracuse, N. Y.	257,481	9,791
Spokane, Wash.	18,583	4,089
New Haven, Conn.	203,320	15,426
Memphis, Tenn.	231,693	26,183
Scranton, Pa.	250,303	6,829
Paterson, N. J.	198,036	11,840
Grand Rapids, Mich.	82,121	14,150
Dallas, Tex.	23,655	613
San Antonio, Tex.	63,832	15,956
Fall River, Mass.	100,299	1,414
Dayton, O.	140,336	34,460
Bridgeport, Conn.	168,550	12,145
Salt Lake City, Utah	227,827	22,299
New Bedford, Mass.	258,861	1,569
Nashville, Tenn.	208,537	6,320
Tacoma, Wash.	17,655	3,247
Houston, Tex.	48,908	6,595
Cambridge, Mass.	311,130	4,801
Trenton, N. J.	140,435	9,156
Lowell, Mass.	269,310	1,394
Hartford, Conn.	93,349	3,668
Youngstown, O.	124,635	4,263
Fort Worth, Tex.	25,433	2,706
Reading, Pa.	83,561	2,240
Springfield, Mass.	404,469	1,837
Camden, N. J.	147,173	11,207
Albany, N. Y.	181,754	5,325
Des Moines, Iowa	13,991	15,927
Lynn, Mass.	202,241	1,311
Schenectady, N. Y.	131,015	3,920
Yonkers, N. Y.	139,057	5,031
Lawrence, Mass.	206,133	1,185
Kansas City, Kas.	61,192	13,619

*Includes liquor and other business taxes collected without the issue of licenses. †Includes nonbusiness taxes paid by persons granted dog licenses, general licenses and permits.

City.	Public service earnings. *Total.	Water.
New York, N. Y.	$22,091,073	$14,262,272
Chicago, Ill.	8,280,296	7,289,537
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,786,045	5,557,116
St. Louis, Mo.	2,698,591	2,531,181
Boston, Mass.	3,213,511	2,950,852
Cleveland, O.	2,997,657	2,062,289
Detroit, Mich.	2,149,747	2,135,593
Baltimore, Md.	2,332,043	1,670,040
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,458,864	2,349,683
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,524,998	2,225,967
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,727,586	1,631,929
San Francisco, Cal.	2,425,468	7,650
Milwaukee, Wis.	992,218	987,757
Newark, N. J.	1,712,034	1,624,332
Cincinnati, O.	1,386,520	1,354,057
New Orleans, La.	1,344,660	615,834
Minneapolis, Minn.	689,175	688,969
Washington, D. C.	778,685	742,341
Seattle, Wash.	3,384,540	1,087,887
Jersey City, N. J.	1,408,800	1,391,817
Kansas City, Mo.	1,376,091	1,324,939
Portland, Ore.	924,842	722,600
Indianapolis, Ind.	42,757	.....
Denver, Col.	40,720	15,533
Rochester, N. Y.	813,387	715,445
Providence, R. I.	926,487	803,167
St. Paul, Minn.	513,861	480,680
Louisville, Ky.	768,214	749,851
Columbus, O.	867,480	663,122
Oakland, Cal.	125,317	.....

City.	Public service earnings. *Total.	Water.
Toledo, O.	$766,674	$717,102
Atlanta, Ga.	557,871	555,511
Birmingham, Ala.	61,691	31,375
Omaha, Neb.	897,740	884,098
Worcester, Mass.	621,903	590,337
Richmond, Va.	1,033,306	355,259
Syracuse, N. Y.	455,821	446,570
Spokane, Wash.	436,334	435,403
New Haven, Conn.	2,539	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	461,475	447,135
Scranton, Pa.	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.	49	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	310,624	264,660
Dallas, Tex.	448,840	448,840
San Antonio, Tex.	15,334	.....
Fall River, Mass.	286,495	260,433
Dayton, O.	322,798	294,981
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	375,689	350,928
New Bedford, Mass.	424,874	398,067
Nashville, Tenn.	367,148	352,207
Tacoma, Wash.	1,313,381	535,291
Houston, Tex.	294,651	235,288
Cambridge, Mass.	400,212	376,954
Trenton, N. J.	397,412	397,412
Lowell, Mass.	283,856	272,066
Hartford, Conn.	514,775	505,027
Youngstown, O.	277,471	272,645
Fort Worth, Tex.	364,254	363,679
Reading, Pa.	276,486	276,486
Springfield, Mass.	531,507	519,568
Camden, N. J.	369,228	356,837
Albany, N. Y.	416,004	413,439
Des Moines, Iowa	30,721	.....
Lynn, Mass.	382,439	348,023
Schenectady, N. Y.	178,357	176,394
Yonkers, N. Y.	293,439	292,925
Lawrence, Mass.	160,552	145,863
Kansas City, Kas.	909,220	395,857

*Includes water supply, electric light and power, gas, markets and public scales, docks, wharves and public landings, cemeteries and crematories, public halls, subways and other enterprises.

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES.

City.	*Government.	Police.
New York, N. Y.	$47,133,389	$17,947,677
Chicago, Ill.	56,708,623	7,483,749
Philadelphia, Pa.	37,491,942	5,044,574
St. Louis, Mo.	16,281,679	2,337,334
Boston, Mass.	24,353,988	2,681,619
Cleveland, O.	13,689,263	1,270,283
Detroit, Mich.	16,158,073	2,121,866
Baltimore, Md.	10,993,424	1,310,009
Pittsburgh, Pa.	14,879,809	1,113,718
Los Angeles, Cal.	13,932,033	1,047,803
Buffalo, N. Y.	13,802,474	1,428,006
San Francisco, Cal.	11,699,781	1,452,732
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,642,612	755,013
Newark, N. J.	10,587,917	1,175,775
Cincinnati, O.	9,861,801	924,716
New Orleans, La.	4,818,849	471,913
Minneapolis, Minn.	8,000,948	451,752
Washington, D. C.	10,571,255	1,036,121
Seattle, Wash.	7,379,791	552,089
Jersey City, N. J.	6,398,394	931,132
Kansas City, Mo.	7,121,123	662,741
Portland, Ore.	5,461,116	360,799
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,486,248	547,971
Denver, Col.	4,891,796	304,494
Rochester, N. Y.	5,829,686	555,344
Providence, R. I.	4,582,452	601,551
St. Paul, Minn.	4,250,085	396,844
Louisville, Ky.	3,622,760	470,264
Columbus, O.	3,120,431	272,670
Oakland, Cal.	3,742,484	353,997
Toledo, O.	3,062,061	272,930
Atlanta, Ga.	2,858,139	320,908
Birmingham, Ala.	1,464,458	150,722
Omaha, Neb.	3,007,977	252,835
Worcester, Mass.	3,688,475	335,406
Richmond, Va.	2,339,000	271,046
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,966,783	304,277
Spokane, Wash.	$1,961,286	$133,920
New Haven, Conn.	2,876,394	318,775
Memphis, Tenn.	2,124,703	247,740
Scranton, Pa.	1,941,263	162,810
Paterson, N. J.	1,926,149	214,523
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,327,872	189,280
Dallas, Tex.	2,123,151	195,107
San Antonio, Tex.	1,925,226	236,148
Fall River, Mass.	2,162,899	243,592
Dayton, O.	1,928,679	188,757
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,658,214	362,958
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,089,018	168,948
New Bedford, Mass.	2,247,059	264,810
Nashville, Tenn.	1,584,156	184,376
Tacoma, Wash.	1,460,640	101,503
Houston, Tex.	1,763,921	177,111
Cambridge, Mass.	2,458,482	222,785
Trenton, N. J.	1,774,923	194,300
Lowell, Mass.	1,876,690	182,248
Hartford, Conn.	2,855,724	305,754
Youngstown, O.	1,510,980	158,472
Fort Worth, Tex.	978,925	117,370
Reading, Pa.	1,045,102	114,597
Springfield, Mass.	2,956,269	286,996
Camden, N. J.	1,573,632	239,280
Albany, N. Y.	2,174,807	269,796
Des Moines, Iowa	1,973,608	123,047
Lynn, Mass.	1,736,838	150,643
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,510,442	125,812
Yonkers, N. Y.	2,482,065	338,206
Lawrence, Mass.	1,602,655	140,921
Kansas City, Kas.	1,155,122	84,813

*Includes expenses of legislative, executive and judicial departments, elections and maintenance and rent of buildings.

City.	Fire.	Health.
New York, N. Y.	$9,317,042	$3,431,961
Chicago, Ill.	3,662,100	1,819,418
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,567,670	773,900
St. Louis, Mo.	1,253,428	310,032
Boston, Mass.	1,892,620	581,790
Cleveland, O.	957,086	557,178
Detroit, Mich.	1,382,564	665,196
Baltimore, Md.	949,871	262,280
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,248,907	449,837
Los Angeles, Cal.	908,610	205,517
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,400,844	662,752
San Francisco, Cal.	1,456,427	327,515
Milwaukee, Wis.	818,260	373,434
Newark, N. J.	808,757	362,785
Cincinnati, O.	813,395	267,041
New Orleans, La.	539,270	129,575
Minneapolis, Minn.	620,805	201,136
Washington, D. C.	729,379	194,968
Seattle, Wash.	867,526	221,042
Jersey City, N. J.	539,348	206,687
Kansas City, Mo.	476,883	105,923
Portland, Ore.	563,184	59,168
Indianapolis, Ind.	449,575	65,208
Denver, Col.	311,030	75,348
Rochester, N. Y.	591,197	88,138
Providence, R. I.	483,563	184,503
St. Paul, Minn.	438,926	69,911
Louisville, Ky.	378,999	131,704
Columbus, O.	369,740	53,048
Oakland, Cal.	367,191	49,377
Toledo, O.	304,400	78,631
Atlanta, Ga.	276,895	118,611
Birmingham, Ala.	160,548	24,814
Omaha, Neb.	342,534	54,861
Worcester, Mass.	295,406	117,509
Richmond, Va.	269,012	67,284
Syracuse, N. Y.	324,560	90,512
Spokane, Wash.	194,920	35,373
New Haven, Conn.	262,582	57,883
Memphis, Tenn.	229,860	52,413
Scranton, Pa.	209,499	33,343
Paterson, N. J.	236,563	47,284
Grand Rapids, Mich.	176,166	78,779
Dallas, Tex.	218,260	45,053
San Antonio, Tex.	186,070	40,309
Fall River, Mass.	120,632	106,518
Dayton, O.	199,141	36,298
Bridgeport, Conn.	325,216	89,455

City.	Fire.	Health.
Salt Lake City, Utah	$118,655	$42,275
New Bedford, Mass..	173,325	85,600
Nashville, Tenn.....	177,761	35,402
Tacoma, Wash.....	158,892	21,667
Houston, Tex.....	190,484	22,350
Cambridge, Mass.....	183,291	89,333
Trenton, N. J.....	179,475	61,453
Lowell, Mass.....	213,739	29,811
Hartford, Conn.....	282,628	91,062
Youngstown, O.....	134,115	13,289
Fort Worth, Tex.....	113,149	18,440
Reading, Pa.....	69,094	19,656
Springfield, Mass....	284,587	67,718
Camden, N. J.....	160,706	51,506
Albany, N. Y.....	291,453	76,047
Des Moines, Iowa...	161,558	25,089
Lynn, Mass.....	152,501	59,528
Schenectady, N. Y...	121,765	41,656
Yonkers, N. Y.....	231,133	107,987
Lawrence, Mass.....	134,976	68,209
Kansas City, Kas....	124,368	9,787

City.	*Highways.	†Charities.
New York, N. Y....	$11,268,661	$15,249,955
Chicago, Ill.....	3,772,725	3,595,399
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4,270,109	4,395,349
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,785,999	1,355,478
Boston, Mass.....	2,219,957	2,196,909
Cleveland, O.....	1,315,824	945,244
Detroit, Mich.....	1,226,309	1,216,346
Baltimore, Md.....	2,031,453	887,808
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,426,240	1,237,109
Los Angeles, Cal....	1,945,442	751,364
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2,105,331	1,119,323
San Francisco, Cal..	1,136,557	1,198,875
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,079,842	895,352
Newark, N. J.....	803,196	1,182,681
Cincinnati, O.....	1,299,666	780,536
New Orleans, La....	544,371	220,328
Minneapolis, Minn..	1,059,327	610,204
Washington, D. C....	1,139,786	1,702,834
Seattle, Wash.....	832,118	356,250
Jersey City, N. J....	518,317	529,778
Kansas City, Mo.....	840,768	689,809
Portland, Ore.....	982,068	171,952
Indianapolis, Ind....	429,419	198,392
Denver, Col.....	710,641	277,693
Rochester, N. Y.....	763,503	372,506
Providence, R. I....	732,521	196,736
St. Paul, Minn.....	682,446	147,656
Louisville, Ky.....	379,193	360,835
Columbus, O.....	193,418	55,458
Oakland, Cal.....	295,748	38,410
Toledo, O.....	431,823	67,325
Atlanta, Ga.....	371,567	264,163
Birmingham, Ala....	143,373	38,263
Omaha, Neb.....	328,251	12,559
Worcester, Mass.....	570,594	383,167
Richmond, Va.....	130,807	160,273
Syracuse, N. Y.....	308,064	218,000
Spokane, Wash.....	227,302	36,795
New Haven, Conn...	332,346	130,626
Memphis, Tenn.....	345,722	144,711
Scranton, Pa.....	162,360	.....
Paterson, N. J.....	135,466	80,367
Grand Rapids, Mich.	185,633	74,349
Dallas, Tex.....	305,911	80,091
San Antonio, Tex....	179,079	67,505
Fall River, Mass....	287,540	205,254
Dayton, O.....	219,713	98,751
Bridgeport, Conn.....	281,682	158,529
Salt Lake, Utah.....	201,881	31,395
New Bedford, Mass..	322,687	150,797
Nashville, Tenn.....	212,610	83,786
Tacoma, Wash.....	153,770	22,185
Houston, Tex.....	256,536	63,622
Cambridge, Mass....	230,318	150,773
Trenton, N. J.....	175,490	38,549
Lowell, Mass.....	257,085	124,359
Hartford, Conn.....	272,273	156,132
Youngstown, O.....	150,678	68,726
Forth Worth, Tex...	83,633	8,922
Reading, Pa.....	163,125	.....
Springfield, Mass....	402,044	83,532
Camden, N. J.....	159,930	25,371

City.	*Highways.	†Charities.
Albany, N. Y.....	$171,543	$193,346
Des Moines, Iowa....	191,400	2,710
Lynn, Mass.....	224,888	99,945
Schenectady, N. Y..	93,366	83,936
Yonkers, N. Y.....	254,141	121,679
Lawrence, Mass.....	274,229	124,275
Kansas City, Kas....	121,544	11,520

*Includes general administration, maintenance, street sprinkling and lighting and waterways. †Includes general supervision, outdoor poor relief, poor institutions, care of children, hospitals and other charities.

City.	*Education.	†Recreation.
New York, N. Y....	$43,639,496	$3,430,254
Chicago, Ill.....	16,404,942	3,021,108
Philadelphia, Pa....	8,626,398	1,506,441
St. Louis, Mo.....	4,873,923	754,688
Boston, Mass.....	6,686,016	1,422,044
Cleveland, O.....	4,901,887	368,771
Detroit, Mich.....	4,840,718	788,764
Baltimore, Md.....	2,516,398	495,277
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4,782,396	529,178
Los Angeles, Cal....	6,166,434	316,904
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3,320,583	611,882
San Francisco, Cal..	2,596,704	470,176
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2,948,649	400,071
Newark, N. J.....	2,474,928	388,746
Cincinnati, O.....	3,100,016	114,360
New Orleans, La....	1,157,139	91,827
Minneapolis, Minn...	3,217,729	403,432
Washington, D. C....	3,111,035	491,950
Seattle, Wash.....	2,368,365	178,171
Jersey City, N. J....	1,899,632	160,630
Kansas City, Mo.....	2,332,899	228,678
Portland, Ore.....	1,874,314	144,561
Indianapolis, Ind....	1,693,888	269,576
Denver, Col.....	1,737,312	263,490
Rochester, N. Y.....	1,742,242	280,531
Providence, R. I.....	1,355,269	141,955
St. Paul, Minn.....	1,463,839	243,559
Louisville, Ky.....	1,153,359	112,426
Columbus, O.....	1,323,044	38,801
Oakland, Cal.....	1,787,162	241,537
Toledo, O.....	1,296,376	36,064
Atlanta, Ga.....	799,847	85,501
Birmingham, Ala....	553,767	23,824
Omaha, Neb.....	1,276,479	117,247
Worcester, Mass.....	1,297,270	100,395
Richmond, Va.....	793,487	59,337
Syracuse, N. Y.....	859,946	68,062
Spokane, Wash.....	904,061	74,670
New Haven, Conn...	1,182,741	110,059
Memphis, Tenn.....	635,528	154,356
Scranton, Pa.....	926,821	44,960
Paterson, N. J.....	818,533	53,390
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,106,710	86,963
Dallas, Tex.....	699,265	76,423
San Antonio, Tex....	679,451	104,418
Fall River, Mass....	761,298	39,141
Dayton, O.....	677,475	44,043
Bridgeport, Conn....	853,108	99,847
Salt Lake City, Utah	968,170	88,653
New Bedford, Mass..	665,465	59,807
Nashville, Tenn.....	536,404	97,296
Tacoma, Wash.....	661,246	73,388
Houston, Tex.....	595,252	27,030
Cambridge, Mass.....	803,845	106,790
Trenton, N. J.....	773,920	41,408
Lowell, Mass.....	564,789	32,147
Hartford, Conn.....	1,046,055	130,998
Youngstown, O.....	691,142	33,373
Fort Worth, Tex.....	374,276	90,127
Reading, Pa.....	406,224	40,633
Springfield, Mass....	1,136,900	135,418
Camden, N. J.....	637,864	20,172
Albany, N. Y.....	598,102	106,368
Des Moines, Iowa....	1,094,020	57,391
Lynn, Mass.....	548,101	81,492
Schenectady, N. Y...	612,710	30,863
Yonkers, N. Y.....	826,977	36,558
Lawrence, Mass.....	504,956	31,351
Kansas City, Kas....	500,163	28,366

*Includes schools and libraries. †Includes parks, educational and general recreation.

DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

City.	*Total.	Per capita.
New York, N. Y.	$1,005,055,422	$175.17
Chicago, Ill.	72,727,810	28.55
Philadelphia, Pa.	136,183,943	78.47
St. Louis, Mo.	17,487,662	22.66
Boston, Mass.	86,204,074	112.13
Cleveland, O.	72,665,938	104.97
Detroit, Mich.	23,513,064	37.38
Baltimore, Md.	67,083,114	112.81
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54,554,136	93.06
Los Angeles, Cal.	48,708,256	88.56
Buffalo, N. Y.	34,878,997	72.76
San Francisco, Cal.	43,276,494	91.15
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,009,130	44.96
Newark, N. J.	39,924,027	95.53
Cincinnati, O.	66,706,790	161.03
New Orleans, La.	44,222,179	117.30
Minneapolis, Minn.	20,237,205	54.19
Washington, D. C.	3,907,973	10.51
Seattle, Wash.	35,023,705	95.58
Jersey City, N. J.	25,558,778	81.91
Kansas City, Mo.	12,666,418	41.10
Portland, Ore.	20,325,938	66.14
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,911,408	24.37
Denver, Col.	407,029	1.52
Rochester, N. Y.	14,217,363	53.71
Providence, R. I.	14,916,628	57.67
St. Paul, Minn.	10,404,435	41.21
Louisville, Ky.	12,199,645	50.79
Columbus, O.	9,823,752	44.63
Oakland, Cal.	8,826,728	41.97
Toledo, O.	12,560,355	62.18
Atlanta, Ga.	4,252,226	21.68
Birmingham, Ala.	6,510,636	34.68
Omaha, Neb.	18,170,797	102.21
Worcester, Mass.	7,320,965	44.14
Richmond, Va.	12,569,606	79.12
Syracuse, N. Y.	10,368,009	65.39
Spokane, Wash.	8,256,356	52.37
New Haven, Conn.	4,848,790	31.84
Memphis, Tenn.	13,228,323	87.10
Scranton, Pa.	2,976,569	19.90
Paterson, N. J.	5,418,120	32.28
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4,130,834	30.94
Dallas, Tex.	5,550,467	42.25
San Antonio, Tex.	5,571,226	42.84
Fall River, Mass.	5,473,825	42.16
Dayton, O.	7,795,218	60.46
Bridgeport, Conn.	7,849,522	62.54
Salt Lake City, Utah	6,872,569	56.51
New Bedford, Mass.	8,609,111	70.93
Nashville, Tenn.	7,328,301	62.03
Tacoma, Wash.	9,252,463	78.78
Houston, Tex.	14,037,783	120.11
Cambridge, Mass.	6,354,764	55.44
Trenton, N. J.	3,086,878	26.99
Lowell, Mass.	3,237,812	28.31
Hartford, Conn.	11,172,893	98.60
Youngstown, O.	5,696,799	50.74
Fort Worth, Tex.	5,888,161	52.52
Reading, Pa.	2,151,276	19.28
Springfield, Mass.	7,696,667	70.98
Camden, N. J.	4,836,155	44.73
Albany, N. Y.	7,769,939	72.87
Des Moines, Iowa	5,388,590	51.48
Lynn, Mass.	4,180,948	40.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	4,460,055	42.98
Yonkers, N. Y.	8,959,120	86.93
Lawrence, Mass.	3,595,687	34.94
Kansas City, Kas.	5,977,284	58.55

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX LEVY.

City.	*Valuation.	†Levy.
New York, N. Y.	$8,673,705,315	$182,068,227
Chicago, Ill.	1,062,959,802	66,830,519
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,433,253,000	43,606,266
St. Louis, Mo.	653,698,318	16,442,406
Boston, Mass.	1,452,577,200	27,147,934
Cleveland, O.	1,198,713,560	18,728,391
Detroit, Mich.	1,235,524,220	26,075,210
Baltimore, Md.	804,433,444	14,017,715
Pittsburgh, Pa.	802,571,410	19,835,232
Los Angeles, Cal.	$489,924,448	$15,387,425
Buffalo, N. Y.	538,842,970	16,508,261
San Francisco, Cal.	554,750,170	12,703,779
Milwaukee, Wis.	539,457,120	11,164,858
Newark, N. J.	433,939,030	12,029,203
Cincinnati, O.	734,715,280	11,270,354
New Orleans, La.	255,540,687	7,272,604
Minneapolis, Minn.	291,669,505	10,701,911
Washington, D. C.	750,240,405	7,690,488
Seattle, Wash.	216,626,540	11,406,720
Jersey City, N. J.	326,492,815	6,925,662
Kansas City, Mo.	223,173,974	7,355,149
Portland, Ore.	285,125,840	7,848,252
Indianapolis, Ind.	263,986,180	7,367,333
Denver, Col.	331,090,565	6,659,942
Rochester, N. Y.	268,118,915	6,671,754
Providence, R. I.	388,732,300	5,898,634
St. Paul, Minn.	191,333,735	5,805,796
Louisville, Ky.	220,802,602	5,991,089
Columbus, O.	314,725,200	4,445,796
Oakland, Cal.	148,671,000	4,856,640
Toledo, O.	323,033,950	4,992,926
Atlanta, Ga.	188,434,463	4,415,479
Birmingham, Ala.	104,223,821	2,918,266
Omaha, Neb.	50,728,068	5,205,668
Worcester, Mass.	185,516,824	3,853,783
Richmond, Va.	198,228,602	3,198,791
Syracuse, N. Y.	158,180,381	4,195,730
Spokane, Wash.	81,412,923	3,386,466
New Haven, Conn.	171,142,342	3,709,919
Memphis, Tenn.	122,595,026	3,851,687
Scranton, Pa.	104,121,555	2,762,287
Paterson, N. J.	113,558,729	2,431,330
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	172,801,790	3,144,992
Dallas, Tex.	138,988,075	4,054,847
San Antonio, Tex.	110,972,179	4,101,317
Fall River, Mass.	108,903,900	2,830,114
Dayton, O.	195,235,590	2,985,644
Bridgeport, Conn.	195,235,098	4,162,740
Salt Lake City, Ut.	177,465,541	3,600,775
New Bedf'd, Mass.	112,252,300	2,721,603
Nashville, Tenn.	83,345,178	2,349,700
Tacoma, Wash.	53,397,955	3,046,801
Houston, Texas.	134,552,670	4,367,539
Cambridge, Mass.	131,528,600	3,152,963
Trenton, N. J.	92,207,995	2,301,681
Lowell, Mass.	90,820,902	2,209,042
Hartford, Conn.	135,882,566	3,902,508
Youngstown, O.	198,083,420	2,856,361
Fort Worth, Tex.	68,104,154	2,358,047
Reading, Pa.	63,742,215	1,353,167
Springfield, Mass.	195,884,100	3,588,639
Camden, N. J.	85,409,447	1,847,316
Albany, N. Y.	110,962,960	3,282,368
Des Moines, Ia.	43,570,604	3,736,019
Lynn, Mass.	91,789,370	2,192,010
Schenectady, N.Y.	66,743,240	2,273,804
Lawrence, Mass.	84,102,876	1,626,156
Kansas City, Kas.	95,436,150	2,001,186

*Assessed valuation of property subject to general tax for city government or corporation purposes. †Tax levy for all purposes.

EXPENSE PER CAPITA.

City.	Police.	Fire.	Health.
New York, N. Y.	$3.13	$1.64	$0.60
Chicago, Ill.	2.94	1.44	0.71
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.91	0.90	0.45
St. Louis, Mo.	3.03	1.62	0.40
Boston, Mass.	3.49	2.46	0.76
Cleveland, O.	1.83	1.38	0.80
Detroit, Mich.	3.37	2.20	1.06
Baltimore, Md.	2.20	1.60	0.44
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.90	2.13	0.77
Los Angeles, Cal.	1.91	1.65	0.37
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.08	3.10	1.38
San Francisco, Cal.	3.28	3.37	0.69
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.70	1.85	0.84
Newark, N. J.	2.81	1.93	0.87
Cincinnati, O.	2.23	1.96	0.64
New Orleans, La.	1.25	1.43	0.34
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.31	1.66	0.54

City.	Police.	Fire.	Health.
Washington, D. C.	$2.79	$1.96	$0.52
Seattle, Wash.	1.51	2.56	0.60
Jersey City, N. J.	2.98	1.73	0.66
Kansas City, Mo.	2.15	1.55	0.34
Portland, Ore.	1.17	1.83	0.19
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.93	2.14	0.23
Denver, Col.	1.13	1.44	0.28
Rochester, N. Y.	2.10	2.23	0.33
Providence, R. I.	2.33	1.95	0.71
St. Paul, Minn.	1.57	1.94	0.28
Louisville, Ky.	1.96	1.58	0.55
Columbus, O.	1.24	1.68	0.24
Oakland, Cal.	1.68	1.96	0.23
Toledo, O.	1.35	1.51	0.39
Atlanta, Ga.	1.64	1.41	0.60
Birmingham, Ala.	0.80	1.06	0.13
Omaha, Neb.	1.42	2.74	0.31
Worcester, Mass.	2.02	1.78	0.71
Richmond, Va.	1.71	1.69	0.42
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.92	2.05	0.57
Spokane, Wash.	0.85	1.31	0.22
New Haven, Conn.	2.09	1.73	0.38
Memphis, Tenn.	1.63	1.51	0.35
Scranton, Pa.	1.09	1.55	0.22
Paterson, N. J.	1.52	1.99	0.33
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.42	2.07	0.59
Dallas, Tex.	1.49	1.99	0.34
San Antonio, Tex.	1.82	1.70	0.31
Fall River, Mass.	1.88	1.47	0.82
Dayton, O.	1.46	1.54	0.28
Bridgeport, Conn.	2.89	2.60	0.71
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.39	0.98	0.35
New Bedford, Mass.	2.18	1.43	0.71
Nashville, Tenn.	1.56	1.50	0.30
Tacoma, Wash.	0.86	1.99	0.18
Houston, Tex.	1.52	1.63	0.19
Cambridge, Mass.	1.94	1.60	0.78
Trenton, N. J.	1.70	1.57	0.54
Lowell, Mass.	1.59	1.87	0.26
Hartford, Conn.	2.70	2.52	0.80
Youngstown, O.	1.41	1.19	0.12
Forth Worth, Tex.	1.05	1.01	0.16
Reading, Pa.	1.03	0.62	0.18
Springfield, Mass.	2.65	2.62	0.62
Camden, N. J.	2.71	1.49	0.48
Albany, N. Y.	2.53	2.73	0.71
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.18	2.28	0.24
Lynn, Mass.	1.44	1.46	0.57
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.21	1.17	0.40
Yonkers, N. Y.	3.28	2.24	1.05
Lawrence, Mass.	1.37	1.31	0.66
Kansas City, Kas.	0.83	1.53	0.10

City.	High-ways.	Education.	Recreation.
New York, N. Y.	$1.96	$7.35	$0.60
Chicago, Ill.	1.46	6.23	1.19
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.43	4.80	0.92
St. Louis, Mo.	2.26	6.03	0.98
Boston, Mass.	2.89	8.10	1.85
Cleveland, O.	1.44	6.52	0.53
Detroit, Mich.	1.67	7.26	1.25
Baltimore, Md.	1.96	4.07	0.83
Pittsburgh, Pa.	$2.35	$7.52	$0.90
Los Angeles, Cal.	3.28	10.81	0.58
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.99	6.62	1.28
San Francisco, Cal.	2.25	5.24	0.99
Milwaukee, Wis.	2.40	6.34	0.90
Newark, N. J.	1.81	7.92	0.93
Cincinnati, O.	2.43	7.17	0.28
New Orleans, La.	1.36	2.97	0.24
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.80	8.14	1.08
Washington, D. C.	2.80	8.14	1.32
Seattle, Wash.	2.16	6.03	0.49
Jersey City, N. J.	1.66	5.88	0.51
Kansas City, Mo.	2.43	7.16	0.74
Portland, Ore.	2.75	6.00	0.47
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.44	5.77	0.95
Denver, Col.	2.59	6.23	1.35
Rochester, N. Y.	2.88	6.32	1.06
Providence, R. I.	2.75	5.10	0.55
St. Paul, Minn.	2.57	5.37	0.96
Louisville, Ky.	1.57	4.50	0.47
Columbus, O.	0.79	5.86	0.17
Oakland, Cal.	1.36	8.07	1.15
Toledo, O.	2.11	6.27	0.18
Atlanta, Ga.	1.85	3.94	0.44
Birmingham, Ala.	0.73	2.85	0.13
Omaha, Neb.	1.60	6.96	0.66
Worcester, Mass.	3.44	7.37	0.61
Richmond, Va.	0.88	4.99	0.37
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.94	5.15	0.43
Spokane, Wash.	1.21	5.48	0.47
New Haven, Conn.	2.17	7.47	0.72
Memphis, Tenn.	2.12	3.92	1.02
Scranton, Pa.	1.04	6.06	0.30
Paterson, N. J.	0.96	5.51	0.39
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.36	7.86	0.65
Dallas, Tex.	2.20	5.23	0.58
San Antonio, Tex.	1.32	5.11	0.80
Fall River, Mass.	2.19	5.62	0.30
Dayton, O.	1.47	4.97	0.34
Bridgeport, Conn.	2.07	6.60	0.80
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.59	7.73	0.73
New Bedford, Mass.	2.66	5.09	0.49
Nashville, Tenn.	1.74	4.34	0.82
Tacoma, Wash.	1.31	5.39	0.62
Houston, Tex.	2.19	5.00	0.23
Cambridge, Mass.	2.01	6.08	0.93
Trenton, N. J.	1.53	6.47	0.36
Lowell, Mass.	2.22	4.75	0.28
Hartford, Conn.	2.39	8.98	1.16
Youngstown, O.	1.31	5.91	0.30
Fort Worth, Tex.	0.75	3.23	0.80
Reading, Pa.	1.43	3.52	0.36
Springfield, Mass.	3.25	9.76	1.25
Camden, N. J.	1.44	5.76	0.19
Albany, N. Y.	1.59	5.45	1.00
Des Moines, Iowa.	1.73	10.18	0.55
Lynn, Mass.	2.14	4.91	0.78
Schenectady, N. Y.	0.87	5.78	0.30
Yonkers, N. Y.	2.47	7.88	0.35
Lawrence, Mass.	2.25	4.66	0.31
Kansas City, Kas.	1.00	5.67	0.28

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.
Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
Hanley, England, Jan. 12, 1918; 160 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

State or Territory.	Marriages.					Divorces.			
	Number, 1887-1906.	Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average† per 100,000 population.			
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870
Alabama	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22,807	69	54	27	10
Arkansas	310,767	16,902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24
California	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	52
Colorado	98,877	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60
Connecticut	136,984	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84
Delaware	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7
District of Columbia	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	30
Florida	114,486	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23
Georgia	401,266	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10
Idaho	23,330	1,359	84	705	80	3,205	120	93	58	67
Illinois	861,717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82,209	100	75	68	51
Indiana	493,890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	62
Indian Territory	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33	.....	.....
Iowa	366,350	19,298	86	16,474	86	34,874	93	67	60	49
Kansas	275,062	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51
Kentucky	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	81	58	35	28
Louisiana	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	3,785	41	29	10	5
Maine	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61
Maryland	195,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12
Massachusetts	468,267	24,117	86	21,031	94	22,940	47	32	30	25
Michigan	424,096	23,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	72	47
Minnesota	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21
Mississippi	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,393	74	48	30	12
Missouri	579,807	30,340	98	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	29
Montana	36,362	2,188	90	1,294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73
Nebraska	170,820	8,825	83	8,337	78	16,711	89	71	43	29
Nevada	7,073	527	124	238	50	1,045	111	97	106	99
New Hampshire	77,764	3,916	95	3,720	99	8,617	113	100	85	53
New Jersey	335,809	15,042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9
New Mexico	25,625	1,307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1
New York	1,205,655	63,082	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16
North Carolina	313,725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	13	6	3
North Dakota	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46	.....
Ohio	727,408	37,979	91	32,984	90	63,932	91	64	48	37
Oklahoma	45,415	3,326	83	347	44	7,669	129	46	.....	.....
Oregon	67,475	3,499	85	2,801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80
Pennsylvania	896,533	48,088	76	39,059	74	33,686	33	21	13	8
Rhode Island	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	32	30	25
South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Dakota	64,782	3,094	77	2,128	61	7,108	95	65	48	26
Tennessee	396,990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	80	62	38	24
Texas	620,445	34,965	115	23,834	107	62,655	131	82	49	21
Utah	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4,670	92	74	114	62
Vermont	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50
Virginia	295,377	16,386	88	12,818	77	12,129	36	22	11	6
Washington	87,182	7,747	92	2,975	83	16,219	184	109	75	88
West Virginia	170,810	9,532	99	6,692	88	10,308	64	41	25	18
Wisconsin	337,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	38
Wyoming	13,509	839	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99
Total	12,832,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	945,625	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

Note—See also "Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.	State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
Alabama	25,453	109	Louisiana	18,042	107
Arizona	3,634	142	Maine	6,576	85
Arkansas	24,584	143	Maryland	20,397	150
California	30,996	105	Massachusetts	34,386	92
Colorado	9,165	96	Michigan	40,112	131
Connecticut	15,168	122	Minnesota	22,800	101
Delaware	2,038	96	Mississippi	23,927	134
District of Columbia	4,293	118	Missouri	36,827	109
Florida	11,654	149	Montana	8,108	176
Georgia	32,268	126	Nebraska	12,786	101
Idaho	3,840	97	Nevada	1,001	94
Illinois	68,529	112	New Hampshire	4,491	101
Indiana	33,521	119	New Jersey	31,169	106
Iowa	22,843	103	New Mexico	3,353	91
Kansas	18,162	99	New York	97,454	95
Kentucky	23,189	107	North Carolina	21,337	100

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
North Dakota	4,896	66
Ohio	52,592	102
Oklahoma	20,049	93
Oregon	5,302	65
Pennsylvania	72,053	85
Rhode Island	5,699	93
South Carolina*	....	....
South Dakota	5,581	80
Tennessee	26,960	126
Texas	54,103	124
Utah	5,036	117
Vermont	5,279	145
Virginia	21,329	100
Washington	13,829	90
West Virginia	16,033	119
Wisconsin	18,343	73
Wyoming	1,591	99
United States	1,040,778	105

*No data; marriage licenses not required.

DIVORCE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 100,000 pop.
Alabama	2,265	101
Arizona	613	240
Arkansas	3,747	217
California	5,573	190
Colorado	1,061	113
Connecticut	961	77
Delaware	210	98
District of Columbia	47	13
Florida	1,334	152
Georgia	1,399	54
Idaho	797	189
Illinois	8,546	139
Indiana	5,636	201
Iowa	3,309	149
Kansas	2,618	143
Kentucky	2,981	129
Louisiana	1,343	78
Maine	702	91
Maryland	1,003	74
Massachusetts	2,336	63
Michigan	5,327	174
Minnesota	1,956	86
Mississippi	1,893	104
Missouri	5,791	171
Montana	1,484	323
Nebraska	1,675	132
Nevada	648	607
New Hampshire	698	158
New Jersey	1,169	40
New Mexico	387	102
New York	3,269	32
North Carolina	668	31
North Dakota	478	65
Ohio	7,607	148
Oklahoma	3,693	168
Oregon	2,100	255
Pennsylvania	4,980	58
Rhode Island	623	101
South Carolina†	....	....
South Dakota	585	84
Tennessee	2,800	127
Texas	8,504	198
Utah	661	162
Vermont	419	116
Virginia	1,886	91
Washington	3,448	225
West Virginia	789	67
Wisconsin	1,721	69
Wyoming	296	170
United States	112,036	112

†Divorce not permitted since 1878.

TO WHOM DIVORCES GRANTED.

Year.	To husband. No.	To husband. P. ct.	To wife. No.	To wife. P. ct.
1916	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9
1906	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1896	14,448	33.6	24,489	66.4
1887 to 1906	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6

DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE (1916).

Cause.	To husband. No.	To husband. P. ct.	To wife. No.	To wife. P. ct.
Adultery	6,850	20.3	5,636	7.5
Cruelty	5,895	17.4	24,857	33.2
Desertion	16,908	50.0	23,082	30.8
Drunkenness	271	.8	3,381	4.5
Nonsupport	....	....	5,146	6.9
Combination	1,440	4.3	7,892	10.5
Other causes	2,445	7.2	4,899	6.5

STANDARD TIME ZONES AT SEA.

Ships of the United States may use standard time zones at sea in accordance with an order issued by the navy department in the spring of 1920. The order reads in part:

The system of standard time zones long established on land has been extended over the oceans and throughout the circuit of the globe. The surface of the globe is conceived to be divided into twenty-four staves or zones, each bounded by meridians fifteen degrees of arc or one hour of time apart in longitude. The initial zone is the one which has the meridian of Greenwich running through the middle of it, and the meridians 7½° west of Greenwich and 7½° east of Greenwich, marking its eastern and western limits. It is called the "zero zone" because the difference between the standard time of this zone and Greenwich mean time is zero. And each of the zones in turn is designated by a number representing the number of hours by which the standard time of the zone differs from Greenwich mean time.

The zones lying in east longitude from the zero zone are numbered in sequence from 1 to 12, and are called minus zones, because, in each of them, the zone number must be subtracted from the standard time in order to obtain the Greenwich mean time. The zones lying in west longitude from the zero zone are numbered in sequence from 1 to 12, and are called plus zones, because, in each of these zones, the zone number must be added to the standard time in order to obtain the Greenwich mean time.

The twelfth zone is divided medially by the 108th meridian (the line separating the meridians of east longitude from the meridians of west longitude), and the terms minus and plus are used in halves of this zone which lie in the east longitude and west longitude, respectively.

The number of a zone prefixed by the plus sign, or by the minus sign, constitutes the "zone description" of the time of that zone.

In the vicinity of the land, the boundaries between zones are modified so as to be in accord with the boundaries of the countries or regions using corresponding times, as shown in the hydrographic office chart of the time zones of the world.

It has been decided to adopt the method of keeping time at sea in accordance with this system of standard time zones, which is already established in the British, French and Italian navies.

Instead of adjusting the ship's time to apparent time at noon each day, the clock is to be adjusted to the standard time of the successive zones as they are entered, although the instant at which the alteration is made need not necessarily be that at which the vessel passes from one zone to another, the change of time will invariably be one hour, the minutes and seconds remaining unaffected.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of age.	Adultery.
Alabama	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	2 yrs....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	No....	Yes....	Yes.
Arizona	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Void...	Felony..	Yes....	No....	1 yr..	Void...	Yes.
Arkansas	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	No....	No....	Yes....	Yes.
California	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No....	Yes....	Yes.
Colorado	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr .	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Connecticut	3 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Delaware	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs....	Void ..	2 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	No...	Yes....	Yes.
District of Columbia	3 yrs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes....	.....
Florida	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Hawaii	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	.....	7 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Idaho	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	.....	Yes.	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Illinois	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Yes....	Felony..	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes..	No...	2 yrs.	Void .	Yes.
Iowa	.....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Void .	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Kansas	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No..	No...	Void ..	Yes.
Kentucky	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes.. .	Felony .	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Louisiana	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
Maine	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes. .	No..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Maryland	2 yrs..	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	.....	Felony..	Yes.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
Michigan	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void ..	3 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Minnesota	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Yes.....	Yes....	No..	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Mississippi	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	No.....	Yes.
Missouri	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Montana	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes.
Nebraska	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void ..	3 yrs....	Yes.....	.....	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Nevada	6 mos..	Yes..	Yes .	1 yr..	Yes. ..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
New Hampshire	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	Yes....	1 yr.....	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
New Jersey	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	No....	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
New Mexico	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes.....	.....	Yes..	.....	.....
New York*	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	10 yrs	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
North Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Void .	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Ohio	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Oklahoma	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Oregon	.....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes.. .	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Pennsylvania	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	No.....	Yes....	2 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Rhode Island	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr.	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Tennessee	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes.....	.....	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Texas	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	.....
Utah	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Vermont	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	3 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes.
Virginia	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No...	Ye ...	Yes.
Washington	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	No.....	No..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Wisconsin	2 yrs...	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	No.....	3 yrs....	Void ..	No..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Wyoming	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Void.	Yes..	Void ..	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriage may be annulled.

Note—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

MEMORIAL DAY FOR AMERICAN DEAD IN EUROPE.

The graves of all the American soldiers who died in the great war and were buried in France, Britain, Germany and Italy were decorated with flowers on May 30, 1920. Services were held at some of the cemeteries in which large numbers of Americans lie, addresses being made by distinguished men representing the allied soldiers who fought side by side in 1917 and 1918. At the Suresnes cemetery near Paris Ambassador H. C. Wallace and Marshal Petain paid eloquent tributes to the many American soldiers resting there.

Premier Millerand of France gave out the following message to the American people on the occasion of Memorial day:

"The feeling of France and of the French government toward the American people and the public powers of America are to-day—need one say it—what they were in the hour of common sacrifice and armed struggle to assure the triumph of liberty in the world. We have won the results for which we fought together. The principle of democracy is saved, and the reign of democracy is assured for the future.

"In the presence of the tombs which hold the perishable and sacred dust of your children, fallen side by side with ours in the great world war, we can state truly that they have not died in vain. The sacrifice of those precious lives, the tears of those dear to them who remain, the grief of their country, have been the ransom of a better future."

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

State or Territory.	License required.	Marriage Prohibited Between—						*Minimum Age.		Par'nt'l Consent†	
		First cousins.	White and colored.	Step relatives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.
Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
Alaska	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	‡	‡
Arizona	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	21	18
Arkansas	Yes.	Yes	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
California	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Colorado	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	.....	.....
Connecticut	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	...‡	...‡	Yes.	21	18	21	18
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Florida	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	21
Georgia	Yes	No.	Yes.	Yes	No.	No.	No.	17	14	‡	18
Hawaii	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	15	20	18
Idaho	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	18	18
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	No	No.	No.	No.	Yes	18	16	21	18
Indiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Iowa	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	16	14	21	18
Kansas	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18
Kentucky	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes	14	12	21	18
Louisiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	12	21	21
Maine	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	18	21	18
Maryland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	21	16
Massachusetts	Yes.	No.	No	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	‡	18
Minnesota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15
Mississippi	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Missouri	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	21	18
Montana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	18
Nebraska	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Nevada	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	13	18	16
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
New Mexico	Yes.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
New York	Yes.	No.	No.	No	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	18	18	‡	‡
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	18	18
North Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Ohio	Yes.	Yes.	No	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Oregon	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Pennsylvania	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21
Rhode Island	Yes	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	16
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	14	18	18
South Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	18	15	21	18
Tennessee	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	16	16
Texas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	16	14	21	18
Utah	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Vermont	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
Wisconsin	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Wyoming	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡	18	16	21	21

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London, England. Its name is derived from a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd in Tower street in the 17th century, where underwriters met to transact business. They remained there until 1774, when they removed to the Royal Exchange, where they have since remained. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 by an act of parliament, the act being amended in 1911. It does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. This is conducted by its members on their own account but in accordance with the rules of the society. Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence which is published in Lloyd's List. This paper, originally established in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is the oldest newspaper in Europe with the exception of the London Gazette. Various works are published by the corporation for the benefit of the mercantile community.

RIOT IN LEXINGTON, KY.

To prevent the lynching of William Lockett, a negro sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of a 10 year old girl, state militiamen used their rifles and machine guns on a mob which was storming the Fayette county courthouse at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9, 1920. Five persons were killed and fourteen wounded before the crowd dispersed. Later the mob reformed and looted hardware stores and pawnshops to get firearms, but did not attack again. The city and county were placed under martial law by Gov. E. P. Morrow, and 1,200 federal and state troops, commanded by Brig.-Gen. F. C. Marshall, maintained order.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

	1906-10.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Registration area	15.1	13.5	14.0	14.2	18.0
Registration states	15.0	13.3	13.9	14.0	17.9
Cities in registration states	16.3	14.2	15.0	15.2	....
Rural part of registration states	13.4	12.3	12.9	13.0	....

The registration area in 1918 included thirty states and the District of Columbia, containing an estimated population of 81,868,104. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1918 was 1,471,367.

In Registration States.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
California	14.5	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.9	18.5
Colorado	11.5	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9	17.5
Connecticut	15.0	15.1	14.9	16.3	16.5	21.3
Illinois	....	....	....	....	....	16.3
Indiana	13.3	12.9	12.7	13.6	14.0	16.2
Kansas	....	9.8	10.1	10.9	11.3	14.2
Kentucky	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.6	13.7	17.0
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	17.2
Maine	15.3	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.1	18.7
Maryland	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.5	17.1	24.3
Massachusetts	15.0	14.7	14.5	15.2	15.0	29.6
Michigan	13.9	13.4	13.4	15.1	15.2	17.3
Minnesota	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.7	10.3	13.4
Missouri	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.9	13.3	15.6
Montana	12.0	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.9	18.6
New Hampshire	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.8	21.5
New Jersey	14.3	14.2	13.8	15.0	14.6	20.4
New York	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.7	18.2
North Carolina	16.8	19.0	17.3	13.1	14.0	17.4
Ohio	13.8	13.0	13.1	14.4	14.8	17.8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	11.0
Pennsylvania	14.6	13.9	13.8	14.6	14.8	21.5
Rhode Island	15.0	14.7	14.8	15.5	15.3	19.5
South Carolina	....	....	....	13.8	14.5	19.5
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	13.4	16.0
Utah	11.0	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.4	13.7
Vermont	15.8	15.0	14.7	15.6	15.0	18.7
Virginia	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.7	14.3	10.7
Washington	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	10.6
Wisconsin	11.5	11.1	10.8	11.8	11.5	13.7
All reg. states	14.7	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.0	17.9

Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	20.0	19.3	19.1
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	15.1	15.3	16.2
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	17.1	18.1	19.1
Birmingham, Ala.*	....	15.6	14.1	20.2
Boston, Mass.	17.9	16.1	16.9	16.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	15.4	19.4	18.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	14.9	16.1	16.1
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	13.1	13.5	14.0
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	14.3	14.5	14.9
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	15.6	16.4	16.5
Cleveland, O.	14.1	13.4	14.8	15.7
Columbus, O.	15.1	14.0	15.5	15.4
Dayton, O.	15.5	13.6	15.2	15.9
Denver, Col.	17.5	13.3	11.5	12.0
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	15.7	19.0	19.0
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	15.9	17.0	16.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	14.7	15.6	16.2
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	14.5	14.6	14.5
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	14.7	14.5	16.4
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	12.3	12.3	12.5
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	15.0	15.0	16.5
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	16.2	17.3	17.0
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	19.8	....	19.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	11.4	12.7	12.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	11.5	12.4	11.8
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	17.2	....	16.5
Newark, N. J.	17.2	13.1	15.0	14.2
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	15.7	17.0	17.1
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	21.2	18.4	19.9
New York, N. Y.	16.9	13.9	13.9	13.7
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	11.4	10.5	10.6
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	12.2	14.4	13.0
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	13.2	14.5	14.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	15.6	16.2	17.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	15.3	17.4	18.2
Portland, Ore.	10.3	8.4	8.0	7.8
Providence, R. I.	17.6	14.6	15.8	15.4
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	18.9	19.7	18.5
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	13.9	14.4	15.4
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	13.8	14.9	15.1
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	10.7	12.4	10.8
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	15.9	15.4	15.2
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	14.7	14.4	15.0
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	7.4	7.0	6.9
Spokane, Wash.	12.8	8.1	7.0	7.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	13.2	15.2	15.4
Toledo, O.	14.9	15.4	18.1	17.7
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	18.1	17.8	18.1
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	15.4	17.8	16.8

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1910 were colored.

Note—Death rates of large cities in 1918 not available in 1920.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1918.

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	10,210	12.5
Malaria	2,544	3.1
Smallpox	339	0.4
Measles	8,806	10.8
Scarlet fever	2,480	3.0
Whooping cough	13,728	16.8
Diphtheria	11,280	13.8
Influenza	244,681	298.9
Epidemic diseases	7,930	9.7
Tuberculosis, lungs	108,365	132.4
Tuberculosis, other	7,765	9.5
Cancer	65,340	79.8
Cerebral hemorrhage	66,019	80.6
Heart disease	124,668	152.3
Acute bronchitis	7,634	9.3
Chronic bronchitis	5,149	6.3
Pneumonia	175,820	214.8
Diarrhea and enteritis	47,753	58.3
Appendicitis	9,912	12.1
Hernia	9,350	11.4
Cirrhosis of liver	7,808	9.5
Bright's disease	79,343	96.9
Senility	12,251	15.0
Violence	72,412	88.4
Suicide	9,937	12.1
All causes	1,471,367	1,797.2

DEATHS BY SEX.

Sex.	Number.	Pct.	Sex.	Number.	Pct.
Male	806,073	54.8	Female	665,294	45.2

DEATHS BY AGE.

Number and distribution per 1,000.

Age.	Number.	Dist.	Age.	Number.	Dist.	Age.	Number.	Dist.
Under 1 year	193,855	131.8	3 years	17,408	11.8	5 to 9	38,012	25.8
1 year	55,059	37.4	4 years	12,892	8.8	10 to 14	29,694	20.2
2 years	26,929	18.3	Under 5	306,143	208.1	15 to 19	55,868	38.0

Age.	Number.	Dist.
20 to 24.....	93.169	63.3
25 to 29.....	113,485	71.1
30 to 34.....	103.310	70.2
35 to 39.....	85,444	58.1
40 to 44.....	67.081	45.6
45 to 49.....	65.065	44.2
50 to 54.....	64,560	43.9
55 to 59.....	66,523	45.4
60 to 64.....	72,878	49.5
65 to 69.....	76,174	51.8
70 to 74.....	77,244	52.5
75 to 79.....	67.183	45.7
80 to 84.....	47.495	32.6
85 to 89.....	25.391	17.3
90 to 94.....	8,925	6.1
95 to 99.....	2,200	1.5
100 or more....	733	0.5
Unknown	4,040	2.7

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1918).

Number and distribution Per 1,000.

	Number.	Dist.
White 1,310,631		890.8
Native white.	981,492	667.1
Foreign white.	303,390	206.2
Negro	154,477	105.0
Indian	2,287	1.6
Chinese	1,770	1.2
Japanese	2,110	1.4

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1917).

Per 1,000 inhabitants.

Country.	Rate.
Australia	9.8
Austria*	22.3
Belgium*	15.9
Bulgaria*	23.8
Ceylon	30.8
Chile*	31.3
Denmark	13.3
England and Wales.....	14.4
Finland*	17.4
France*	19.2
Germany*	17.5
Hungary*	25.0
Ireland	16.8
Italy*	21.0
Japan*	21.0
Jamaica	26.9
Netherlands	13.1
New Zealand.....	9.6
Norway†	13.7
Prussia*	17.3
Roumania*	26.0
Russia in Europe‡.....	30.9
Scotland	14.3
Serbia*	24.3
Spain	22.5
Sweden	13.5
Switzerland†	16.0

*1906 to 1910. †In 1916. ‡1901 to 1905.

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

City. Per 1,000.	1912.	1911.
Amsterdam	11.2	12.4
Belfast	18.1	17.2
Berlin	14.4	15.6
Breslau	18.4	19.5
Brussels	13.5	13.9
Budapest	18.5	19.4
Christiania	13.4	13.5
Copenhagen	14.1	14.8
Dresden	13.1	14.6
Dublin	20.5	21.4
Edinburgh	15.7	16.0
Glasgow	17.6	17.7
Hamburg	13.6	14.7
London	13.6	15.0
Melbourne	14.0	12.8
Milan	15.8	20.1
Montreal	20.0	21.4
Moscow	24.3	27.2
Munich	14.7	15.8
Paris	16.3	17.2
Petrograd	21.9	20.8
Prague	15.8	16.3
Rio de Janeiro.....	21.3	20.4
Rotterdam	11.3	12.1
Stockholm	14.2	12.7
Sydney	11.4	10.9
The Hague.....	10.9	12.7
Toronto	....	12.6
Trieste	21.1	24.0
Turin	12.9	14.2
Venice	20.9	22.8
Vienna	15.4	16.4

AMERICAN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The following table prepared by the federal census bureau shows for the birth registration area of the United States the number of births in the calendar year 1917, the birth rate, the death rate, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the infant mortality rate. The states in the registration area had in 1917 an estimated population of 55,033,195. In the table stillbirths are excluded, and by infants are meant all children under 1 year of age.

Area.	Births,	Rate*		Infant d'ths	Per 1,000 born
Reg. states—	No.	B'ths.	D'ths.	No.	
Connecticut...	37,481	26.6	16.5	3.514	94
Indiana	63.144	22.3	14.0	5.419	86
Kansas	38.601	20.8	11.1	2.991	77
Kentucky ..	61.698	25.8	13 7	5.371	87
Maine	16.651	21.4	15.0	1.553	93
Maryland ...	33.963	24.7	17.1	4.071	120
Mas'chusetts.	95.673	25.3	15.0	9.369	98
Michigan	89.159	28.8	15.2	7.877	88
Minnesota ...	54.795	23.7	10.3	3.694	67
N. Hampshire	9.569	21.5	16.8	1.049	110
New York....	246.019	23.5	14.7	22.474	91
N. Carolina..	76.290	31.3	14.0	7.601	100
Ohio	120.949	23.2	14.8	11.140	92
Pennsylvania	222.505	25.7	14.8	24.703	111
Rhode Island	15.286	24.4	15.2	1,644	108
Utah	13.630	30.7	10.4	946	69
Vermont	7.553	20.7	15.0	642	85
Virginia	60.753	27.5	14.2	5.941	98
Washington..	23.464	14 7	7.6	1.625	69
Wisconsin ...	59,124	23.4	11.5	4.597	78
Reg. area..1,353.792		24 6	14.1	126.950	94
White 1,280.288		24.5	13.7	115.870	91
Colored	73.504	25.8	22.5	11,080	151
Reg. cities—					
Connecticut—					
Bridgeport ..	5,109	41.0	18.2	445	87
Hartford	4.249	37.7	22.9	438	103
New Haven..	5.161	33.9	17.1	432	84
Waterbury ..	2.869	32.2	14.7	300	105
Dist. of Col —					
Wash. (total)	7,485	20.3	17.9	729	97
White	5.250	19.5	14.8	372	71
Colored ...	2.235	22.2	26.0	357	160
Indiana—					
East Chicago	1,193	39.4	18.6	220	84
Evansville ..	1,509	19.6	16.1	176	117
Fort Wayne	1,727	22.1	12.5	116	67
Gary	1.509	26.9	14.3	215	142
Indianapolis.	5.955	21.0	16.2	490	91
South Bend.	1,799	25.3	12.9	183	102
Terre Haute.	1,214	18.0	14.2	108	89
Kansas—					
Kansas City.	2,097	20.5	14 3	234	112
Topeka	1,002	20.2	15.0	111	111
Wichita	1,300	17.7	12.0	105	81
Kentucky—					
Covington ..	1,179	19.8	16.8	124	105
Louisville ..	4,112	17.1	16.3	397	97
Maine—					
Portland ...	1,393	21.5	15.4	113	81
Massachusetts—					
Boston (total)	19.877	25.9	16.5	1,970	99
White	19,511	26.0	16.3	1,909	98
Colored ...	366	21.5	26.5	61	167
Brockton ..	1.518	22.0	10.8	101	67
Cambridge ..	2.763	24.2	14.0	206	75
Fall River...	3.807	29.3	16.3	605	159
Lawrence ..	2.882	28.0	13.6	352	122
Lowell	3.289	28.8	17.0	461	140
Lynn	2.178	20.8	12.1	174	80
New Bedford	3.665	30.1	14.7	493	135
Springfield ..	3.615	33.3	17.3	122	117
Worcester ..	5,280	31.8	16.8	501	95
Michigan—					
Detroit	26,298	42.4	18.9	2,714	103
Grand Rapids	3.051	23.0	13.1	252	83
Minnesota—					
Duluth	2.259	23.3	11.8	199	88
Minneapolis..	8.675	23.2	11.8	620	71
St. Paul.....	5.151	20.4	10.8	379	74
New Hampshire—					
Manchester...	2.209	27.7	16.3	351	159
New York—					
Albany	2.259	21.2	19.1	246	109
Buffalo	13.487	28.3	16.1	1.402	104
N. Y. (total)	141.234	24.6	13.7	12.568	89
White	138.231	24.6	13.4	12.039	87
Colored ...	3.003	25.0	25.0	529	176

Area.	Births.	*Rate		Infant d'ths. Per 1,000
Reg. cities—	No.	B'ths.	D'ths.	No. born.
Niagara Falls	1,680	43.7	18.7	205 122
Rochester ...	6,938	26.2	15.4	584 84
Schenectady.	2,366	22.8	10.6	230 97
Syracuse ...	4,199	26.5	15.3	430 102
Troy	1,419	18.2	21.2	200 141
Utica	2,567	28.8	17.6	258 101
Yonkers	2,487	21.1	11.6	211 85
North Carolina—				
Charlotte ...	1,047	25.7	19.0	141 135
Wins'n-Salem	1,042	31.4	25.7	170 163
Ohio—				
Akron	4,531	48.4	22.9	508 112
Cincinnati ..	7,817	18.9	16.5	688 88
Cleveland ...	20,274	29.3	15.6	2,208 109
Columbus ...	4,398	20.0	15.4	386 88
Dayton	3,311	25.7	15.9	318 96
Toledo	5,684	28.1	17.7	542 95
Youngstown.	3,453	30.8	19.1	508 147
Pennsylvania—				
Erie	2,494	32.6	17.0	216 87
Harrisburg...	1,583	21.6	15.7	128 81
Johnstown...	2,246	31.9	15.6	292 130
Phila. (total)	42,788	24.7	17.1	4,637 108
White	40,385	24.7	16.2	4,176 103
Colored ...	2,403	23.7	31.1	461 192
Pitts. (total)	16,543	28.2	18.2	1,983 120
White	15,888	28.5	17.5	1,846 116
Colored ...	655	23.0	31.8	137 209
Reading	2,577	23.1	14.3	269 104
Scranton	3,298	22.1	15.0	487 148
Wilkes-Barre.	2,094	26.7	14.8	216 103
Rhode Island—				
Providence...	6,395	24.6	15.4	650 102
Utah—				
Salt Lake Cy.	2,968	24.4	11.2	200 67
Vermont—				
Burlington ..	608	27.9	18.9	76 125
Virginia—				
Norfolk (ttl.)	2,116	23.2	17.1	238 112
White	1,303	22.5	11.6	81 62
Colored ...	813	24.4	26.5	157 193
Richm'd (ttl.)	3,790	23.9	18.5	516 136
White	2,500	24.5	15.3	234 94
Colored ...	1,290	22.8	24.2	282 219
Roanoke ...	1,224	26.4	14.1	136 111
Washington—				
Seattle	4,876	13.3	6.9	295 61
Spokane	2,104	13.3	7.4	131 62
Tacoma	1,647	14.0	8.1	91 55
Wisconsin—				
Kenosha	1,025	31.2	11.1	101 99
Milwaukee .	11,289	25.4	12.3	1,125 100
Racine	1,322	27.9	11.7	122 92

*Per 1,000 population.

THE AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Following are extracts from a letter written by Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson to Senator Kenneth McKellar Jan. 6, 1920, giving a history of the air mail service up to that time, its cost of operation and the savings effected thereby:

The air mail has been a financial and postal success. It has been in continuous operation since May 15, 1918, and has covered 473,210 miles. Its performance is 91.49 per cent. It has carried 22,254,400 letters, advancing their delivery on an average by 16 hours, or one entire business day. Its operating cost to date, including overhead and interest on investment for three routes, is as follows:

Washington to New York	$202,558.90
New York to Cleveland	112,796.57
Cleveland to Chicago	81,865.00

The mail is moved so rapidly by airplane that the distribution is done in the postoffice instead of on the trains, thereby saving car space and cost of distribution. Over the principal long distance mail routes the air mail saving on the cost of train distribution was found to be so great that letters could be carried at the regular postage rate.

The revenue and savings from the air mail operations have been $194,831.50 from the sale of extra rate airplane postage and $2,448 in car space from May 15, 1918, to June 30, 1919. The saving on train distribution from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, was at the rate of $176,000 per year and since Jan 1, 1920, by the use of large weight carrying planes, the saving is at the rate of $593,000 a year.

On the route between Cleveland and Chicago the air mail accomplished a world's record of 205 consecutive 325 mile nonstop trips without a forced landing of any kind.

In the daily operations of the air mail over a period of nineteen and one-half months and covering 473,210 miles four air mail pilots have lost their lives flying the mails, as follows: Frank S. McCusker, Cleveland, O., May 25, 1919; Charles W. Lamborne, Dix Run, Pa., July 19, 1919; John P. Charlton, Long Valley, N. J., Oct. 30, 1919, and Lyman W. Doty, Catonsville, Md., Oct. 15, 1919. Two pilots have been seriously injured and not more than half a dozen have been slightly hurt. This record was achieved in the stern work of carrying the mails as a daily routine in storm, sleet, rain and fog.

The New York-Washington route was inaugurated May 15, 1918; 218 miles.

The Cleveland-Chicago route was inaugurated May 15, 1919; 325 miles.

The New York-Cleveland service was inaugurated July 1, 1919; 430 miles.

The Chicago-Twin Cities service was inaugurated Aug. 10, 1920; 400 miles.

The Chicago-St. Louis service was inaugurated Aug. 16, 1920; 300 miles.

The New York-San Francisco service was inaugurated Sept. 8, 1920; 2,651 miles.

CENTENARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the census of 1910 there were then in the United States 3,555 persons 100 years of age or over. Of these, 1,380 were men and 2,175 were women. Classified according to the color they were: White men, 326; white women, 438; total, 764; negro men, 1,004; negro women, 1,671; total, 2,675; Indian men, 50; Indian women, 66; total, 116. Classified as to place of birth, 439 were native white and 293 foreign born white. The number of centenarians reported by the census of 1900 was 3,504.

Deaths of centenarians reported from Nov. 1, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1920:

Bailey, Bancroft Abbott, 101, South Newbury, Vt., Dec. 8, 1919.
Bailey, Nancy F., 104, Marshall, Mo., Aug. 30.
Burlan, Mrs. Anna, 104, Chicago, Aug. 15.
Cowley, Mrs. Anna M., 100, 7843 Burnham avenue, Chicago, Oct. 1.
Dyer, George, 103, Beloit, Wis., Feb. 9.
Griffin, Miss Dorcas, 117, Big Laurel, N. C., Aug. 5.
Patton, Anna, 103, Council Grove, Kas., June 1.
Shay, Mrs. Ellen, 100, 1405 West 47th street, Chicago, Feb. 19.
Taylor, Alexander, 107, Ardmore, Okla., June 20.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	*Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866..	$15,450,549.88	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867..	20,784,789.69	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868..	23,101,509.36	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869..	28,513,247.27	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870..	29,351,488.78	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871..	28,518,792.62	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872..	29,752,746.81	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873..	26,982,063.89	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874..	30,206,778.99	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875..	29,270,404.76	30,253,100.11	234,821
1876..	27,936,209.53	28,951,288.34	232,137
1877..	28,182,821.72	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878..	26,786,009.44	27,818,509.53	223,998
1879..	32,664,428.92	34,502,163.06	242,755
1880..	56,689,229.08	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881..	50,583,405.35	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882..	54,313,172.05	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883..	60,427,573.81	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884..	57,912,387.47	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885..	65,171,937.12	68,564,513.46	345,125
1886..	64,091,142.90	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887..	73,752,997.08	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888..	78,950,501.67	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889..	88,842,720.58	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890..	106,093,850.39	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891..	117,312,690.50	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892..	139,394,147.11	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893..	156,906,637.94	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894..	139,986,726.17	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895..	139,812,294.30	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896..	138,220,704.46	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897..	139,949,717.35	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898..	144,651,879.80	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899..	138,355,052.95	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900..	138,462,130.65	142,303,887.39	993,529
1901..	138,531,483.84	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902..	137,504,267.99	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903..	137,759,653.71	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904..	141,093,571.49	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905..	141,142,861.33	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906..	139,000,288.25	142,523,557.76	985,971
1907..	138,155,412.46	141,464,522.90	967,371
1908..	153,093,086.27	155,894,049.63	951,687
1909..	161,973,703.77	164,826,287.50	946,194
1910..	159,974,056.08	162,631,729.94	921,083
1911..	157,325,160.35	159,842,287.41	892,098
1912..	152,986,433.72	155,435,291.03	860,294
1913..	174,171,660.80	176,714,907.39	820,200
1914..	172,417,546.26	174,484,053.41	785,239
1915..	165,518,266.14	167,298,126.44	748,147
1916..	159,155,090.00	160,811,812.33	709,572
1917..	160,895,054.00	162,457,908.90	673,111
1918..	179,835,328.75	181,362,944.36	646,895
1919..	222,159,292.70	223,592,484.37	624,427
1920..	213,295,314.65	214,690,328.74	592,190

*Includes expenses.

Totals.

Paid in pensions	$5,734,370,272.81
Expenses	137,293,731.75
Pensions and expenses	5,871,664,004.56

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following information regarding matters connected with the payment of pensions is of general interest:

Total pensioners on roll June 30:	
1919	624,427
1920	592,190
By classes, 1920:	
Invalids	285,110
Widows	299,363
Dependents	4,422
Minors	2,273
Helpless children	913
Nurses	109

Pensioners on the Roll June 30.

	1919.	1920.
Civil war—Soldiers	271,391	243,520
Widows	293,244	290,100
War with Spain—Soldiers.	23,382	23,144
Widows	4,869	7,288
Indian wars—Survivors.	3,436	3,745
Widows	2,027	2,483
Mexican war—Survivors.	215	148
Widows	2,741	2,423
War of 1812—Widows	81	71

Deaths of Civil War Pensioners.

	1919.	1920.
Soldiers	27,703	27,871
Widows, minor children, etc.	19,217	20,874

Largest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898 745,822

Total pieces of mail handled in 1920:

Incoming	662,555
Outgoing	3,240,668

Amounts allowed as reimbursement for expenses of last sickness and burial in 1920 ..... $350,246

Act of May 1, 1920.

This act allows $72 per month to one who served ninety days in the civil war and was honorably discharged, or having served less than ninety days, was discharged for disability incurred in service in line of duty, or is on the roll as a civil war veteran, who is helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to require regular personal aid and attendance. The act also allows the same rate of pension to a person so disabled who served sixty days in the Mexican war and was honorably discharged.

Act of June 5, 1920.

By the terms of this act all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, may, on making due proof, be entitled to receive a pension, from date of filing application, not exceeding $30 per month, and not less than $12 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

It is also provided that a pension for age may be granted to persons who have had such service and were honorably discharged:

62 years	$12	per month
68 years	18	per month
72 years	24	per month
75 years	30	per month

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1920, AND JUNE 30, 1919.

Classes.	1920.	1919.
Regular establishment:		
Invalids	14,477	14,655
Widows	2,899	2,922
Minor children	259	251
Mothers	1,211	1,217
Fathers	169	161
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	9	8
Helpless children	7	4
Civil war:		
Act Feb. 6, 1907—		
Survivors	410	579
Act May 11, 1912—		
Survivors	234,756	260,127
General law—		
Invalids	8,152	10,418
Widows	39,346	42,773

Classes.	1920.	1919.
Minor children	62	86
Mothers	129	189
Fathers	11	17
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	635	683
Helpless children	388	399
Act June 27, 1890—		
Invalids	202	267
Minor children	1,519	1,698
Helpless children	512	507
Act April 19, 1908—		
Widows without children	245,170	247,940
Widows with children	2,328	2,531
Act Aug. 5, 1892—		
Nurses	109	129
War with Spain: Invalids	23,144	23,382
Widows	1,233	1,262
Minor children	123	131
Mothers	1,965	2,100
Fathers	283	303
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	1	2
Helpless children	5	6
Act July 16, 1918—		
Widows	3,371	992
Minors	306	72
Helpless children	1	1
War of 1812: Widows	71	81
War with Mexico: Survivors	148	215
Widows	2,421	2,739
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	2	2
Indian wars: Survivors	3,745	3,436
Widows	2,483	2,027
World wars: Invalids	76	61
Widows	41	44
Minor children	4	3
Mothers	6	6
Fathers	1	1
Total	592,190	624,427

PENSIONS BY STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

States and territories.	Number.	Amount.
Alabama	2,045	$736.445.40
Alaska	44	15.845.29
Arizona	653	235.158.36
Arkansas	5.995	2.158.919 41
California	20.892	7.523.627.04
Colorado	6.002	2.160.440.23
Connecticut	7.130	2.567.655.60
Delaware	1.427	513.891 24
District of Columbia	6.470	2.329.976.39
Florida	3.654	1.315 878.47
Georgia	2,079	748.689.48
Idaho	1,383	498,045.96
Illinois	41.981	15.119.998.31
Indiana	35.905	12.930.108.60
Iowa	20.080	7.230.209 61
Kansas	23.632	8.510.355.83
Kentucky	15.545	5.598.065.40
Louisiana	3.203	1.153.464.36
Maine	10.297	3.708.155 65
Maryland	8.566	3.084.787.92
Massachusetts	24.695	8.893.163.40
Michigan	24.864	8.954.023.69
Minnesota	9.481	3.414.297.72
Mississippi	2,130	767.055.60
Missouri	29.078	10.470.569.35
Montana	1.625	585.195 00
Nebraska	10,415	3,750.649 80
Nevada	246	88.589 53
New Hampshire	4.770	1.717.772.39
New Jersey	14.966	5,389,555.92
New Mexico	1.369	493.004 27
New York	50.963	18.352.795.56
North Carolina	2.379	856.725.49
North Dakota	1.892	681.347.04
Ohio	58.160	20.944.579.20
Oklahoma	7.963	2.867.635 57
Oregon	5.718	2.059.166.16
Pennsylvania	55.924	20,139,350.87
Rhode Island	3,061	1,102,327 32
South Carolina	1,132	407,655.84
South Dakota	3,781	$1,361,613.71
Tennessee	12.369	4.4o4.324.28
Texas	5,600	2.016 672.00
Utah	741	266 848.92
Vermont	4.673	1,682,840.77
Virginia	4.002	1,441.200.25
Washington	7.280	2.621.673.60
West Virginia	7,478	2.692.977.35
Wisconsin	14.251	5.132.034.38
Wyoming	549	197.705.89
Total	588,538	211,943,069.42
Insular Possessions.		
Canal Zone	12	4.321.44
Guam	3	1,080.36
Hawaii	65	23.407.80
Philippines	105	37.812.60
Porto Rico	13	4.681.56
Virgin islands	1	360.12
Total	187	67,342.44
Foreign Countries.		
Algeria	1	300.00
Argentina	8	2.925.00
Australia	83	27,273.93
Austria-Hungary	6	4,734.32
Azores	4	2,175.00
Barbados	2	384.00
Belgium	13	6,767.76
Bolivia	2	459.00
Brazil	6	1.251.00
British West Indies	22	5.763.74
British Guiana	1	288.00
Bulgaria	2	1.132.13
Canada	1,842	663,451.56
Cape de Verde islands	1	480.00
Ceylon	1	300.00
Chile	10	4,403.50
China	17	3,680.94
Colombia	4	745.40
Comoro islands	1	661.00
Central America	11	3,843.00
Cuba	30	7,650.00
Czecho-Slovakia	11	7,552.59
Denmark	39	9,478.14
Dutch West Indies	2	624.00
East Africa	1	375.00
Egypt	1	300.00
England	345	121,949.48
Esthonia	1	736.13
Fanning islands	1	54.00
Finland	5	2.117.00
France	48	18,899.80
Germany	178	159,794.87
Greece	7	1,797.97
Haiti	2	450.00
Hongkong	2	366.00
India	5	1,443.00
Ireland	294	81,664.14
Italy	50	13,888.60
Japan	34	8,201.69
Jugo Slavia	1	983.60
Liberia	4	1,332.00
Luxemburg	4	1,079.10
Malta	1	180.00
Mauritius	1	108.00
Mexico	41	10,976.40
Morocco	1	75.00
Netherlands	8	3,876.00
Newfoundland	4	1,193.00
New Zealand	12	4,614.00
Norway	59	15,909.75
Panama	4	1,290.00
Peru	13	3,563.73
Poland	3	2,830.13
Portugal	1	300.00
Roumania	1	102.00
Russia	10	.....
Samoa	1	96.00
Scotland	45	12,830.80
Serbia	1	.....
Seychelles islands	1	.....
South Africa	5	2,573.53
Spain	3	1,320.00

Countries.	Number.	Amount.
St. Helena	1	360.00
Society islands	1	719.13
Sweden	54	19,151.88
Switzerland	47	14,493.33
Tasmania	2	1,020.00
Tonga islands	1	450.00
Turkey in Asia	7	3,750.00
Turkey in Europe	1	504.00
Venezuela	1	120.00
Wales	21	6,418.28
Total	3,453	$1,280,581.35

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

Net vessel tonnage in foreign trade.
[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Aus.	1916	423,000	156,000
Aden, Arabia	1917	1,640,000	1,650,000
Alexandria, Egypt	1918	738,000	900,000
Antwerp, Belgium	1912	13,757,000	13,722,000
Archangel, Rus.	1915	939,000	861,000
Baltimore, Md.	1919	1,984,000	2,635,000
Barcelona, Spain	1917	1,056,000	1,428,000
Bilbao, Spain	1917	1,447,000	1,169,000
Bombay, India	1918	1,234,000	1,287,000
Bordeaux, France	1919	1,631,000	1,003,000
Boston, Mass.	1919	1,772,000	1,284,000
Boulogne, France	1919	1,249,000	978,000
Bremen, Germany	1913	1,511,000	1,506,000
Bremerhaven, Ger.	1913	2,038,000	1,945,000
Buenos Aires, Arg.	1915	6,258,000	5,654,000
Calcutta, India	1918	1,078,000	1,268,000
C. Town, U. of S.A.	1918	1,496,000	1,612,000
Cardiff, Wales	1917	3,492,000	4,762,000
Cherbourg, Fr.	1916	230,000	57,000
Colombo, Ceylon	1917	2,783,000	2,764,000
Const'nople, Turk.	1913	.....	14,319,000
Copenhagen, Den.	1917	862,000	209,000
Cork, Ireland	1914	3,120,000	2,954,000
Dunkerque, Fr.	1919	1,422,000	239,000
Fiume, Austria	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000
Fremantle, Aust.	1916	736,000	759,000
Galveston, Tex.	1919	1,183,000	1,421,000
Genoa, Italy	1916	4,238,000	.....
Gibraltar	1915	7,158,000	5,553,000
Glasgow, Scot.	1917	1,375,000	1,956,000
Hamburg, Ger.	1913	12,997,000	13,192,000
Havana, Cuba	1918	3,164,000	3,145,000
Havre, France	1919	3,138,000	1,485,000
Hongkong-Victoria	1918	8,528,000	8,404,000
Kobe, Japan	1918	5,023,000	5,132,000
Lisbon, Portugal	1915	5,594,000	5,596,000
Liverpool, Eng.	1916	7,159,000	6,658,000
London, England	1917	5,092,000	3,792,000
Marseilles, France	1917	4,496,000	2,426,000
Melbourne, Aus.	1916	716,000	375,000
Moji, Japan	1918	3,523,000	3,629,000
Montevideo, Urug.	1916	5,557,000	5,549,000
Montreal, Canada	1919	1,708,000	1,871,000
Nagasaki, Japan	1918	1,760,000	1,800,000
Naples, Italy	1916	2,034,000	1,996,000
New Orleans, La.	1919	3,141,000	3,470,000
New York, N. Y.	1919	13,975,000	14,427,000
Odessa, Russia	1914	1,044,000	1,081,000
Petrograd, Rus.	1914	1,117,000	1,067,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1919	1,791,000	3,316,000
Piræus, Greece	1917	93,000	92,000
Port Natal	1918	1,418,000	1,296,000
Riga, Russia	1914	772,000	823,000
Rouen, France	1919	3,354,000	142,000
R. de Janeiro, Bra.	1918	3,865,000	3,888,000
Rotterdam, Hol.	1918	1,164,000	1,255,000
S. Francisco, Cal.	1919	1,200,000	1,353,000
Santos, Brazil	1918	1,735,000	1,746,000
Shanghai, China	1918	6,969,000	7,080,000
Singapore, Sts. Sets	1917	5,412,000	5,362,000
Swansea, Eng.	1917	1,255,000	1,341,000
Sydney, Australia	1916	1,079,000	1,102,000
Tampico, Mexico	1912	1,521,000	1,516,000
Trieste, Austria	1913	3,466,000	3,460,000
Tyne Ports, Eng.	1917	2,192,000	3,375,000
Valencia, Spain	1917	800,000	736,000
Valetta, Malta	1916	2,373,000	2,366,000
Vancouver, Can.	1919	1,770,000	1,458,000
Vera Cruz, Mex.	1912	1,447,000	1,427,000
Victoria, Canada	1919	1,661,000	2,025,000
Vladivostok, Rus.	1915	1,246,000	1,216,000
Yokohama, Japan	1918	3,332,000	3,256,000

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1919.

	Barrels.
Fermented liquor	27,712,648
Distilled spirits.	Gallons
Rum	815,793
High wines	4,431
Alcohol	90,371,962
Commercial alcohol	7,783,916
Fruit brandy	1,802,421
Total	100,778,523

BY STATES.

State.	Spirits, gals.
Cal. and Nevada	9,895,693
Connecticut	36,516
Illinois	26,265,839
Indiana	1,150,950
Kentucky	3,957,653
La. and Miss.	22,135,264
Maryland	16,078,605
Dist. of Columbia.	488,214
Massachusetts	5,973,430
Mont., Idaho, Utah	107,863
New York	6,956,431
Ohio	1,263,874
Pennsylvania	5,877,816
South Carolina	378,227
Wisconsin	212,145
Total	100,778,523

State.	Liquors, barrels.
California	680,867
Colorado	780
Connecticut	565,718
Delaware	80,475
Florida	3,153
Hawaii	70
Illinois	2,768,973
Indiana	386,004
Kentucky	303,982
La. and Miss.	263,738
Maine	374
Maryland	522,507
Massachusetts	1,396,574
Michigan	65,753
Minnesota	490,612
Missouri	1,265,739
Montana	65,497
Nevada	6,750
New Jersey	2,154,474
New York	7,597,566
Ohio	1,948,470
Pennsylvania	4,444,025
Rhode Island	501,564
Texas	137,622
Washington	1,530
Wisconsin	2,036,873
Wyoming	22,958
Total	27,712,648

I. W. W. DEFEAT IN SEATTLE ELECTION.

In the mayoralty election in Seattle, Wash., March 2, 1920, the issue was clearly drawn between Americanism on the one side and the Industrial Workers of the World and other extremist factions on the other. The opposing candidates were Maj. Hugh M. Caldwell, a former member of the American expeditionary force in Europe, and James A Duncan, Labor temple president and leader of the radical element. The election, which was the most bitterly contested in the history of Seattle, resulted in the election of Maj. Caldwell, who received 50,850 votes to 34,849 for Duncan.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1920.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Baltimore, Md., June 23—Half a dozen business buildings burned; loss, $1,500,000.
Bradford, O., Aug. 4—Business buildings burned; loss, $500,000.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18—Two buildings of the Buffalo Evening Times burned; loss, $500,000.
Calgary, Alberta, Jan. 18—Grand Central hotel burned; two lives lost; property loss, $500,000.
Cameron, Tex., Oct. 10—Cameron Cotton Press company's warehouse burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Chicago, Jan. 5—Building at 214-216 West Monroe street partly burned; loss, $250,000.
Jan. 7—Trinity Episcopal church burned; loss, $65,000.
Jan. 14—Eureka building burned; loss, $100,000.
Jan. 17—Building at 17-21 East 23d street burned; loss, $200,000.
Jan. 18—Flats at 218 East 43d street burned; loss, $125,000.
Feb. 9—Garage at 5751 South Halsted street burned; loss, $125,000.
May 9—Stockyards buildings burned; loss, $250,000.
May 23—Fertilizer plant at stockyards burned; loss, $100,000.
June 16—Simon waste paper plant burned; loss, $100,000.
June 28—Burlington freight transfer yards burned; loss, $3,000,000.
July 26—Rainbow Chocolate company's plant burned; loss, $300,000.
Aug. 6—Wilson & Co. box factory damaged; loss, $250,000.
Oct. 13—Chicago Junction railway office burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Oct. 19—Building at 624-30 South Wabash avenue burned; loss, $150,000.
Cleveland, O., Jan. 26—Five business buildings burned; loss, $500,000.
Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17—Fire and explosion in building of Newton Tea and Spice company; three men killed; property loss, $100,000.
Clairton, Pa., Jan. 31—Seven lives lost in burning of fifteen residences.
Columbus, O., April 1—Business buildings burned; loss, $500,000.
Conshohocken, Pa., April 14—Manufacturing plant burned; loss, $200,000.
Copeland, Idaho, July 17—Mother and seven children burned to death in home.
Dallas, Tex., April 8—Aviation depot burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Danville, Va., Jan. 3—Masonic Temple and other buildings burned; loss, $750,000.
Dayton, O., March 6—Tobacco warehouse burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Delavan, Wis., April 13—Five lives lost through burning of farmhouse near the city.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 26—Hotel Hofman burned; loss, $200,000.
Douglas county, Wis., Oct. 9-11—Forest fires cause losses amounting to $1,300,000.
Elwood City, Pa., June 27—Mother and six children burned to death.
Filer, Idaho, Sept. 17—Business block burned; loss, $300,000.
Gallatin, Pa., May 30—Twenty-nine houses burned.
Galveston, Tex., May 31—Morgan line piers and warehouses partly burned; loss, $2,000,000.
Sept. 30—Piers 35 and 36 burned; loss, $1,250,000.
Gary, Ind., Oct. 6—Battery factory burned; loss, $200,000.
Glen View, Ill., May 28—Golf club buildings burned; loss, $125,000.
Grandview, Tex., March 14—Fire destroys nearly whole town; loss, $2,000,000.
Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 9—Home of Walter C. Teagle burned; loss, $400,000.
Hopkins, Mich., July 26—Business district burned; loss, $100,000.
Hot Springs, N. C., Jan. 23—Mountain Park hotel burned; loss, $100,000.
Hudson Falls, N. Y., Feb. 3—Business center of town burned; loss, $500,000.
Irma, Wis., Oct. 4—Five children burned to death in home of Ed Nelson.
Klamath Falls, Ore., Sept. 6—Hotel Houston and opera house with two blocks of other buildings burned; fourteen lives lost.
LaCrosse, Wis., Sept. 22—V. Tausche Hardware company's plant burned; loss, $100,000.
Lakewood, O., May 22—Kundtz lumber plant burned; loss, $400,000.
Livingston, Mont., Feb. 28—W. M. Finick factory burned; loss, $100,000.
Logansport, Ind., Feb. 8—Barnett hotel burned; loss, $500,000.
Londonderry, N. S., May 30—Main street of village burned.
Maurer, N. J., Sept. 26—Barber Asphalt company's plants burned; many firemen injured; property loss, $3,000,000.
Maywood, Ill., Aug. 8—Martens coalyard burned; loss, $100,000.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 4—Oil refinery burned; loss, $150,000.
New Orleans, La., March 10—American Coffee company plant burned; loss, $100,000.
July 31—Appalachian corporation warehouse burned; loss, $1,200,000.
New York, N. Y., Nov. 14—Six children burned to death in moving picture theater.
Feb. 25—Five motor yachts burned; loss, $1,000,000.
Oct. 24—Building on West 51st street and Broadway burned; loss, $350,000.
Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 10—Oak Park clubhouse burned; loss, $100,000.
Old Point Comfort, Va., March 7—The Chamberlin hotel burned; loss, $2,000,000.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 20—Fire in Swift Packing company plant; loss, $200,000.
Paterson, N. J., May 24—Manhattan hotel burned; four persons injured; property loss, $150,000.
Peoria Ill., May 27—Coliseum burned; loss, $100,000.
Port Richmond, N. Y., May 2—National Lead company plant burned; loss, $350,000.
Phillip, S. D., Oct. 6—Twenty business houses burned; loss, $250,000.
Prairie View, Ill., July 29—Business section of town burned; loss, $100,000.
Princeton, N. J., May 17—Dickinson hall and Marquard chapel burned; loss, $500,000.
Providence, R. I., Feb. 18—Lorraine hotel burned; three lives lost.
Regla, Cuba, Feb. 6—American Agricultural and Chemical company's plant burned; loss, $10,000,000.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12—St. Louis Car company plant burned; loss, $600,000.
St. Quentin, N. B., May 29—Large part of village burned; loss, $750,000.
Santiago, Cuba, June 17—Electric Light, Railway and Power company's plant burned; loss $1,200,000.
Scranton, Pa., Jan. 9.—Two business buildings burned; loss, $400,000.
Shunk, Pa., Jan. 17—Five persons burned to death in their home.
Table Rock, Neb., Feb. 6—Seven business buildings burned; loss, $150,000.
Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 5—International Sunday School Convention hall burned; no lives lost.
Toledo, O., April 12—Two manufacturing plants burned; loss, $135,000.

Tyrone, Ky., Sept. 22—Cedar Brook distillery and 7,000 barrels of whisky burned; loss, $3,000,000.
Vancouver, B. C., June 21—Six lives lost in apartment house fire.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 16—Bolling field naval air station damaged by fire; loss, $1,000,000.
Webster City, Iowa, April 25—Shoe plant burned; loss, $350,000.
Windsor, N. S., Feb. 5—King's college building, built in 1791, burned.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Aberdeen, Miss., April 20—Ten persons killed and 100 injured by tornado.
Alabama, March 28—Tornadoes at Alexander, Agricola and other places cause loss of seventeen lives.
April 20—Many persons killed by tornadoes in Winston, Marion and Franklin counties.
Ardmore, S. D., May 13—Cloudburst causes drowning of eight persons.
Arkansas, April 18—Twenty-six persons killed and 100 injured by tornadoes in northwestern part of the state.
Atlantic coast, Feb. 4-6—Great storm of wind, snow and sleet along coast from Maine to Virginia; property loss estimated at millions.
Carlisle, Ky., Aug. 27—Cloudburst causes property loss of $500,000.
Chelsea, Okla., May 2—Tornado kills five persons and injures a dozen more north of Chelsea.
Chicago and suburbs, March 28—Scores of persons killed or wounded by tornadoes; hundreds of homes wrecked; Melrose Park, Maywood, Elgin, Wilmette and Plainfield hard hit.
Chicago and central west, April 4—Heavy snow and gale impede traffic.
Collinsville, Ala., April 20—Eight persons killed by tornado.
Connecticut, Aug. 31—Two persons killed and $2,000,000 property loss caused by electrical and hail storms.
Elgin, Ill., March 28—Seven persons killed and 100 injured by tornado; property loss very heavy.
Georgia, March 28—Thirty-eight lives lost in tornadoes.
Glenn, Miss., April 20—Eight persons killed by tornado.
Illinois, March 28—Tornadoes in and near Chicago cause loss of life and heavy damage.
Indiana, March 28—Thirty lives lost in tornadoes in northern part of state.
Ingomar, Miss., April 20—Six persons killed by tornado.
Louth, England, May 30—Sudden overflow of the river Lud causes the loss of fifty lives.
Manila, P. I., July 26—Typhoon sweeps Luzon island, causing heavy damage and making thousands homeless.
Aug. 30—Heavy loss of life and property caused by typhoon in northern provinces.
Meridian, Miss., April 20—Ten persons killed by tornado.
Michigan, March 28—Tornadoes in western and southern Michigan cause loss of twelve lives.
Mississippi, April 20—Many persons killed by tornadoes at Rose Hill, Meridian, Aberdeen, Glenn, Ingomar, Baker, Starkville, Columbus, Egypt and other places.
Nevada, Mo., March 11—Three persons killed by tornado; property loss, $100,000.
North Dakota, March 15—Blizzard causes loss of life.
Ohio, March 28—More than a score of lives lost in tornadoes at Greenville, Renolette and other places.
Peggs, Okla., May 2—Town destroyed by tornado; seventy persons killed and 100 injured.
Philadelphia, Miss., April 20—Twelve persons killed by tornado.
Sakhalin island, Aug. 12—Floods cause death of 400 persons.
Taney county, Missouri, March 11—Fourteen persons killed by tornado.
Washington county, Mississippi, March 12—Five negroes killed and twenty-five injured by tornado.
Wilmette, Ill., March 28—Thirteen persons injured by tornado; property loss, $1,000,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Afrique, French steamer, sunk in Bay of Biscay, Jan. 12—431 lives lost.
Alberto Carlo Racchia, Italian destroyer, sunk by mine in the Black sea, July 24—Nineteen lives lost.
Argo, Swedish steamer, sunk in Baltic sea, March 8—Fourteen lives lost.
Bismarck, German steamship, burned at wharf in Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 5.
Bohemian, British steamer, wrecked on reef off Nova Scotia, March 1—Seven lives lost.
Eagle Boat No. 25, American war vessel, sunk in Delaware river, June 11—Nine lives lost.
Le Pluvier, French seagoing tug, sunk in Mediterranean, Jan. 7—Twenty lives lost.
Lux, French steamer, lost in hurricane on Mediterranean about March 15—117 lives lost.
Macona, American steamer, sunk off Sweden, Jan. 18—Forty-nine lives lost.
Manzanillo, Cuba, April 13—Eight sailors drowned in launch wreck in harbor.
Mielero, American tank steamer, sunk off Carolina coast, Jan. 26—No lives lost.
Nicolaas, Dutch steamship, sunk by mine, Jan. 2—Seven lives lost.
Novara, Austrian cruiser, sunk at Brindisi, Jan. 27—No lives lost.
Princess Anne, American steamer, wrecked off Rockaway, N. Y., Feb. 6—No lives lost.
Pylos, German steamship, wrecked on coast of Norway, Feb. 9—Ten lives lost.
Speedwell, American steamship, lost in Gulf of Mexico, Sept. 29—Five lives lost.
S-5, U. S. submarine, sunk off Cape Henlopen, Sept. 1—No lives lost.
Superior City, lake steamer, sunk by collision in Lake Superior, Aug. 20—Twenty-nine lives lost.
Treveal, British steamer, wrecked in English channel, Jan. 10—Thirty-five lives lost.
Vidauban, French steamer, lost in hurricane in Mediterranean about March 15—Twenty-five lives lost.
Ville d'Alger, French steamer, lost off coast of Africa about Feb. 1—118 lives lost.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Canadian Pacific line, near North Bay, Ont., Jan. 25—Fifteen persons killed and many injured in collision.
Chicago & Northwestern line, near Lamberton, Minn., April 29—Five persons killed and twelve injured.
Chicago Great Western line, near Wyeth, Mo., Jan. 3—One killed and eighty-four hurt in derailment of passenger train.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, near Wautauga, S. D., Jan. 7—Twenty persons hurt when train goes through bridge.
Globeville, Col., Sept. 6—Eleven persons killed and ninety-nine injured in collision of interurban trains.
Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley (electric) line, near South Pittston, Pa, July 3—Twenty-one persons killed and 100 injured.
Minneapolis & St. Louis line, near Arnold, Iowa, July 3—Eight persons killed and thirty injured.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas line, at Atoka, Okla., July 5—Eight persons killed and twenty-two injured in collision.
New York Central, near Schenectady, N. Y., June 9—Thirteen persons killed and twenty-one injured in collision.
New York Central at Erie, Pa., Oct. 20—Seven persons killed and seventeen injured in collision.
Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, India, near Delhi, April 24—150 persons killed.
Rutland line at Riverside, Vt., March 14—Ten persons killed and thirty-two injured.
Southern Pacific line, near Portland, Ore., May 9—Eight persons killed and thirty-eight injured in collision.

TRAIN-AUTOMOBILE COLLISIONS.

Bremen, Ind., March 6—Six persons killed in collision between automobile and train.
Camden, N. J., Aug. 22—Eight persons killed in collision between electric train and autobus.
Franklin, Ind., June 27—Seven persons killed and two injured in collision between train and automobile.
Glendora, Cal., Oct. 10—Five persons killed in collision between train and automobile.
Huntingsburg, Ind., June 27—Ten persons killed and nine injured in collision between train and auto truck loaded with picnic party.
Scott's Crossing, Ind., July 27—Family of five killed in collision between train and automobile.
Sylvia, Kas., Aug. 29—Family of five killed in collision between train and automobile.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

Cedar Bluff, Ky., July 13—Seven men killed by dynamite explosion in quarry.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Sept. 12—Seven persons killed when automobile goes over viaduct.
East Chicago, Ind., Jan. 16—Four men killed and eleven injured by oil explosion.
North Tonawanda, N. Y., Oct. 31—Twelve men killed by explosion in electric power plant.
Newark, N. J., Feb. 3—Six men killed by gas fumes in hotel room.
Portland, Ore., Oct. 17—Five men drowned when automobile plunges into Sandy river.
San Luis Potosi, Mex., March 29—Eight persons killed and forty injured by collapse of O'Farrell theater.
Sapporo, Japan, June 14—Two hundred coal miners killed by explosion.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1920.

Anonymous, to Interchurch World Movement, $3,000,000.
Armour, J. Ogden, Chicago, to Armour Institute of Technology, $6,000,000.
Armstrong, William F., New York, N. Y., to churches and hospitals, $375,000.
Barbour, Levi H., Detroit, Mich., to the University of Michigan, $2,000,000.
Barnett, Jackson, Muskogee, Okla., to charity, $1,500,000.
Black, Mrs. John C., Chicago, by will to charitable and other institutions, about $2,000,000.
Clayberg, Mrs. Ethel Tompkins, Avon, Ill., and Mrs. Nellie Tompkins Ross, Seattle, Wash., to Lombard college, $100,000.
Couzens, James, Detroit, to hospitals and other institutions, $1,950,000 (Dec. 23, 1919).
Dominick, Bayard, New York, N. Y., to Yale university, $40,000.
Eastman, George, Rochester, N. Y., to University of Rochester, $4,000,000; to school of music, University of Rochester, $1,000,000.
Eddy, Arthur J., Chicago, by will to Art institute of Chicago, $150,000.
Emerson, Mrs. Helen B., Beloit, Wis., by will to Beloit college, $120,000.
Forbes, Duncan B., Rockford, Ill., to Rockford college, $10,000.
Frick, Henry C., New York, by will (Dec. 6, 1919) to educational and charitable institutions and to public uses, $117,000,000.
Glendenning, Robert, Chicago, by will to charity, $208,250.
Harris, Mrs. Newton M., Champaign, Ill., to Julia F. Burnham hospital, $75,000.
Heckecher, Mr. and Mrs. August, New York, N. Y., to Cornell univeristy, $500,000; to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $3,000,000.
Hibbard, Mrs. Lydia B., by will, for religious and charitable purposes, $75,000.
Hibbard, Mrs. W. G., Winnetka, Ill., to Winnetka public school, $40,000.
Hines, Edward, Chicago, for a Catholic university in Chicago, $500,000.
Hoover, Mrs. Frank K., Chicago, to Y. W. C. A., $10,000.
Ketering, Charles F., Dayton, O., to Ohio State university for medical research, $400,000.
Laughlin, John T., Des Moines county, Iowa, by will to Cumberland Presbyterian church, $100,000.
Mason, Mrs. Frances H., Chicago, by will to charities, $125,000.
McCormick, Sr., Mrs. Cyrus, Chicago, to Y. W. C. A., $50,000.
McCormick, Mrs. Edith R., Chicago, 150 acres of forest land to Cook county for zoological garden.
McCulloch, Mrs. Catherine W., Evanston, Ill., to Rockford college, $10,000.
Neilson, Mrs. Helen Swift, Chicago, to University of Chicago, $25,000.
Payne, John Barton, Chicago and Washington, to state of Virginia, art collection valued at $1,000,000.
Phipps, Henry, family of, to University of Pennsylvania, $500,000.
Rockefeller foundation, New York, N. Y., for various educational purposes, $20,261,900; to London University college, hospital and medical school, $6,025,000.
Rockefeller General Education board, New York, N. Y., to University of Rochester, $5,000,000.
Rockefeller, John D., New York, to general education board and the Rockefeller foundation, $100,000,000 (Dec. 24, 1919).
Rockefeller, John D., Jr., New York, to the Young Women's Christian association in New York city, $300,000; to Interchurch World Movement, $450,000; to Northern Baptist convention, $2,000,000; to Bryn Mawr college, $100,000; to University of Chicago, $25,000.
Rockefeller, Laura Spellman memorial fund, New York, to Northern Baptist convention, $4,000,000.
Schiff, Jacob H., New York, N. Y., by will to charitable purposes, $1,300,000.
Seipp, Mrs. Catharina, Chicago, by will to charitable and other institutions, $126,000.
Straus, Mrs. Nathan, New York, N. Y., to Hebrew University of Palestine, $100,000.
Swift, Charles, Chicago, to Young Women's Christian association, $5,000.
Swift, Mrs. G. F., Sr., Chicago, to Young Women's Christian association, $10,000.
Vennum, Mr. and Mrs. F. B., Champaign, Ill., to Illinois Disciples foundation, University of Illinois, $100,000
Waddington, Mrs. Elizabeth, St. Louis, by will to charitable institutions, $300,000.
Ward, Mrs. Montgomery, Chicago, to Y. W. C. A., $50,000.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1920.

Adams, William F. (1833), bishop, in Easton, Md., March 5.
Artz, William S. (1850), newspaper man, in Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 8.
Babcock, Mrs. Orville, in Waukesha, Wis., Feb. 13.
Backus, Edward W. (1840), diplomat, at Tarpon Springs, Fla., June 14.
Bacon, Alexander S. (1853), lawyer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30.
Bankhead, John H. (1842), United States senator from Alabama, in Washington, D. C., March 1.
Barber, Ohio C. (1841), head of Diamond Match company, in Barberton, O., Feb. 4.
Barry, Thomas H. (1855), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1919.
Bartlett, Homer N. (1845), musician, in Hoboken, N. J., April 3.
Beale, Edmond, state senator (Illinois), in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 31.
Beard, Mrs. Helen E., lecturer, in Chautauqua, N. Y., July 23.
Beers, Alfred B. (1845), ex-commander in chief of G. A. R., in Bridgeport, Conn., March 30.
Belford, Robert J. (1850), publisher, in Los Angeles, Cal., May 4.
Bellair, Joseph (1839), railroad man, at Highland Park, Ill., March 3.
Bennett, John I. (1870), educator, in Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 11.
Bicknell, Charles F. (1865), publisher, in Fort Wayne, Ind, March 18.
Birge, E. G., educator, in Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 4.
Bissell, George E. (1839), sculptor, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 30.
Blair, Samuel W. (1835), former United States senator from New Hampshire, in Washington, D. C., March 14.
Blanford, William (1838), inventor, in Aurora, Ill., Feb. 18.
Bliss, Howard S. (1860), educator, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 2.
Bowerman, Richard N. (1830), officer in the civil war, in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9.
Brady, Cyrus Townsend (1861), author and clergyman, in Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 24.
Brashear, John A. (1840), astronomer, in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8.
Breckinridge, Joseph C. (1842), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.
Bright, R. J. (1833), founder of Indianapolis News, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.
Brittain, Carlo B. (1867), rear-admiral, U. S. N., at sea, April 22.
Broderick, Case (1840), former congressman, in Holton, Kas., April 1.
Brown, E. J., physician, in Decatur, Ill., Aug. 30.
Brown, Frank (1846), former governor, in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 3.
Browning, W. J. (1850), congressman, in Washington, D. C., March 24.
Brush, Daniel N. (1849), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Baltimore, Md., March 8.
Buchholz, Frederick W. (1865), mathematician, in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 15.
Buckley, James M. (1836), clergyman and editor, in Morristown, N. J., Feb. 8.
Bunn, John W. (1831), banker, in Springfield, Ill., June 7.
Byron, Oliver Doud (1842), actor, at Long Beach, N. Y., Oct. 22.
Campanini, Cleofonte (1860), opera director, in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19, 1919.
Carhart, Henry S. (1844), scientist, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 13.
Chambers, Julius (1847), writer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Chapin, Anna Alice (1880), author, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 26.
Chapman, Raymond (1891), ball player, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 17.
Chapman, Robert H. (1868), topographical engineer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 11.
Chinn, Jack (1848), turfman, in Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.
Clapham, Ashton G., banker, in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1919.
Clay, Ezekiel F. (1841), race horse proprietor, in Paris, Ky., July 27.
Clement, Edward H. (1843), editor, in Concord, Mass., Feb. 7.
Conkling, Clinton (1842), attorney, in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12.
Coon, Charles E. (1845), former lieutenant-governor, in Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 8.
Courtney, Charles E. (1849), oarsman, at Farley's Point, Cayuga Lake, N. Y., July 17.
Cox, Mrs. Delilah G. (1829), suffragist, in Montclair, N. J., Feb. 2.
Cox, William R. (1841), confederate general, in Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1919.
Crandall, Orson H. (1827), physician, in Quincy, Ill., Jan. 17.
Crane, Winthrop M. (1853), former United States senator, in Dalton, Mass., Oct. 2.
Crawford, Clifton, actor, in London, England, June 3.
Creighton, Jacob R. (1848), judge, in Fairfield, Ill., April 14.
Cruger, Mrs. Julia G. ("Julien Gordon"), author, in New York, N. Y., July 12.
Crumpacker, Edgar D. (1851), former congressman, in Valparaiso, Ind., May 19.
Cummings, Charles H. (1842), railroad official, in Meredith, N. H., Jan. 19.
Curtis, Edward C. (1865), state senator, in Grant Park, Ill., March 8.
Curtis, Miss Minnie W., former national W. C. T. U. president, in Dallas, Tex., March 29.
Davis, J. B., educator, in Bradentown, Fla., March 10.
Davison, Peter W. (1869) brigadier-general, U. S. A., at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Dearborn, George S. (1858), steamship company official, in Rye, N. Y., May 29.
De Koven, Reginald (1861), composer, in Chicago, Jan. 16.
Demmon, I. N. (1842), educator, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 29.
Devitt, Edward I. (1841), historian, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.
Dodge, John F. (1876), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 14.
Doolittle, Eric (1870), astronomer, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21.
Dowling, William W. (1835), clergyman, in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.
Dufft, Carl Elias (1855), oratorio singer, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 9.
Duffy, Christopher H. (1843), court clerk, in Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 29.
Duvall, William P. (1847), major-general, U. S. A., retired, at Coronado, Cal., March 2.
Elwell, Joseph B. (1876), authority on whist and bridge, in New York, N. Y., June 11.
Endicott, Henry B. (1854), manufacturer, in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 12.
Evans, Britton D. (1859), alienist, in Morris Plains, N. J., Jan. 14.
Ferguson, Ellen Brooks (1844), physician, at Whitestone, L. I., March 15.
Field, Dorothy L., author, in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 8.
Flanders, James G. (1843), attorney, in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1.
Flower, Elliott (1863), writer, at Coronado Beach, Cal., July 3.
Foley, Timothy (1838), capitalist, in St. Paul, Minn., May 25.

Foss, Mrs. Marcia C. (1835), in Jamaica Plains, Mass., June 4.

Garner, Richard L. (1849), author and explorer, in Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 22.
Gary, James A. (1833), former postmaster-general, in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31.
Gaul, Gilbert W. (1855), artist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1919.
Gayley, James (1855), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Gheen, Edward H. (1846), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 10.
Gillen, Edward (1843), marine contractor, in Racine, Wis., Sept. 3.
Gillette, John H. (1857), judge, in Hammond, Ind., March 16.
Gerry, Mrs. Elbridge T., in New York, N. Y., March 26.
Glenn, Robert B. (1854), ex-governor of North Carolina, in Winnipeg, Man., May 16.
Goff, Nathan (1843), former United States senator, in Clarksburg, W. Va.
Gompers, Mrs. Samuel (1851), in Washington, D. C., May 6.
Goodell, Thomas D. (1854), educator, in New Haven, Conn., July 7.
Gorgas, William C. (1854), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in London, England, July 4.
Gorman, Thomas N. (1862), assemblyman, in Peoria, Ill., May 28.
Gregory, Mrs. Louise (1849), educator, in Lafayette, Ind., May 2.
Grinnell, William E. (1876), clergyman, in Garrett, Ind., Dec. 27, 1919.
Gummere, Samuel R. (1853), diplomat, in London, England, May 28.
Gutelius, William H. (1860), editor, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 10.

Hall, Pauline (1860), actress, in Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1919.
Hallen, Fred (1860), actor, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 29.
Hanan, John H. (1849), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 25.
Hanley, James M. (1887), chaplain, in Akron, O., May 25.
Hanly, J. Frank (1863), former governor of Indiana, near Dennison, O., Aug. 1.
Harris, Henry T. B. (1845), rear-admiral, U. S. N., at Southampton, England, July 12.
Harron, Robert (1893), film actor, in New York, Sept. 5.
Hartzler, B. B. (1840), clergyman and editor, in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 3.
Hasbrook, Charles E. (1847), editor, in Richmond, Va., Aug. 18.
Hawkins, Rush C. (1831), officer in civil war, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 25.
Hazleton, Gerry W. (1829), lawyer, in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29.
Heath, Edwin J. (1864), editor, in Richmond Hill, N. Y., June 18.
Hendricks, Francis (1834), political leader, in Syracuse, N. Y., June 9.
Hendrickson, William W., rear-admiral, U. S. N., in Annapolis, Md., June 1.
Henry, Hi (1844), minstrel, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 30.
Herring, Hubert C. (1859), clergyman, at Chilmark, Mass., Aug. 6.
Hewitt, John Haskell, educator, in Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 6.
Higginson, Maj. Henry L. (1835), banker, in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.
Hoard, Mrs. W. D. (1840), at Fort Atkinson, Wis., Dec. 9, 1919.
Hogan, John F. (1865), transportation expert, in Madison, Wis., July 7.
Holcomb, Silas A. (1859), former governor of Alaska, in Bellingham, Wash., April 25.
Hollyer, Samuel (1825), engraver, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1919.
Howe, Charles M., commander, U. S. N., at Fort Lyons, Col., Aug. 6.
Howells, William Dean (1837), novelist, in New York, N. Y., May 11.
Howlett, Nelson R. (1840), lumberman, in Grand Haven, Mich., March 28.
Hoyt, Henry M., artist, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 25.
Hughes, Mathew Simpson (1863), M. E. bishop, in Cleveland, O., April 4.
Hume, Thomas, lumberman, in Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 1.
Huston, John, banker, in Blandinsville, Ill., Sept. 16.
Hyslop, James H. (1854), psychologist, in Upper Montclair, N. J., June 17.

Jayne, Henry L. (1857), lawyer, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10.
Jennings, Frederic P. (1853), attorney, in New York, N. Y., May 25.
Jocelyn, Stephen P. (1848), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Burlington, Vt., March 8.
Johnston, Robert M. (1867), historian, in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28.
Jones, D. C. (1838), surgeon, in St. Louis, Mo., July 28.

Kauffman, Horace G., educator, in Pullman, Ill., Jan. 8.
Kellogg, Daniel F., financier, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Kellogg, Mrs. John H., philanthropist, in Battle Creek, Mich., June 14.
Kelly, John C. (1852), editor and publisher, in Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 27.
Kempff, Louis (1841), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Santa Barbara, Cal., July 29.
Kessler, David (1860), actor, in New York, N. Y., May 14.
Kessler, George A. (1863), philanthropist, in Paris, France, Sept. 13.
Key, John Francis (1828), nephew of Francis Scott Key, at Pikesville, Md., Aug. 2.
Key, Joseph S. (1829), M. E. bishop, in Sherman, Tex., April 6.
Kildahl, J. N. (1856), clergyman, in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25.
Kinney, Charles Spencer (1854), alienist, in Easton, Pa., Oct. 27.
Knight, Louis W. (1845), numismatist, in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16.
Koch, Mrs. Henry W. (1865), in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22.

Lamb, Richard (1859), engineer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18.
Lapp, Jack (1885), ball player, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.
Lawrence, Walter L. (1858), theatrical producer, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 28.
Lippincott, William H. (1849), painter, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.
Lloyd, William S. (1860), manufacturer, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5.
Lobeck, Charles O. (1852), former congressman, in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30.
Locke, Robinson (1856), editor and publisher, in Toledo, O., April 20.
Locklear, Omer, aviator, at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2.
Lydecker, Charles E. (1851), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., May 7.
Lyman, Benjamin S. (1836), engineer and geologist, at Cheltenham, Pa., Aug. 30.

Mackenzie, Kenneth A. J. (1860), surgeon and educator, in Portland, Ore., March 15.
MacLaurin, Richard G. (1870), educator, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.
Magoon, Charles E. (1861), former governor of Panama Canal Zone, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.
Magri, Count Primo (1849), second husband of Mrs. Tom Thumb, in Middeboro, Mass., Oct. 31.
Magri, Countess Primo (1842), midget, known as Mrs. Tom Thumb, in Middeboro, Mass., Nov. 25, 1919.

Mann, William D'Alton (1839), editor and inventor, in Morristown, N. J., May 17.
Markoe, James W. (1862), surgeon, in New York, N. Y., April 18.
Martin, Mrs. Bradley F., society leader, at Hamstead Marshall, England, Oct. 24.
Martin, William (1849), physician, in San Francisco, Cal., April 1.
Maxwell, Harry L. (1866), evangelistic singer, in Greencastle, Ind., Oct. 24.
McCall, John E. (1859), jurist, in Huntingdon, Tenn., Aug. 8.
McCarl, Lyman F., attorney, in Quincy, Ill., April 13.
McGraw, John T. (1856), political leader, on train near Baltimore, Md., April 29.
McLenegan, Charles E. (1858), librarian, in Milwaukee, Wis., March 17.
McMahon, John (1861), major-general, U. S. A., in Princeton, N. J., Jan. 30.
McMurray, L. A. (1850), banker, in Webster City, Iowa, June 1.
Meagher, James L. (1849), priest and author, in Long Island City, N. Y., May 8.
Meltzer, Samuel James (1851), scientist, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 7.
Melvin, Henry A. (1865), jurist, in San Francisco, Cal., April 23.
Miller, Andrew (1857), sportsman, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1919.
Milliken, Seth M. (1835), financier, in New York, N. Y., March 5.
Mills, Mrs. Ogden, New York social leader, in Paris, France, Oct. 13.
Montfort, Elias R. (1848), former G. A. R. commander in chief, at Oaks Corners, N. Y., July 29.
Montgomery, Robert M. (1849), judge, in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 27.
Mordecai, Alfred (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.
Morris, Green B., turfman, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 14.
Morton, Levi P. (1824), former vice-president of the United States, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 16.
Mosler, Henry (1841), artist, in New York, N. Y., April 21.
Moss, Frank (1860), attorney, in New York, N. Y., June 5.
Murphy, Franklin (1846), former governor of New Jersey, at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 24.
Murphy, James A., turfman, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 19.
Nasmyth, George (1882), sociologist, in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 20.
Newbold, Arthur E. (1859), banker, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10.
Newman, Joseph (1864), food and dairy official, in Elgin, Ill., Feb. 21.
Nichols, Charles A., congressman from Michigan, in Washington, D. C., April 25.
Nielsen, Mrs. Cora (1847), actress, in Findlay, O., April 29.
Nye, Alfred (1834), soldier in civil war, in Lexington, Neb., Feb. 4.
Nye, Mrs. Eliza L. (1827), at Moorhead, Minn., April 20.
Ohl, Josiah K., editor, in New York, N. Y., June 27.
Olmsted, John Charles (1852), landscape architect, in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 24.
O'Neil, James (1847), actor, in New London, Conn., Aug. 10.
O'Shea, John (1841), editor, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.
Parker, Horatio W. (1863), composer, in Cedarhurst, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1919.
Patriarche, Arthur (1849), railroad official, in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.
Peary, Robert E. (1856), admiral, U. S. N., arctic explorer, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.
Peet, George H. (1857), attorney, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.
Pennington, Harper (1855), artist, in Baltimore, Md., March 15.
Pentecost, George F. (1842), clergyman, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 8.
Perkins, George W. (1862), financier and philanthropist, in Stamford, Conn., June 18.
Philipp, Theodor (1858), editor, May 30.
Phillips, Walter P., inventor Phillips telegraphic code, in Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 31.
Phinney, Arthur S. (1876), theater manager, in New York, N. Y., June 6.
Pillsbury, John E. (1846), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1919.
Pittenger, George L. (1844), builder, in Centralia, Ill., Oct. 27.
Pixley, Frank (1867), librettist, in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 30.
Porter, Theodoric (1846), commodore, U. S. N., retired, at Annapolis, Md., June 18.
Powell, Maud (Mrs. H. G. Turner) (1868), violinist, in Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 8.
Pritchard, William A. (1875), advertising agent, on a train near Chicago, Feb. 12.
Pullman, Raymond W. (1883), police official, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.
Rand, Rosa (Mrs. Arthur Haynes), actress, in Baltimore, Md., June 10.
Randolph, Isham (1848), engineer, Aug. 2.
Ray, Beecher B., colonel, U. S. A., retired, in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 24.
Reed, John, writer, in Moscow, Russia, Oct. 21.
Reedy, William M. (1862), editor, in San Francisco, Cal., July 28.
Reid, James H. (1864), playwright, in West New York, N. Y., May 23.
Rial, Jay, amusement manager, in Winston-Salem, N. C., Oct. 19.
Ridgely, William B. (1858), former comptroller of the currency, in Baltimore, Md., April 30.
Ripley, Edward P. (1845), railroad official, in Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 4.
Roach, William A. (1875), secretary of state, in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.
Roberts, William H. (1844), stated clerk of Presbyterian general assembly, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 26.
Rockefeller, Mrs. William, near Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 17.
Rockwell, Lucien (1864), manufacturer, in Chicago, Ill., May 29.
Roney, William S. (1843), railroad official, in Carlisle, Pa., March 2.
Roosevelt, S. Montgomery (1855), artist, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 19.
Rountree, John S., business manager, in New York, N. Y., March 3.
Russell, Henry (1852), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Ryan, Frank G. (1861), drug manufacturer, in Detroit, Mich., April 20.
Sanborn, Arthur (1850), judge, in Madison, Wis., Oct. 18.
Sanford, Maria L. (1837), educator, in Washington, D. C., April 21.
Schiff, Jacob Henry (1847), banker, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 25.
Schmauk, L. E. (1860), clergyman and editor, in Lebanon, Pa., March 23.
Schmidlapp, Jacob G. (1849), banker, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1919.
Sell, Edward H. M. (1833), physician, in New York, N. Y., June 7.
Seward, William H. (1839), officer in civil war, in Auburn, N. Y., April 26.
Sewall, Mrs. May Wright (1854), women's welfare worker, in Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.
Shipman, Frederick H., insurance official, in Summit, N. J., Feb. 2.
Show, A. B. (1856), educator, at Leland Stanford University, Cal., Oct. 28.

Showalter, William D. (1869), editor, in New York, N. Y., April 4.
Simmons, E. C. (1840), hardware merchant, in St. Louis, Mo., April 18.
Sinclair, George B. (1858), inventor, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1.
Smedley, William T. (1858), artist, in New York, N. Y., March 26.
Smith, B. Holly (1858), oral surgeon, in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22.
Smith, George D., book dealer, in New York, N. Y., March 4.
Smith, James F. (1868), clergyman, in Dallas, Tex., July 15.
Smith, Thomas H. (1843), dentist, in Bloomington, Ill., June 8.
Sorg, Christian P. (1853), commissioner, in Joliet, Ill., Sept. 28.
Southard, Elmer E. (1876), psychiatrist, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 8.
Spurgeon, William P., editor, in Washington, D. C., June 4.
Stevens, George W., railroad president, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Nov. 3.
Stack, John K., lumberman and financier, in Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 2.
Stanton, David L. (1839), general in civil war, in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26, 1919.
Starbird, George E., inspector, in Urbana, Ill., April 27.
Steele, Thomas J. (1853), former congressman, in Sioux City, Iowa, March 21.
Stockwell, John N. (1832), astronomer, in Cleveland, O., May 18.
Stoddard, Charles Augustus (1833), clergyman and author, in New York, N. Y., June 5.
Stone, William A. (1846), former governor, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.
Thomas, Olive (Mrs. Jack Pickford), actress, in Paris, France, Sept. 10.
Thompson, Frederick A. (1828), manufacturer, in Westfield, Mass., Aug. 26.
Thorne, William V. S. (1865), railroad official, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 6.
Thornton, Bonnie (singer), in New York, N. Y., March 13.
Thumb, Mrs. Tom (see Magri).
Tilford, Henry M. (1857), oil magnate, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1919.
Tonetti, Francois M. L. (1863), sculptor, in New York, N. Y., May 3.
Trumbull, Frank (1858), railroad official, in Santa Barbara, Cal., July 12.
Vail, Theodore N. (1845), capitalist, in Baltimore, Md., April 16.
Valentine, Washington S., financier, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 17.
Vanderbilt, William K. (1849), financier, in Paris, France, July 22.
Van Kirk, Hiram (1868), clergyman, in Noronton, Conn., Aug. 14.
Van Valkenburg, Agnes, librarian, in Hillsdale, Mich., July 6.
Vincent, John Heyl (1832), bishop, in Chicago, Ill., May 9.
Vincent, William (1823), veteran of civil war, in Galena, Ill., Oct. 13.
Wagner, Andrew J., bishop, in Charlotte, N. C., May 31.
Ward, John M. (1861), theater manager, in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 18.
Warfield, Edwin (1848), former governor, in Baltimore, Md., March 31.
Watson, Walter A. (1867), congressman, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1919.
Wedgewood, E. A. (1856), brigadier-general, A. E. F., in Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 31.
Welch, Thad (1844), artist, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 19, 1919.
Weir, Julian Alden (1852), artist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1919.
White, Edward (1852), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 11.
White, James Terry (1846), publisher, in New York, N. Y., April 5.
Wilder, William H. (1849), educator, in Bloomington, Ill., March 1.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Lillie E. (1841), actress, in Worcester, Mass., April 10.
Wilson, James (1835), former secretary of agriculture, in Traer, Iowa, Aug. 26.
Wilson, J. B. (1852), capitalist, in Dallas, Tex., Jan. 27.
Winans, Walter (1852), artist and horseman, in London, England, Aug. 12.
Winslow, John B. (1851), jurist, in Madison, Wis., July 13.
Winterhalter, Albert G. (1856), rear-admiral, U. S. N., in Washington, D. C., June 5.
Wood, Frank (1851), realty editor, Sept. 3.
Woodruff, C. A. (1845), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 13.
Woodward, Charles R. (1863), advertising representative, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 21.
Wright, John (1836), clergyman and Egyptologist, in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23, 1919.
Young, Richard W. (1858), brigadier-general, U. S. A., in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 27, 1919.
Young, William (1847), author, in Burkehaven, Conn., Oct. 2.

FOREIGN.

Adam, Paul (1862), novelist, in Paris, France, Jan. 2.
Adolph, Crown Princess Gustaf (1882), in Stockholm, Sweden, May 1.
Alcock, Sir John (1893), first aviator to make nonstop flight across Atlantic, near Cottevrard, France, Dec. 19, 1919.
Alexander (1893), king of Greece, in Athens, Oct. 25.
Alexander, Charles McCallon (1867), evangelist, in Birmingham, England, Oct. 13.
Amette, Leon A. (1850), cardinal, at Antony, France, Aug. 29.
Angeles, Felipe, general, executed in Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 26.
Baron, Louis (1833), actor, in Paris, France, March 2.
Barton, Sir Edmund (1848), former premier, in Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 4.
Bissolati-Bergamaschi, Leonida, statesman, in Rome, Italy, May 6.
Boroevic, Szetozar, Austrian field marshal, in Vienna, Austria, May 26.
Brassey, Earl (1863), editor of Brassey's Naval Annual, in London, England, Nov. 13, 1919.
Broughton, Rhoda (1840), novelist, near Oxford, England, June 5.
Burne-Jones, Lady Georgiana, London, England, Feb. 2.
Carlotte, Marquis, diplomat, in Rome, Italy, Jan. 23.
Carranza, Venustiano (1859), president, at Tlaxcatalaltongo, Mexico, May 20.
Castle, Egerton (1858), author, in London, England, Sept. 18.
Cavia, Mariano de (author), in Saragossa, Spain, July 14.
Cornwallis-West, Mrs. William (1857), at Arnewood, England, July 21.
Croker, Mrs. B. M., novelist, in London, England, Oct. 21.
Crozier, John B. (1853), archbishop, in Armagh, Ireland, April 11.
Cunliffe, Baron Walter (1855), governor Bank of England, Jan. 5.
Deslys, Gaby, actress, in Paris, France, Feb. 11.
Diemer, Louis J. (1843), pianist, in Paris, France, Dec. 23, 1919.
Dieulafoy, Marcel A., archæologist, in Paris, France, Feb. 26.
Douglas, Perry Sholto (1868), ninth marquis of Queensberry, in Johannesburg, South Africa, Aug. 1.
Dudley, Countess of, at Rosmuck, Ireland, June 27.

Duveen, Louis J., art dealer, in London, England, March 4.
Elibank, Baron Murray of (1870), at Walkerton, Scotland, Sept. 13.
Essad Pasha, Albanian leader, in Paris, France, June 13.
Eugenie (1826), former empress of France, in Madrid, Spain, July 11.
Feng Kuo-chang, former president of China, in Peking, Dec. 30, 1919.
Fisher, John (1849), admiral, in London, England, July 10.
Galvin, Luis, diplomat, in Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.
Garvice, Charles, novelist and journalist, in London, England, March 1.
Gerster, Mme. Etelka (1857), opera singer, near Bologna, Italy, Sept. 29.
Gladstone, Stephen (1844), clergyman, in London, England, April 26.
Grant, James (1831), physician, in Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.
Grant, Noel (1868), rear-admiral, British navy, in London, England, March 6.
Guiasola y Mendez, Victorien (1852), cardinal, in Madrid, Spain, Sept. 2.
Guiney, Louise Imogene, author, at Chipping-Camden, England, Nov. 2.
Hartmann, Felix von (1851), cardinal, in Cologne, Germany, Nov. 11, 1919.
Illicata, Luigi, librettist, in Rome, Italy, Dec. 18, 1919.
Jackson, Sir John (1851), civil engineer, in London, England, Dec. 15, 1919.
Joachim, Prince (1890), youngest son of ex-Emperor William, at Potsdam, Germany, July 17.
Kolchak, Alexander V. (1874), admiral, executed at Irkutsk, Siberia, Feb. 7.
Kuyper, Abram (1837), former premier, at The Hague, Holland, Nov. 8.
Lascelles, Frank Cavendish (1841), diplomat, in London, England, Jan. 2.
Leman, Gen. (1852), defender of Liege, in Liege, Belgium, Oct. 17.
Lesourd, Andre, attorney, in Paris, France, May 2.
Lockyer, Joseph N. (1836), scientist, at Sidmouth, England, Aug. 16.
Ludwig III. (1845), former king of Bavaria, in Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 9.
Macdonald, Susan Agnes (1836), baroness, in London, England, Sept. 4.
MacLean, Harry (1848), British soldier, in Tangier, Morocco, Feb. 4.
MacSwiney, Terence (1880), lord mayor of Cork, in Brixton prison, England, Oct. 25.
Marqueste, Laurent H. (1848), sculptor, April 6.
Martins, Karl von, chemist, in Berlin, Germany, March 2.
Mathers, Helen (Mrs. Henry Reeves) (1853), novelist, in London, England, March 15.
Mathews, Sir Charles (1850), director of public prosecutions, in London, England, June 6.
Morant, Sir Robert (1863), educator and health official, in London, England, April 13.
Morrison, George E. (1862), journalist, in Sidmouth, England, May 30.
Moule, Handley C. (1841), bishop of Durham, in London, England, May 8.
Osler, William (1849), physician, in Oxford, England, Dec. 29, 1919.
Palacios, Miguel de (1860), author, in Madrid, Spain, Oct. 6.
Parsons, Alfred (1847), painter, in Broadway, England, Jan. 16.
Pears, Sir Edwin (1835), author and lawyer, at Malta, Nov. 27, 1919.
Poincare, Lucien, educator, in Paris, France, March 9.
Pullen, Arthur H. (1857), publisher, at Stratford-on-Avon, England, March 2.
Rejane, Germainie (1857), actress, in Paris, France, June 15.
Riviere, Briton (1840), artist, in London, England, April 20.
Roberts, John (1847), billiard player, in London, England, Dec. 24, 1919.
Roche, Edmund Fitz-Edmund B. (1850), Baron Fermoy, in Barmouth, Wales, Sept. 1.
Roques, Gen. Pierre A., former minister of war, in Paris, France, Feb. 26.
Roybet, Ferdinand (1840), artist, in Paris, France, April 11.
Russell, Lord Edward (1835), journalist, in Liverpool, England, Feb. 20.
Russell, Sir Thomas (1841), statesman, in Dublin, Ireland, May 2.
Sauberzweig, Lieut.-Gen. von, in Berlin, Germany, April 18.
Schneider, Hortense (1838), former opera singer, in Paris, France, May 6.
Schueddekopf, Herman (1858), potash director, in Berlin, Germany, July 6.
Sicard, Nicholas (1847), artist, in Lyons, France, Jan. 3.
Slack, E. E. (1868), publisher, in Montreal, Que., Feb. 15.
Stuart, Sir Thomas A. (1856), scientist, in Sydney, N. S. W., March 3.
Stuck, Hudson (1863), clergyman, at Fort Yukon, Alaska, Oct. 10.
Synge, Sir Robert F. (1853), master of ceremonies, in London, England, Jan. 22.
Takagi, Kanehiro (1849), physician, in Tokyo, Japan, April 18.
Valentine, Sidney, actor, in London, England, Dec. 23, 1919.
Vladimir, Grand Duchess (1854), in Coutrexville, France, Sept. 7.
Ward, Mrs. Humphry (1851), novelist, in London, England, March 24.
White, Sir Luke (1845), former member of parliament, in Driffield, England, Sept. 15.
Williamson, Claude N., author, in Bath, England, Oct. 5.
Wolseley, Viscountess, in London, England, April 12
Zorn, Anders (1860), artist, in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 22.

METHODIST CHURCHES, NORTH AND SOUTH, MERGED.

More than 100 bishops, pastors and laymen of the northern and southern branches of the Methodist church met in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1920, as a joint commission to arrange for the unification under one constitution and name of the two wings of the denomination. The meeting was held in the Fourth Street M. E. church south, from which came the announcement in 1846 that, owing to a disagreement involving the question of negro slavery, the southern Methodists would form a separate body of their own to be known as the Methodist Episcopal church south. The meeting of the joint commission was harmonious and resulted in the unanimous adoption on Jan. 20 of a plan for the merger of the two branches under a new constitution, the united denomination to be known simply as the Methodist church. The proposal was to go into effect when ratified at the general conferences of the two branches.

Included among the recommendations of the joint commission was a proposal that the reunited church have a supreme general council of 800 members, chosen from the seven regional conferences. Six of the regional bodies would have approximately 1,000,000 members each, while the seventh would comprise the negro membership of 303,000. In three of these conferences the northern branch would predominate and southern congregations would control three others.

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1920-1924).

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Munser building, Washington, D. C.; Auditorium hotel, Chicago, and 19 W. 44th street, New York.
Chairman—Will H. Hays, Indiana.
Vice-Chairman—John T. Adams, Iowa.
Secretary—Clarence B. Miller, Minnesota.
Treasurer—Fred W. Upham, Illinois.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. P. Thayer, Indiana.

Alabama—Oliver D. Street.....Guntersville
Alaska—J. C. McBride.....Juneau
Arizona—(Vacancy).....
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
California—William H. Crocker..San Francisco
Colorado—John F. Vivian.....Denver
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback.....Hartford
Delaware—Coleman du Pont.....Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia—R. F. Colladay..Washington
Florida—George W. Bean.....Tampa
Georgia—Henry L. Jackson.....Atlanta
Hawaii—R. W. Shingle.....Honolulu
Idaho—John W. Hart.....Rigby
Illinois—Lawrence Y. Sherman.....Springfield
Indiana—Joseph B. Kealing.....Indianapolis
Iowa—John T. Adams.....Dubuque
Kansas—David W. Mulvane.....Topeka
Kentucky—A. T. Hert.....Louisville
Louisiana—Emile Kuntz.....New Orleans
Maine—Guy P. Gannett.....Augusta
Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
Massachusetts—John W. Weeks..West Newton
Michigan—Fred M. Warner.....Farmington
Minnesota—I. A. Caswell.....St. Paul
Mississippi—M. J. Mulvihill.....Vicksburg
Missouri—Jacob L. Babler.....St. Louis
Montana—O. H. P. Shelley.....Helena
Nebraska—R. B. Howell.....Omaha
Nevada—George Wingfield.....Reno
New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook....Nashua
New Jersey—Hamilton F. Kean.....Elizabeth
New Mexico—Holm O. Bursum.....Socorro
New York—Charles D. Hilles.....New York
North Carolina—John M. Morehead...Charlotte
North Dakota—Gunder Olson.....Grafton
Ohio—Rudolph K. Hynicka.....Cincinnati
Oklahoma—Jake L. Hamon.....Ardmore
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia
Philippines—Henry B. McCoy.....Manila
Porto Rico—R. H. Todd.....San Juan
Rhode Island—Frederick S. Peck....Providence
South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert..Greenwood
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook.....Sioux Falls
Tennessee—John W. Overall.....Nashville
Texas—H. F. MacGregor.....Houston
Utah—Ernest Bamberger.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—Earle S. Kinsley.....Rutland
Virginia—C. Bascom Slemp.....Big Stone Gap
Washington—Guy E. Kelly.....Tacoma
West Virginia—Virgil L. Highland..Clarksburg
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.....Madison
Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan.....Casper

Woman Members of Republican National Executive Committee.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio, vice-chairman.
Mrs. Christine Bradley South, Kentucky, assistant secretary of national committee.
Mrs. Arthur Livermore, New York, regional director in eastern states.
Mrs. Jeannette Hyde, Utah, regional director of Rocky mountain states.
Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois, director of publicity in midwest headquarters.
Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, New York.
Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minnesota.
Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, California, regional director of the Pacific coast states.

Chairmen State Central Committees (1920).

Alabama—Pope M. Long.....Cordova
Arizona—Albert M. Sames.....Douglas
Arkansas—A. C. Remmel.....Little Rock
California—Raymond Benjamin..San Francisco
Colorado—Rush L. Holland....Colorado Springs
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback.....Hartford
Delaware—Charles Warner.....Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia—W. T. Galliher..Washington
Florida—Daniel T. Gerow.....Jacksonville
Georgia—Col. P. G. Churchill.....Atlanta
Idaho—John Thomas.....Gooding
Illinois—Frank L. Smith.....Dwight
Indiana—Edmund M. Wasmuth.....Huntington
Iowa—Charles A. Rawson.....Des Moines
Kansas—H. H. Motter.....Olathe
Kentucky—Chesley H. Searcey.....Louisville
Louisiana—Dr. D. A. Lines.....New Orleans
Maine—Frank J. Ham.....Augusta
Maryland—Galen L. Tait.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Frank B. Hall.....Worcester
Michigan—Burt D. Cady.....Port Huron
Minnesota—Charles R. Adams.....Minneapolis
Mississippi—M. H. Daly.....Coldwater
Missouri—W. L. Cole.....Union
Montana—John A. Tressler.....Malta
Nebraska—Charles A. McCloud.....York
Nevada—Herbert G. Humphreys.....Reno
New Hampshire—Dwight Hall.....Dover
New Jersey—Edward C. Stokes.....Trenton
New Mexico—George R. Craig.....Albuquerque
New York—George A. Glynn....New York city
North Carolina—Frank A. Linney.....Boone
North Dakota—Treadwell Twichell.....Fargo
Ohio—N. H. Fairbanks.....Springfield
Oklahoma—James A. Harris.....Wagoner
Oregon—Thomas Tongue, Jr.....Hillsboro
Pennsylvania—William E. Crow.....Uniontown
Philippines—Thomas L. Hartigan.....Manila
Porto Rico—Manuel F. Rossy.....San Juan
Rhode Island—Jos. P. Burlingame...Providence
South Carolina—Joseph P. Tolbert..Greenwood
South Dakota—W. H. King.....Mitchell
Tennessee—H. H. Clements.....Knoxville
Texas—Phil E. Baer.....Paris
Utah—Henry Welsh.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—E. J. Piddock.....Bellows Falls
Virginia—Joseph L. Crupper.....Alexandria
Washington—S. A. Walker.....Seattle
West Virginia—W. E. Baker.....Elkins
Wisconsin—George A. West.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—T. Blake Kennedy.....Cheyenne

DEMOCRATIC.

Permanent headquarters—425-441 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.
Chairman—George White, Ohio.
Vice-Chairmen—J. Bruce Kremer, Montana; Samuel B. Amidon, Kansas, and Miss Charl Williams, Tennessee.
Secretary—E. G. Hoffman, Indiana.
Treasurer—Wilbur W. Marsh, Iowa.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. J. Hughes.

Alabama—W. T. Sanders.....Athens
Mrs. John D. McNeel.....Birmingham
Arizona—W. L. Barnum.....Phœnix
Mrs. B. J. McKinney.....Tucson
Arkansas—Vincent M. Miles.....Fort Smith
Mrs. James D. Head.....Texarkana
California—Isidore B. Dockweiler..Los Angeles
Mrs. Charles F. Donohue.....Oakland
Colorado—Miles G. Saunders.....Pueblo
Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee.....Denver
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings...Stamford
Miss Carolina Ruutz-Rees.....Greenwich
Delaware—Josiah O. Wolcott.....Dover
Miss Lena Evans.....Newark
Florida—J. T. G. Crawford.....Jacksonville
Mrs. Lois K. Mayers.....Pensacola
Georgia—Clark Howell.....Atlanta
Mrs. F. I. McIntire.....Savannah
Idaho—J. D. Pope.....Boise
Theresa M. Graham.....Coeur d'Alene
Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein....Edwardsville
Mrs. A. L. Smith.....Chicago

Indiana—E. G. Hoffman.....Fort Wayne
Miss Julia E. Landers.....Indianapolis
Iowa—Wilbur W. Marsh.....Waterloo
Miss A. B. Lawther.....Dubuque
Kansas—S. B. Amidon.....Wichita
Mrs. W. A. Coochel.....Manhattan
Kentucky—Johnson N. Camden.....Versailles
Mrs. Campbell Cantrill.....Georgetown
Louisiana—Samuel B. Hicks.....Shreveport
Mrs. J. E. Friend.....New Orleans
Maine—D. J. McGillicuddy.....Lewiston
Mrs. G. M. Pattangall.....Augusta
Maryland—John W. Smith.....Snow Hill
(Vacancy) .....
Massachusetts—Edward W. Quinn..Cambridge
Mrs. M. F. Sullivan.....Fall River
Michigan—William F. Connolly.....Detroit
Mrs. L. C. Boltwood.....Grand Rapids
Minnesota—Fred E. Wheaton.....Minneapolis
Mrs. Peter Olesen.....Cloquet
Mississippi—O. G. Johnson.....Clarksdale
Miss Henrietta Mitchell.....Jackson
Missouri—Edward F. Goltra.....St. Louis
Mrs. Burris A. Jenkins.....Kansas City
Montana—J. Bruce Kremer.....Butte
Mrs. R. B. Purcell.....Helena
Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.....Grand Island
Dr. Jennie Calfass.....Omaha
Nevada—Samuel Pickett.....Reno
Mrs. James D. Finch.....Reno
New Hampshire—Robert C. Murchie..Concord
Dorothy B. Jackson.....Concord
New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth..Jersey City
Mrs. James J. Billington.....Jersey City
New Mexico—A. A. Jones.....Santa Fe
Mrs. W. F. Kirby.....Tucumcari
New York—Norman E. Mack.....Buffalo
Miss Elizabeth Marbury.....New York City
North Carolina—Angus W. McLean...Lumberton
Miss Mary O. Graham.....Raleigh
North Dakota—H. H. Perry.....Ellendale
Mrs. S. Johnson.....Grand Forks
Ohio—George White.....Marietta
Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke.....Cleveland
Oklahoma—George L. Bowman.....Kingfisher
Mrs. D. A. McDougal.....Sapulpa
Oregon—Dr. J. W. Morrow.....Portland
Mrs. Rose Shieffelin.....Medford
Pennsylvania—Joseph F. Guffey....Pittsburgh
(Vacancy) .....
Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn...Providence
Mrs. Robert E. Newton.....Providence
South Carolina—John Gary Evans..Spartanburg
Mrs. M. I. Manning.....Sumter
South Dakota—James Mee.....Centerville
Mrs. William Hickey.....Sioux Falls
Tennessee—Cordell Hull.....Carthage
Miss Charl Williams.....Memphis
Texas—Thomas B. Love.....Dallas
Mrs. Cone Johnson.....Tyler
Utah—James H. Moyle.....Salt Lake
Mrs. Maude D. Porter.....Ogden
Vermont—Frank H. Duffey.....Rutland
Mrs. C. M. Brislin.....Rutland
Virginia—Carter Glass.....Lynchburg
Mrs. Beverley M. Munford.....Richmond
Washington—A. R. Titlow.....Tacoma
Mrs. E. D. Christian.....Spokane
West Virginia—C. W. Osenton (acting)....
.....Fayetteville
Mrs. Rose McGraw de Berriz.....Grafton
Wisconsin—Joseph Martin.....Green Bay
Mrs. Gertrude Bowler.....Sheboygan
Wyoming—P. J. Quealy.....Kemmerer
Mrs. R. D. Hawley.....Douglas
Alaska—T. J. Donohoe.....Cordova
Mrs. John W. Troy.....Juneau
District of Columbia—John F. Costello...
.....Washington
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.....Washington
Hawaii—John H. Wilson.....Honolulu
Mrs. L. L. McCandless.....Honolulu
Philippines—Robert H. Manly..Naga Camarines
Mrs. Katherine Williams.....Manila
Porto Rico—Henry W. Dodley.....San Juan
Miss Edmonia Martin.....San Juan
Canal Zone—M. A. Otero.....Ancon
Mrs. D. F. Reeder.....Ancon

Chairman State Central Committees.

Alabama—W. D. Nesbitt.....Birmingham
Arizona—W. E. Lutz.....Morenci
Arkansas—J. W. House, Jr.....Little Rock
California—David S. Ewing.....Fresno
Colorado—Philip Hornbein.....Denver
Connecticut—D. E. Fitzgerald.....New Haven
Delaware—Henry R. Isaacs.....Wilmington
Florida—George P. Raney.....Tampa
Georgia—J. J. Flynn.....Griffin
Idaho—J. J. Day.....Moscow
Illinois—Ernest Hoover.....Taylorville
Indiana—Benjamin Bosse.....Evansville
Iowa—J. W. Reynolds.....Creston
Kansas—Forrest Luther.....Cimarron
Kentucky—John L. Grayot.....Louisville
Louisiana—Frank J. Looney.....Shreveport
Maine—Louis J. Brann.....Lewiston
Maryland—J. H. Wade.....Boonsboro
Massachusetts—Michael O'Leary.....Boston
Michigan—T. B. Preston.....Ionia
Minnesota—D. D. Daly.....St. Paul
Mississippi—S. W. Mullens.....Holly Springs
Missouri—C. E. Yancey.....St. Louis
Montana—Hugh R. Wells.....Miles City
Nebraska—A. P. Sprague.....York
Nevada—John F. Kunz.....Reno
New Hampshire—Alex Murchie.....Concord
New Jersey—C. F. McDonald.....Englishtown
New Mexico—Arthur Seligman.....Santa Fe
New York—W. W. Farley.....Albany
North Carolina—T. D. Warren.....New Bern
North Dakota—J. Nelson Kelly...Grand Forks
Ohio—W. W. Durbin.....Kenton
Oklahoma—Cam Campbell.....Oklahoma City
Oregon—Dr. C. J. Smith.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Warren Van Dyke....Harrisburg
Rhode Island—Alberie Archambault..Providence
South Carolina—Jno. Gary Evans..Spartanburg
South Dakota—J. E. Kelly.....Colman
Tennessee—L. D. Hill.....Sparta
Texas—M. H. Wolfe.....Dallas
Utah—M. L. Mulliner.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—P. H. Pollard.....Proctorsville
Virginia—R. A. James.....Richmond
Washington—C. F. Christensen.....Stevenson
West Virginia—C. F. Dunlap.....Hinton
Wisconsin—John P. Hume.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—Joseph Sullivan.....Laramie

PROHIBITION.

National Executive Committee.

V. G. Hinshaw, Illinois, chairman; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Iowa, vice-chairman; Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, Kentucky, secretary; H. O. Faris, Missouri, treasurer; Robert H. Patton, Illinois; Francis Baldwin, New York; N. G. Calderwood, Minnesota; E. L. H. Hohenthal, Connecticut; Dr. B. E. P. Prugh, Pennsylvania.

Headquarters—431 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

National Committee.

California—H. A. Johnson.....Berkeley
Miss Marie C. Brehm.....Long Beach
Colorado—John Hipp.....Denver
Edgar Wilkinson .....Delta
Connecticut—Frederick C. Platt....New Britain
Emil L. G. Hohenthal.....South Manchester
Florida—John C. Coffin.....Johnstown
Mrs. Charlotte N. Coffin.....Johnstown
Idaho—Col. James M. Ingersoll.....Pocatello
Dr. Mina Howard.....Pocatello
Illinois—Robert H. Patton.....Springfield
Mrs. Marie N. Wilson.....Wheaton
Indiana—Sumner W. Haynes.....Portland
J. Raymond Schmidt.....Indianapolis
Iowa—Ida B. Wise Smith.....Cedar Rapids
A. MacEachron.....Goldfield

Kansas—W. S. Grisell.....Ransom
Mrs. Nellie Skepper.....Bird City
Kentucky—Frances E. Beauchamp...Lexington
Adam Carpenter.....Danville
Massachusetts—J. B. Lewis.....Boston
William Shaw.....Boston
Michigan—John F. Easley.....Plainwell
Andrew Wood.....Clifford
Minnesota—W. C. Calderwood.....Minneapolis
Mrs. Alice Paine Taylor.....Minneapolis
Mississippi—B. F. Howard.....Richmond
Missouri—Mrs. Marie Hughes.....Richmond
Herman P. Faris.....Clinton
Nebraska—Rev. J. A. Murray..University Place
Rev. J. G. Schick.....University Place
New Jersey—James Gilbert Mason, D. D. .....Metuchen
Will D. Martin.....Hasbrouk Heights
New York—Francis E. Baldwin.....Elmira
Mrs. Emma Colvin.....New York city
Ohio—Prescott Gillilan.....Columbus
Mrs. Carrie L. Flatter.....Yellow Springs
Oregon—J. P. Newell.....Portland
Miss Grace Amos.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Dr. B. E. P. Prugh..Harrisburg
Elisha Kent Kane.....Easton
Rhode Island—Frederick T. Jencks..... .....West Barrington
George W. Jefferis.....Providence
South Dakota—Mrs. Flora Mitchell..Brookings
W. T. Rafferty.....Watertown
Virginia—Dr. N. R. McIntyer....Drewry's Bluff
Mrs. Della B. McIntyer.....Drewry's Bluff
West Virginia—J. F. Cunningham....Pennsboro
Wisconsin—Henry H. Tubbs.....Elkhorn
William C. Dean.....Beloit

FARMER-LABOR.

Chairman—John H. Walker, 120½ South 6th street, Springfield, Ill.
Secretary—Frank J. Esper, 166 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Members.

Arizona—David R. Spurlock.....Chandler
California—Job Harriman.....Vallejo
Mrs. Sara Bard Field.....San Francisco
Geo. G. Kidwell.....San Francisco
Connecticut—M. Toscan Bennett.....Hartford
Josephine B. Bennett.....Hartford
Florida—Dr. O. R. Howell.....Orlando
Idaho—Geo. W. Johnson.....Pocatello
Illinois—Mrs. Gifford Ernest.....Eldorado
John Fitzpatrick.....Chicago
Indiana—John Edwards.....Terre Haute
Mrs. Fred Evans.....Terre Haute
Iowa—Bert L. Stout.....Belle Plaine
J. M. Greenway.....Fort Dodge
Kentucky—R. K. Lewis.....Louisville
Maine—Frank Morris.....Anson
Maryland—Dr. Donald R. Hooker....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Anna Weinstock.....Boston
Marie Tudor Garland.....Buzzards Bay
Michigan—William Wenger.....Grand Rapids
Mrs. Eugene Brock.....Detroit
Minnesota—William Mahoney.....St. Paul
Mrs. Grace M. Keller.....Minneapolis
Missouri—Mrs. W. J. Adams.....Kansas City
Montana—C. A. Glore.....Miles City
New Hampshire—William Hard...Peterborough
New Jersey—John Mills.....Wyoming
New York—Rose Schneiderman.....New York
William Kohn.....New York
Ohio—Max S. Hayes.....Cleveland
E. L. Hitchens.....Norwood
Oklahoma—W. R. Wilson.....El Reno
Pennsylvania—Chas. Kutz.....Altoona
Georgia Morton.....Berwick
South Dakota—O. S. Evans.....Mitchell
Texas—Dr. Paul Gallagher.....El Paso
Richard Potts.....Dallas
Utah—F. L. Johnson.....Salt Lake City
Mrs. Alice Snell Moyer.....Ogden
Virginia—H. A. White.....Richmond
J. H. Gardner.....Richmond
Washington—C. E. Brower.....Everett
C. J. France.....Seattle
West Virginia—James O'Toole.....Wheeling
Wyoming—James Rennie.....Sheridan

SOCIALIST.

National Headquarters—220 South Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
National Executive Secretary—Otto Branstetter.

National Executive Committee

William M. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.; John T. Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; William H. Henry, New York City, N. Y.; Bertha H. Mailly, New York, N. Y.; Edmund T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.; James O'Neal, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George E. Roewer, Jr., Boston, Mass.

National Committee on Appeals.

Jacob Panken, New York, N. Y.; S. John Block, New York, N. Y.; Oliver G. Crawford, Erie, Pa.; Daniel Hoan, Milwaukee, Wis.; William F. Kruse, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Eugene Wood, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF CLUBS.

Headquarters—Castle Hall buildings, Indianapolis, Ind.
President—Hon. John E. Raker, M. C., Alturas, Cal., and Washington, D. C.
General Secretary—Hon. Clifton R. Cameron, Indianapolis, Ind.
General Treasurer—Hon. Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.
Assistant General Secretary—Hon. Edward Owings Towne, New York, N. Y.
Director-General—Hon. William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa., and Washington, D. C.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Col. John I. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is a union or federation of local and state democratic club organizations and societies in all parts of the country. The organization is now in its fourteenth year of existence. It has a membership of nearly 1,000 local club organizations in thirty-four states, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, with an individual membership in excess of 750,000. The purpose of the organization is to enlist the young men and women of the country in furthering democratic principles and activities—it makes a special appeal to the first voters. The league operates as an auxiliary to the regular party organizations.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

918 Munsey building, Washington, D. C.

Honorary Chairman—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.
Headquarters Secretary—Miss Caroline I. Reilly.

Board of Directors.

Chairman—Mrs. Maud Wood Park.
Secretary of Board—Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Birmingham, Ala.
Treasurer—Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Ind.
Regional Members: First—Miss Katharine Ludington, Hartford, Conn.
Second—Mrs. F. Louis Slade, New York, N. Y.
Third—Miss Della Dortch, Nashville, Tenn.
Fourth—Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Girard, O.
Fifth—Mrs. James Paige, Minneapolis, Minn.
Sixth—Mrs. George Gellhorn, St. Louis, Mo.
Seventh—Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Portland, Ore.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice-President.

Western Newspaper Union Photo.
BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Secretary of State.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
DAVID S. HOUSTON,
Secretary Treasury.

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.
WOODROW WILSON,
President.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
J. BARTON PAYNE,
Secretary of Interior.

New York Herald Service
E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary Agriculture.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
J. W. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of Commerce.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney-General.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
WM. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster-General.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.)	$75,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.)	7,500
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.)	12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Joseph M. Sharkey (N. J.)	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—Bainbridge Colby (N. Y.)	$12,000
Undersecretary — Norman H. Davis (Tex.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—(Vacancy)	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.)	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Van Santvoord Merle-Smith (N. Y.)	4,500
Director Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.)	3,000
Solicitor—Fred K. Nielsen (Neb.)	5,000
Acting Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Worthington E. Stewart (O.)	2,100
Acting Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.)	3,000
Acting Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.)	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—Wm. McNeir (Mich.)	2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (O.)	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.)	2,250
Acting Chief of Passport Control—Philip Adams (Mass)	2,500
Acting Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Sumner Welles (diplomatic service)	....
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray (D. C.)	4,500
Acting Chief of Division of Western European Affairs—Robert Woods Bliss (diplomatic service)	....
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Harry G. Dwight (N. J.)	3,500
Acting Chief of Division of Russian Affairs—Warren D. Robbins (diplomatic service)	....
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Charles M. Johnston (N. Y.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Foreign Intelligence—Frederick A. Emery (D. C.)	3,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—David F. Houston (Mo.)	$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—Herbert L. Smith (Va.)	3,000
Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury—Nicholas Kelley (N. Y.)	5,000
James H. Moyle (Utah)	5,000
S. Parker Gilbert, Jr. (N. J.)	5,000
Jouett Shouse (Kas.)	5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Wilmer G. Platt (Ind.)	4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.)	3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Michael J. O'Reilly (Cal.)	3,500
Assistant Chief of Public Moneys Division—John Moon (Mo.)	3,000
Chief of Customs Division—George W. Ashworth (Md.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa)	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—Charles N. McGroarty (Ala.)	3,500
Chief of Mail and Files Division—S. M. Gaines (Ky.)	2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—W. Herman Moran (D. C.)	Salary. $4,000
Supervising Architect's Office.	
Acting Supervising Architect — J. A. Wetmore	6,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	
Director—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.)	6,000
Assistant Director—J. M. Fisher (Va.)	3,500
Coast Guard.	
Captain Commandant—Col. William E. Reynolds	$5,000
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxim (Ind.)	2,500
Register of the Treasury.	
Register—William S. Elliott (Ga.)	4,000
Assistant—(Vacancy)	2,500
Comptroller of Treasury.	
Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick (O.)	6,000
Assistant—Charles M. Foree (Ky.)	4,500
Attorney—Rudolph H. Golze (Pa.)	4,000
Auditors for Departments.	
Treasury—Samuel Patterson (Neb.)	4,000
War—James L. Baity (Mo.)	4,000
Navy—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.)	4,000
Interior—John E. R. Ray (Tenn.)	4,000
State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.)	4,000
Postoffice—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)	5,000
Treasurer of the United States.	
Treasurer—John Burke (N. D.)	8,000
Assistant Treasurer — Guy F. Allen (Md.)	3,600
Deputy—F. J. F. Thiel (N. Y.)	3,200
Comptroller of the Currency.	
Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.)	*5,000
Deputies—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.) and Willis J. Fowler (Ind.) each	3,500
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.	
Commissioner—Wm. Martin Williams (Ala.)	10,000
Assistant to Commissioner—Paul F. Myers (N. J.)	5,000
Deputy—George V. Newton (Mo.)	5,000
Deputy—James Hagerman (Mo.)	5,000
Deputy—C. B. Hurrey (D. C.)	5,000
Deputy—Jas. M. Baker (S. C.)	5,000
Director of the Mint.	
Director—Raymond T. Baker (Nev.)	5,000
Public Health Service.	
Surgeon-General—Hugh S. Cummings (Va.)	6,000
Federal Farm Loan Bureau.	
Chairman (ex officio)—David F. Houston (Mo.)	
Commissioner and Executive Officer—William H. Joyce (Cal.)	10,000
Commissioner—Asbury F. Lever (S. C.)	10,000
Commissioner—W. S. A. Smith (Iowa)	10,000
Commissioner—Charles E. Lobdell (Va.)	10,000
Secretary—William W. Flannagan	
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.	
Director—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones	7,500
Assistant—R. W. Emerson (Ill.)	5,000
Assistant—Leon O. Fisher (N. Y.)	5,000

*As a member of the federal reserve board the comptroller of the currency gets $7,000, making the total annual salary $12,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Newton D. Baker (O.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—William R. Williams (Va.)	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield	4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March	10,000
The Adjutant-General's Office.	
The Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. P. C. Harris.	
Assistant to the Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. James T. Kerr.	
Chief Clerk—A. W. Shunk.	

Inspector-General's Department.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

Judge-Advocate General's Office.

Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—F. M. Smith.

Quartermaster's Corps.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley.

Military Storekeeper.

Storekeeper—Maj. Charles P. Daly.

Finance Department.

Chief of Finance—Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord.

Medical Department.

Surgeon-General—Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.
Chief Clerk—John J. Pringle.

Corps of Engineers.

Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.

Ordnance Department.

Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen.

Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Chief of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.

Signal Office.

Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. Geo. O. Squier.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.

Air Service.

Director of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Director—Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries.

Tank Corps.

Director—Col. Ira C. Welborn.

Militia Bureau.

Chief—Brig.-Gen. Jesse McI. Carter.
Chief Clerk—W. A. Saunders.

Chaplains.

Chief of Chaplains—Col. John T. Axton.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Josephus Daniels (N. C.)..$12,000 Salary.
Assistant Secretary—Gordon Woodbury (N. H.) 5,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Navy—Edward E. Britton.
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

General Board.

Rear-Admirals C. J. Badger (retired), H. T. Mayo, W. L. Rodgers, J. Strauss, Commander G. M. Baum, Lieutenant-Commander H. F. Kingman, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired), U. S. M. C.
Secretary—Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Collamore.

Office of Naval Operations.

Chief of Naval Operations—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Coontz.
Assistant—Capt. B. F. Hutchinson.
Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.

Office of Naval Intelligence.

Director—Capt. W. D. MacDougall.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Chief—Rear-Admiral C. W. Parks.
Assistant Chief—Capt. R. E. Bakenhus.
Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.

Bureau of Navigation.

Chief—Rear-Admiral T. Washington.
Aid—Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Barker, Jr.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. P. Williams.
Chief Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.

Hydrographic Office.

Hydrographer—Rear-Admiral L. H. C. Chandler.
Clerk—H. A. Babcock.

Naval Observatory.

Superintendent—Rear-Admiral J. A. Hoogewerff.
Librarian—W. D. Horigan.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Chief—Rear-Admiral C. B. McVay, Jr.
Assistant—Capt. C. C. Bloch.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Chief—Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor.
Assistant—Capt. Robert Stocker.
Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief—Rear-Admiral Robert S. Griffin.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. A. J. Hepburn.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Paymaster-General—Rear-Admiral Samuel McGowan.
Assistant—Paymaster Christian J. Peoples.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Chief—Rear-Admiral William C. Braisted.
Assistant to Bureau—Capt. J. A. Murphy.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.

Naval Medical School.

Medical Director—Rear-Admiral E. R. Stitt.

Naval Dispensary.

Medical Director—Rear-Admiral C. Grayson.

Office of the Judge-Advocate General.

Judge-Advocate General—Rear-Admiral G. R. Clark.

Headquarters Marine Corps.

Commandant—Maj.-Gen. J. A. Lejeune.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General—A. S. Burleson (Tex.) ..... Salary. $12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.) 4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Robert E. Cowart (Tex.)..... 2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell (Mass.) 2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.) 5,000
Assistant Attorney—Horace J. Donnelly (D. C.) 3,500
Purchasing Agent—Robert L. Maddox (Ky.) 4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan (Pa.)..... 2,000
Chief Inspector—George M. Sutton (Mo.) 4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—Alexander B. Hulse (Tenn.)..... 2,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regar (Pa.) 2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.) 2,250

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant Postmaster-General—John C. Koons (Md.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—John W. Johnston (N. Y.) 2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.)..... 4,000
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—William S. Ryan (N. Y.)... 3,000
Superintendent Division Postmaster's Appointments—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.) 3,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.). Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.)..... 2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.)..... 2,500

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

	Salary.
Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Otto Praeger (Tex.)	$5,000
Chief Clerk—E. Russell White (N. C.)	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—James B. Cordon (D. C.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George H. Grayson (N. C.)	2,250
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Wm. I. Denning (Ga.)	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.)	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Chase C. Gove (Neb.)	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber (Pa.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent—Edwin Sands (N. Y.)	2,000

Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.)	2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.)	2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.)	2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Leighton V. B. Marschalk (Ky.)	2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.)	2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Fitch (N. Y.)	2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.)	2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.)	3,000

Office Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—James I. Blakslee (Pa.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Lansing M. Dow (N. H.)	2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.)	3,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—J. King Pickett (Ala.)	2,750
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—Walter I. Villepigue (S. C.)	2,000

Postal Savings System.

Director—Malcom Kerlin (N. J.)	4,800

Office of Auditor for Postoffice Department.

Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.)	3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.)	3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.)	3,000
Superintendent Electrical Accounting System—Louis Brehm (Ill.)	3,000
Superintendent of Settlements, Postmasters' Accounts—James R. White (D. C.)	2,750
Superintendent of Postal Service Pay Rolls—Joshua H. Clark (Md.)	2,750
Chiefs—Jasper N. Baker (Kas.)	2,490
Ray Grinstead (Mo.)	2,490
Charles T. Chapline (W. Va.)	2,490
Ralph S. Tower (Mich)	2,490

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—John Barton Payne (Ill.)	$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang (Cal.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins (Wyo.)	4,500
Assistant to the Secretary—John Harvey (Tex.)	2,750
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.)	4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.)	5,000

General Land Office.

Commissioner—Clay Tallman (Nev.)	5,000
Assistant Commissioner — Charles M. Bruce (Va.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.)	2,750

Office of Indian Affairs.

	Salary.
Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.)	$5,000
Assistant Commissioner — E. B. Meritt (Ark.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.)	2,750

Pension Office.

Commissioner—F. D. Byington (Md.)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner — Frederick A. Royse (Cal.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—Alfred D. Wilkinson (Pa.)	2,500
Medical Referee—John F. Keenan (Md.)	3,000

Patent Office.

Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.)	5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—Melvin H. Coulston (N. Y.)	4,500
Assistant Commissioner — Lester B. Mann (Ga.)	3,500

Bureau of Education.

Commissioner — Philander P. Claxton (Tenn.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—James F. Abel (Nev.)	2,000

Geological Survey.

Director—George Otis Smith (Me.)	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.)	2,500

Reclamation Service.

Director—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.)	7,500
Assistant Director—Morris Bien (Cal.)	4,800
Chief Counsel—Ottamar Hamele (Okla.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.)	2,500

Bureau of Mines.

Director—Frederick G. Cottrell (Cal.)	6,000
Assistant Director—Elmer A. Holbrook (Ill.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Harrison E. Meyer (Utah)	3,000

National Park Service.

Director—Stephen T. Mather (Ill.)	4,500
Assistant Director—Arno B. Cammerer (Wis.)	2,500
Chief Clerk—B. Leslie Vipond (N. Y.)	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

	Salary.
Secretary—Joshua W. Alexander (Mo.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—E. F. Sweet (Mich.)	5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Dickson (D. C.)	2,750
Private Secretary to the Secretary—William B. Yancey (Mo.)	2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary—Alfred E. Wild, Jr. (D. C.)	2,100
Chief Clerk—E. W. Libbey (D. C.)	3,000
Disbursing Clerk—C. E. Molster (O.)	3,000
Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford Hastings (Wash.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Publications—T. F. McKeon (N. Y.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Supplies—Francis M. Shore (O.)	2,100

Bureau of Census.

Director—Samuel L. Rogers (N. C.)	7,500
Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Fitzgerald (N. Y.)	4,000

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Director—Roy S. MacElwee (N. Y.)	6,000
First Assistant Director—Charles E. Herring (D. C.)	3,500
Second Assistant Director—Oliver P. Hopkins (Pa.)	3,000

Bureau of Standards.

Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)	6,000
Assistant to the Director—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)	3,600

Bureau of Fisheries.

Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.)	6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.)	3,500

Bureau of Lighthouses.

Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.)	4,000

Coast and Geodetic Survey. Salary.

Supt.—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.)... *
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.)..... *

Bureau of Navigation.

Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.) $4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.) 2,750

Steamboat Inspection Service.

Supervising Inspector-General — George Uhler (Pa.)..... 5,000
Deputy Supervising Inspector-General—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.)..... 3,000

*Relative rank and pay of captain in U. S. navy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—Edwin T. Meredith (Iowa).$12,000
Assist. Secretary—Elmer D. Ball (Ia.) 5,000
Assistant to Secretary—Floyd R. Harrison (Va.)..... 4,260
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Ruse (D. C.). 3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—W. J. O'Leary (O.).... 2,500
Chief Personnel Officer—P. L. Gladmon (D. C.)..... 2,520
Solicitor—Robert W. Williams (Fla.).. 6,000
Chief, Forest Service—William B. Greeley (Cal.)..... 5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (O.)..... 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—John R. Mohler (Pa.)..... 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.)..... 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.)..... 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.) 4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.)..... 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.)..... 4,000
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.)..... 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.).... 4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Harlan D. Smith (Cal.) 3,500
Chief, Bureau of Markets—George Livingston (O.) 5,000
Director, States Relations Service—A. C. True (Conn.)..... 4,500
Chief, Bureau of Public Roads—Thomas H. MacDonald (Iowa)..... 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—A. Mitchell Palmer (Pa.) ..... Salary. $12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—Robert T. Scott (Va.)..... 3,000
Solicitor-General—Alex C. King (Ga.).. 10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—C. B. Ames (Okla.)..... 9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Frank K. Nebeker (Utah) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Frank Davis, Jr. (O.)..... 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Vacancy... 7,500
Assistant Attorney - General — LaRue Brown (Mass.)..... 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William L. Frierson (Tenn.)..... 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Robert P. Stewart (S. D.)..... 7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.)..... 5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Lester Hood Woolsey (N. Y.)..... 5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Chas. E. Stewart (Ala.).. 3,500
Disbursing Clerk—J. H. Mackey (Col.). 2,750
Appointment Clerk—C.B.Sornborger(Vt.) 2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.)..... Salary. $3,000
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.).. 5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.) 3,000
Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Albert Lee Thurman (O.)..... 5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John W. Abercrombie (Ala.)..... 5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—E. T. Quigley (N. Y.).. 3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.)..... 5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Robert N. Miller (Ky.)..... 5,000
Director Division of Investigation—William J. Flynn (N. Y.)..... 7,500
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Denver S. Dickerson (Nev.).... 4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Frank Burke (N. Y.)..... 4,000
Chief of Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield (Pa.)..... 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.)....$12,000
Asst. Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.).. 5,000
Chief Clerk—S. J. Gompers, (N. Y.).. 3,000
Solicitor—John W. Abercrombie (Ala). 5,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love (O.).. 3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Edwin S. McGraw (Pa.)..... 2,500
Private Secretary to Asst. Secretary—Hugh Reid (Ill.)..... 2,100
Appointment Clerk—Robert C. Starr (S. C.) 2,100

Bureau of Immigration.

Commissioner General of Immigration—A. Caminetti (Cal.) 5,000
Assistant Commissioner General—Alfred Hampton (S. C.)..... 3,500

Bureau of Naturalization.

Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.)..... 4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Thomas B. Shoemaker (Pa.).. 3,250

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.)..... 5,000
Chief Statistician—Charles E. Baldwin (Iowa) 3,000

Children's Bureau.

Chief—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.)..... 5,000
Assistant Chief—Caroline Fleming (N. Y.) 2,400

United States Employment Service.

Director-General—J. B. Densmore (Mont.) 5,000
Assistant Director-General—Wade H. Skinner (W. Va.) 4,500

Division of Conciliation.

Director—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.)..... 5,000

Women's Bureau.

Director—Mary Anderson (Ill.) 5,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Edgar E. Clark, (Iowa)...$12,000
Commissioner—Chas. C. McChord (Ky.) 10,000
Commissioner — Balthasar H. Meyer (Wis.) 10,000
Commissioner—Henry J. Ford (N. J.). 10,000
Commissioner—Henry C. Hall (Col.)... 10,000
Commissioner—W. M. Daniels (N. J.) 10,000
Commissioner—Robert W. Woolley (Va.) 10,000
Commissioner—Jos. B. Eastman (Mass.) 10,000
Commissioner—C. B. Aitcheson (Ore.) 10,000
Commissioner—Mark W. Potter (N. Y.) 10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinty (Ga.)... 7,500

	Salary
Asst. Secretary—Alfred Holmead (D.C.)	$3,600
Asst. to the Secretary—T. A. Gillis (Pa.)	2,640
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—T. Leo Haden (D. C.)	3,000

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford (N. J.)	$6,000
Deputy Public Printer—D. V. Chisholm (S. C.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.)	2,750
Private Secretary—Joseph P. O'Lone (N. J.)	2,500
Superintendent of Work—Fletcher Bowden (Miss.)	3,600
Acting Superintendent of Documents—Alton P. Tisdel (O.)	2,500
Purchasing Agent—Ernest E. Emerson (Md.)	3,600

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown.
Assistant Chief and Senior Accountant—Harold N. Graves.
Efficiency Ratings—William H. McReynolds.
Organization—C. R. Hugins.
Accounting—V. G. Croissant.
Office Management—George C. Havenner.
Labor Saving Devices—Wilson E. Wilmot.
Duplication of Work—Victor J. West.
Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer—Miss D. F. Fridley.
Librarian—Florence C. Bell.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Chairman—The secretary of labor.
Vice-Chairman—James P. Munroe, representing commercial and manufacturing interests; term expires 1921; salary $5,000.
Calvin F. McIntosh, representing agricultural interests; term expires July 17, 1922; salary $5,000.
Arthur E. Holder, representing labor; term expires 1923; salary $5,000.
Director—Uel Walker Lamkin.
Secretary—E. Joseph Aronoff.
The secretaries of agriculture, commerce and labor and the commissioner of education are ex officio members.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $10,000; secretary, $5,000.
Commissioners—Victor Murdock, chairman; Huston Thompson, vice-chairman; Nelson B. Gaskill, John Garland Pollard. (One vacancy.)
Secretary—J. P. Yoder.
Acting Chief Counsel—Adrien F. Busick.
Chief Examiner—M. F. Hudson.
Assistant Secretary—Warren R. Choate.
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Becker.
Chief Division of Personnel—Luther H. Waring.
Auditor—C. G. Duganne.
Chief Economist—Francis Walker.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Martin A. Morrison (Ind.), president	$5,000
George R. Wales (Vt.)	5,000
Mrs. Helen H. Gardener (D. C.)	5,000
Chief Examiner—Herbert A. Filer (Md.)	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.)	2,500

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Custodian—Francis P. Garvan.
Managing Director—Henry E. Ahern.
General Counsel—William Sabine.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $7,500.
Chairman—Thomas Walker Page (Va.).
David J. Lewis, Dem., Md.
E. P. Costigan, Prog., Col.
W. S. Culberson, Rep., Kas.
(Two vacancies.)
Secretary—John F. Bethune, Va.

FEDERAL BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Salary of commissioners, $7,500; assistant commissioner, $5,000.
Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.
Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—Whitehead Kluttz.
Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, commissioner; Whitehead Kluttz, assistant commissioner.
Secretary—William J. Hoover.
Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners—George Vaux, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.; Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.; Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.; William H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.
Secretary—Malcolm McDowell, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

Appointed by President Wilson April 13, 1920.
Salaries of members, $10,000 a year each.
Secretary, C. P. Carrithers (Tex.).
Headquarters in Kesner building, Chicago, Ill.

MEMBERS.

Labor Group.

Albert Phillips of Ohio, for a term of three years.
A. O. Wharton of Missouri, for a term of two years.
James J. Forrester of Ohio, for a term of one year.

Management Group.

Horace Baker of Ohio, for a term of three years.
J. H. Elliot of Texas, for a term of two years.
William L. Park of Illinois, for a term of one year.

Public Group.

R. M. Barton of Tennessee, for a term of three years, chairman.
G. Wallace W. Hanger of District of Columbia, for a term of two years.
Henry Hunt of Ohio, for a term of one year.

WATER POWER COMMISSION.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, chairman.
E. T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture.
John Barton Payne, secretary of the interior.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Salaries of members, $12,000.
Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N. (Ga.), chairman.
Frederick I. Thompson (Ala.).
Joseph T. Neal (Ore.).
John A. Donald (N. Y.).
Chester H. Rowell (Cal.).
Guy D. Goff (Wis.).
Charles Sutter (Mo.).

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, $15,000; associate justices, $14,500; clerk, $6,000; marshal, $4,500; reporter, $4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, La.....*1910
Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Cal..1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....1903
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916
John H. Clarke, Ohio.....1916
Clerk—James D. Maher, Dist. of Col.....1913
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col....1915
Reporter—Ernest Knaebel, Colorado.....1916
*Appointed associate justice 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries: Chief justice, $8,000; judges, $7,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala..1913
Associate judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill...1905
George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915
James Hay, Virginia.....1916
Samuel J. Graham, Pennsylvania.....1919

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, $8,500; marshal, $3,000; clerk, $3,500.

Presiding Judge—(Vacancy).
Associate Judges—James F. Smith, Cal...1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
Marion De Vries, California.....1910
George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911
Clerk—A. B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia..1910

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Act of June 30, 1906.

Judge—Charles S. Lobinger (Neb.)....$8,000
District attorney—Chauncey P. Holcomb (Del.)..... 4,000
Marshal—Nelson E. Lurton (Mo.)..... 3,000
Clerk—James P. Connolly (Neb.)..... 3,000
Location—Shanghai, China.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

For salaries of judges see Supreme court justices, Circuit court judges and District court judges.

First Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Charles F. Johnson, Geo. W. Anderson; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

Second Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton; district judges, Frank Cooper, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe, John Clark Knox, Edwin L. Garvin.

Third Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, J. Warren Davis; district judges, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson, Joseph L. Bodine, Charles F. Lynch.

Fourth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Edwin Y. Webb, Henry H. Watkins.

Fifth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Nathan P. Bryan, Alex. C. King; district judges, Edward R. Meek, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, Robert T. Ervin, DuVal West, W. R. Smith, Beverly D. Evans, George W. Jack, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, James C. Wilson, Samuel H. Sibley, W. Lee Estes, John W. Hanan.

Sixth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, Maurice H. Donahue; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, Arthur J. Tuttle, D. C. Westhaver, John W. Peck.

Seventh Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice John H. Clarke; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger, George W. English, Louis FitzHenry.

Eighth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Kimbrough Stone, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, J. H. Cotteral, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson, Thomas C. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett, R. L. Williams, Charles B. Faris.

Ninth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippet.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, $8,500 each.

First Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1917; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1918.

Second Judicial Circuit—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1918.

Third Judicial Circuit—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J., June 6, 1920.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1920; Alex. C. King, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1920.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids,

Mich., Jan. 31, 1910; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O., Oct. 29, 1919.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill., March 1, 1919.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, $7,500 each.

Alabama—Northern and middle dists.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May	2, 1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan.	23, 1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May	18, 1909
Alaska—First district	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	June	8, 1917
Second district	William A. Holzheimer	Nome	Nov.	1, 1917
Third district	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	July	12, 1917
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnel	Fairbanks	Jan.	5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug.	18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	July	26, 1900
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June	20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July	28, 1913
	William C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Apr.	2, 1907
Southern district	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct.	16, 1914
	Oscar A. Trippett	Los Angeles	Mar.	3, 1915
Canal Zone	John W. Hanan	Ancon	Nov.	18, 1918
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr.	10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov.	17, 1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	Jan.	27, 1919
Florida—Northern district	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	Sept.	4, 1907
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Mar.	28, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	Samuel H. Sibley	Atlanta	Aug.	5, 1919
Southern district	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	Aug.	15, 1917
Hawaii	James L. Coke, C. J., Sup. Ct.	Honolulu	Mar.	3, 1918
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Mar.	19, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar.	18, 1905
	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan.	11, 1910
Eastern district	George W. English	Danville	May	3, 1918
Southern district	Louis FitzHenry	Peoria	July	6, 1918
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec.	8, 1902
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar.	7, 1904
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar.	3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec.	1, 1903
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	July	1, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar.	3, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb.	2, 1909
Western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	Mar.	16, 1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July	1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr.	4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug.	12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug.	6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct.	3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	May	4, 1914
	Page Morris	Duluth	July	1, 1903
Mississippi—Two districts	Edwin R. Holmes	Jackson	Oct.	24, 1918
Missouri—Eastern district	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	Oct.	3, 1919
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June	26, 1910
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar.	8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar.	1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr.	3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan.	10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb.	20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May	18, 1909
	Jospeh L. Bodine	Trenton	June	2, 1920
	Charles F. Lynch	Newark	July	1, 1919
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb	5, 1917
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Sept.	12, 1902
	Frank Cooper	Albany	June	3, 1920
Southern district	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb.	26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept.	30, 1914
	John Clark Knox	New York city	Apr.	12, 1918
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr.	26, 1909
Eastern district	Thomas I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan.	9, 1907
	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	Mar.	21, 1918
Western district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June	5, 1900
North Carolina—Eastern district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May	25, 1909
Western district	James F. Boyd	Greensboro	July	1, 1900
	Edwin Yates Webb	Charlotte	Nov.	5, 1919
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Aug.	31, 1896

Ohio—Northern district	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	Mar.	14, 1917
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June	24, 1910
Southern district	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	Mar.	7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	Mar.	18, 1907
Oklahoma—Eastern district	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	Jan.	7, 1919
Western district	John R. Cotteral	Guthrie	Nov.	11, 1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Nov.	20, 1905
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr.	28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr.	28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July	16, 1912
Middle district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May	2, 1911
Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July	21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr.	8, 1909
Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr.	9, 1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct.	15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June	7, 1911
Western district	Henry H. Watkins	Anderson	July	22, 1919
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June	7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle dists.	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May	18, 1908
Western district	John E. McCall	Memphis	Jan.	17, 1905
Texas—Eastern district	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	Feb.	18, 1920
Western district	DuVal West	San Antonio	Dec.	21, 1916
	W. R. Smith	El Paso	Apr.	12, 1917
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	July	13, 1898
	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	Mar.	5, 1919
Southern district	J. C. Hutcheson, Jr.	Houston	Apr.	6, 1918
Utah	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Nov.	2, 1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	Feb.	22, 1915
Virginia—Eastern district	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	Mar.	22, 1898
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Nov.	12, 1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May	1, 1912
	Jeremiah Neterer	Seattle	July	21, 1913
Eastern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan.	31, 1911
West Virgina—Northern district	(Vacancy).			
Southern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Bramwell	July	1, 1901
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar.	20, 1912
Western district	(Vacancy).			
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept.	22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Eric Pettus, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Samford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, James A. Smiser, Juneau; second division, J. M. Clements, Nome; third division, William A. Munly, Valdez; fourth division, R. F. Roth, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Eastern district, June P. Wooten, Little Rock; western district, E. O. Mahoney, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, Frank M. Silva, San Francisco; southern district, John R. O'Connor, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—A. C. Hindman, Ancon.
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow, Denver.
Connecticut—Edward L. Smith, Hartford.
Delaware—James H. Hughes, Jr., Wilmington.
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, John L. Neeley, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, John W. Bennett.
Hawaii—S. C. Huber, Honolulu.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, James G. Burnside, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.
Indiana—Frederick Van Nuys, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Edwin G. Moon, Ottumwa.
Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, W. V. Gregory, Louisville; eastern district, Thomas D. Slattery, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Henry Mooney, New Orleans; western district, Joseph Moore, Shreveport.
Maine—John F. A. Merrill, Portland.
Maryland—Robert R. Carman, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Daniel J. Gallagher, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, John E. Kinnane, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Wilson S. Hill, Oxford; southern district, Julian P. Alexander, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, James E. Carroll, St. Louis; western district, Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.
Montana—Edward C. Day, Helena.
Nebraska—Thomas S. Allen, Omaha.
Nevada—William Woodburn, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.
New Jersey—Elmer H. Geran, Newark.
New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, Albuquerque.
New York—Northern district, Dennis B. Lucey, Utica; southern district, Francis G. Caffey, New York city; eastern district, Le Roy W. Ross, Brooklyn; western district, Stephen T. Lockwood, Buffalo.
North Carolina—Eastern district, E. F. Aydlett, Elizabeth City; western district, William C. Hammer, Ashboro.
North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, James R. Clark, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Eastern district, Archibald Bonds, Muskogee; western district, Herbert M. Peck, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Lester W. Humphreys, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Charles D. McAvoy, Philadelphia; middle district, Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton; western district, Robert J. Dodds, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Miles M. Martin, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Petro C. Cannon, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, Francis H. Weston, Charleston; western district, J. William Thurmond, Greenville.
South Dakota—E. W. Fiske, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—Eastern district, Wesley T. Kennerly, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, W. D. Kyser, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, E. J. Smith, Sherman; northern district, R. E. Taylor, Fort Worth; western district, Hugh R. Robertson, San Antonio; southern district, D. E. Simmons, Houston.
Utah—Isaac B. Evans, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Virginia—Eastern district, Hiram M. Smith, Richmond; western district, Joseph H. Chitwood, Roanoke.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, Albert C. Wolfe, La Crosse.
Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.
Washington—Western district, Robert C. Saunders, Seattle; eastern district, Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane.
West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, L. H. Kelly, Huntington.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gewin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, J. M. Tanner, Juneau; second division, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; third division, F. R. Brenneman, Valdez; fourth division, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
Arkansas—Eastern district, A. Jackson Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—Miguel A. Otero, Ancon.
Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
Connecticut—William R. Palmer, New Haven.
Delaware—Martin F. Farry, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins, Pensacola; southern district, Nathan H. Boswell, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Northern district, Claude Bond, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
Idaho—Leroy C. Jones, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
Kansas—Otho T. Wood, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Henry M. Cox, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
Maine—John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.
Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Patrick J. Duane, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Joseph A. Wessell, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Bruce Alexander, Oxford; southern district, Floyd Loper, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, John E. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City.
Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
Nebraska—James C. Dahlman, Omaha.
Nevada—Thomas Pickett, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.
New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, Thomas D. McCarthy, New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
North Carolina—Eastern district, George H. Bellamy, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee.
Oregon—George F. Alexander, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, John F. Short, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
South Dakota—William Hickey, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, J. Parks Worley, Knoxville; middle district, Edward Albright, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Wilkens B. Harper, Texarkana; northern district, James A. Badgett, Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Herring, Galveston.
Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, Frank O'Connor, Madison.
Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

LAKES TO GULF WATERWAY.

On Jan. 16, 1920, Gov. Frank O. Lowden received from the secretary of war in Washington, D. C., a permit for the construction of a permanent navigable waterway including the necessary structures and improvements of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers from the termination of the sanitary district channel at Lockport to the head of navigation in the Illinois river at Utica. The only restriction in the permit was that in the development of water power the state must obtain the approval of the power commission and meet the requirements of the new power development law enacted by congress. On Oct. 18 the first steps in the actual building of the waterway were taken, when the bids for the construction of the lock at Marseilles were opened in the offices of the state department of public works in Springfield. According to the terms of the contract the work on the lock must be completed in two years. The lowest bid for the work was $1,373,115.

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (NOV. 1, 1920).

Explanation—A. E. & P., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. & M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; M. R., minister resident; M. R. & C.-G. minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Argentine Republic	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires	Maryland	$17,500
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec.	Buenos Aires	New York	4,000
Belgium	Brand Whitlock, A. E. & P.	Brussels	Ohio	17,500
	Hallett Johnson, Sec.	Brussels	New Jersey	3,628
Bolivia	S. Abbot Maginnis, E. E. & M. P.	La Paz	Utah	10,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio de Janeiro	New York	17,500
	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	Dist. Col.	3,625
Bulgaria	(Vacancy)	Bukharest		
Chile	Joseph H. Shea, A. E. & P.	Santiago	Indiana	17,500
	Norval Richardson, Sec. of Emb.	Santiago	Indiana	4,000
China	Charles R. Crane, E. E. & M. P.	Pekin	Massachusetts	12,000
	Charles D. Tenney, Couns. of Emb.	Pekin	Massachusetts	4,000
	Albert B. Ruddock, Sec. of Emb.	Pekin	Illinois	3,625
	Com. Charles T. Hutchins, Nav. Att.	Pekin	Navy	
	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Drysdale, Mil. Att.	Pekin	Army	
Colombia	Hoffman Philip, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	New York	10,000
Costa Rica	(Vacancy)	San Jose		10,000
Cuba	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.	Havana	New Mexico	12,000
	Francis White, Sec. of Leg.	Havana	Maryland	3,625
Czecho-Slovakia	Richard Crane, E. E. & M. P.	Prague	Illinois	12,000
	Wm. S. Howell, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.	Prague	Texas	3,000
	Alan F. Winslow, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Prague	Illinois	2,500
	Maj. E. R. Warner McCabe, Mil. Att.	Prague	Army	
Denmark	Joseph C. Grew, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen	Massachusetts	10,000
	T. Hart Anderson, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	New York	3,000
	Benjamin Muse, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	Virginia	2,500
Dominican Republic	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.	Santo Domingo	Dist. Col'bia	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Montana	10,000
Finland	(Vacancy) E. E. & M. P.	Helsingfors		
	Alexander R. Magruder, Sec. of Leg.	Helsingfors	Maryland	4,000
France	Hugh C. Wallace, A. E. & P.	Paris	Washington	17,500
	Leland Harrison, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Illinois	4,000
	Frederick A. Sterling, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Texas	4,000
	Perry Belden, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	New York	3,625
	Col. T. Bentley Mott, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army	
	Rr.-Admiral T. P. Magruder, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	
Great Britain	John William Davis, A. E. & P.	London	West Virginia	17,500
	J. Butler Wright, Couns. of Emb.	London	New York	4,000
	L. Lanier Winslow, Sec. of Emb.	London	New York	3,625
	Arthur B. Lane, 2d Sec of Emb.	London	New York	3,000
	Curtis C. Williams, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Ohio	2,000
	Rear-Admiral A. P. Niblack, Nav. Att.	London	Navy	
	Col. O. N. Solbert, Mil. Att.	London	Army	
Egypt	Carroll Sprigg, Agt. & C.-G.	Cairo	Ohio	6,500
	Frederic O. de Billier, Sec.	Cairo	Dist. Columbia	3,625
Greece	Edward Capps, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	New Jersey	10,000
Guatemala	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Tennessee	10,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E & M. P.	Port au Prince	Louisiana	10,000
Honduras	(Vacancy) E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa		
Italy	Robert U. Johnson, A. E. & P.	Rome	New York	17,500
	Franklin M. Gunther, Couns. of Emb.	Rome	Virginia	4,000
	Sheldon L. Crosby, Sec. Emb.	Rome	New York	4,000
	Capt. Joseph M. Reeves, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy	
	Col. Evan M. Johnson, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army	
Japan	Roland S. Morris, A. E. & P.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Edward Bell, Couns. of Emb.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania	4,000
	Capt. E. H. Watson, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Navy	
	Maj. Charles Burnett, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army	
Liberia	Joseph L. Johnson, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia	Ohio	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Ohio	3,625
	Col. Charles Young, Mil. Att.	Monrovia	Army	
Luxemburg	William Phillips, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	Massachusetts	12,000
Mexico	(Vacancy) A. E. & P.	Mexico		17,500
	Geo. T. Summerlin, Couns. of Emb.	Mexico	Louisiana	4,000
	Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Connecticut	2,625
	Maj. Albert Goodman, Mil. Att.	Mexico	Army	
Montenegro	Edward Capps, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	New Jersey	10,000
Morocco	Maxwell Blake, Agt. & C.-G.	Tangier	Missouri	7,500
Netherlands	William Phillips, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	Massachusetts	12,000
	Norman Armour, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague	New Jersey	3,625
	Maj. Edward Davis, Mil. Att.	The Hague	Army	
	Com. David Worth Bagley, Nav. Att.	The Hague	Navy	
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Colorado	10,000
Norway	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania	Wisconsin	10,000
	Charles B. Curtis, Sec. of Leg.	Christiania	New York	2,325
	Maj. Wm. M. Colvin, Mil. Att.	Christiania	Army	
	Col. Arthur T. Marix, Nav. Att.	Christiania	Navy	

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Panama	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	$10,000
	Maj. Fred T. Cruse, Mil. Att.	Panama	Army	.....
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.	Ascuncion	Ohio	10.000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	Kansas	10,000
Peru	William E. Gonzales, A. E. & P.	Lima	South Carolina	17,500
	Wm. B. Southworthy, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Lima	Pennsylvania	2,500
Poland	Hugh S. Gibson, E. E. & M. P.	Warsaw	California	12,000
	John C. White, Sec. of Leg.	Warsaw	Maryland	3,625
	Jay P. Moffat, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Warsaw	New York	2,500
	Herman U. Sartorius, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Warsaw	New York	2,500
	Capt. Elbert E. Farman, Jr., Mil. Att.	Warsaw	Army	.....
Portugal	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	New Jersey	10.000
	Richard E. Pennoyer, Sec. of Leg.	Lisbon	California	3,625
	Lieut.-Com. George A. Dorcey, Nav. Att.	Lisbon	Navy	.....
	Maj. Thomas F. Van Natta, Mil. Att.	Lisbon	Army	.....
Roumania	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Illinois	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	Bukharest	Kentucky	4,000
	Capt. Arthur Poillon, Mil. Att.	Bukharest	Army	.....
Russia	(No diplomatic relations)			
Salvador	Petro Augustus Jay, E. E. & M. P.	San Salvador.	Rhode Island	10,000
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, kingdom of	H. Percival Dodge, E. E. & M. P.	Belgrade	Massachusetts	10,000
	John W. Belt, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Belgrade	Kentucky	3,000
Siam	Geo. W. P. Hunt, E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok	Arizona	10,000
	J. D. C. Rodgers, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bangkok	Pennsylvania	3,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok		2,000
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Virginia	17,500
	Jefferson Coffery, Sec. of Emb.	Madrid	Louisiana	4,000
	Capt. Chas. C. March, Nav. Att.	Madrid	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. T. S. Van Natta, Mil. Att.	Madrid	Army	.....
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Illinois	10,000
	Post Wheeler, Couns. of Emb.	Stockholm	Washington	4,000
	Maj. Wm. M. Colvin, Mil. Att.	Stockholm	Army	.....
	Col. Arthur T. Marix, Nav. Att.	Stockholm	Navy	.....
Switzerland	Hampson Gary, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	Texas	10,000
	Louis A. Sussdorf, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bern	New York	3,000
Uruguay	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Arkansas	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	Oklahoma	10,000

Note—Diplomatic representation in Austria, Hungary, Germany and Turkey not resumed up to Nov. 1, 1920.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Charles C. Eberhardt, Kas. $5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn. 5,000
Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa. 5,000
Arthur Garrels, Mo. 5,000

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Bahia Blanca—Ross Hazeltine, C. 4,500
Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G. 8,000
Rosario—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C. 3,500

AUSTRIA.

(Consular service not re-established up to Nov. 1, 1920.)

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—George S. Messersmith, Pa., C. 4,000
Brussels—Henry H. Morgan, La., C.-G. 8,000
Ghent—Charles R. Nasmith, N. Y., C. 3,500
Liege—Vacancy.

BOLIVIA.

La Paz—W. Duval Brown, C. 3,500

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Thomas H. Bevan, Md., C. 3,500
Para—George H. Pickerell, O., C. 5,000
Pernambuco—Charles R. Cameron, N. Y., C. 3,000
Porto Alegre—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.. 5,000
Rio de Janeiro—(Vacancy).
Santos—(Vacancy).
Sao Paulo—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C. 4,500

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C. 4,500

CHILE.

Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C. 4,000
Concepcion—Doyle C. McDonough, Mo., C. 3,000
Iquique—C. Inness Brown, S. C., C. 3,000
Punta Arenas—Austin C. Brady, N. M., C. $3,500
Taena—Homer Brett, Miss., C. 3,000
Valparaiso—Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.-G. 5,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Algar E. Carleton, Vt., C. 3,500
Antung—Geo. F. Bickford, Wash., C. 3,500
Canton—Leo Allen Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G. 5,500
Changsha—(Vacancy).
Chefoo—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C. 4,500
Chungking—Paul R. Josslyn, Iowa, C. 3,500
Foochow—George C. Hanson, Conn., C. .. 3,500
Hankow—P. Stewart Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G. 5,500
Harbin—Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C. 5,000
Mukden—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.-G. 5,500
Nanking—John K. Davis, O., C. 4,000
Shanghai—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G. 6,000
Swatow—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C. 4,000
Tientsin—Stuart J. Fuller, Wis., C.-G. ... 6,000
Tsinanfu—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C. .. 4,500

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C. .. 4,000
Cartagena—Edgar C. Soule, Tex., C. 3,000
Santa Marta—Leroy R. Sawyer, Mass., C. 3,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—S. E. McMillin, Kas., C. 2,500
San Jose—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C. 4,000

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—Frank Bohr, Kas., C. 3,500
Havana—Carlton B. Hurst, D. C., C.-G.. 6,000
Nueva Geroma—Charles Forman, La., C. 2,500
Nuevitas—George C. Duffee, Ala., C. 3,000
Santiago—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C. 4,500

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Prague—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C. 5,000

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF.

Danzig—William Dawson, Minn., C....$4,000

DENMARK.

Copenhagen—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.-G.. 5,500

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—William A. Bickers, D. C., C. 2,000
Santo Domingo—Geo. A. Makinson, V.-C. 2,750

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—F. W. Goding, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500

FINLAND.

Helsingfors—Leslie A. Davis, N. Y., C.... 4,500
Viborg—Harold B. Quarton, Ia., C..... 3,500

FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Algiers—Arthur C. Frost, Mass., C..... 4,000
Bordeaux—Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.. 4,000
Brest—Sample B. Forbus, Miss., C..... 3,500
Calais—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C..... 3,500
Cette—A. P. Lespinasse, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Dakar—Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C..... 3,500
Dunkerque—Paul C. Squire, Mass., C... 3,000
Guadaloupe—John S. Carvert, N. C., C.. 3,000
Havre—Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.... 5,000
LaRochelle—W. W. Brunswick, Kas., C.. 3,000
Lille—Albro L. Burnell, Me., C..... 4,000
Limoges—Eugene I. Belisle, Mass., C.... 3,000
Lyons—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C..... 4,500
Marseilles—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G. 8,000
Martinique—Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C. 2,500
Nancy—Paul H. Cram, Me., C..... 3,500
Nantes—Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pa., C.. 5,000
Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C..... 2,500
Paris—A. M. Thackera, Pa., C.-G.....12,000
Rouen—Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C..... 3,500
Saigon—K. de G. MacVitty, Ill., C..... 3,000
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C. 3,500
Strassburg—Wm. J. Pike, Pa., C..... 5,000
Tahiti—Howard F. Withey, Mich., C.... 3,000
Tananarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C.... 3,500
Tunis—H. N. Cookingham, N. Y., C..... 3,500

GERMANY.

(Consular service not re-established up to Nov. 1, 1920.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

Adelaide—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.... 4,000
Aden—A. E. Southard, Ky., C..... 4,000
Auckland—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G. 5,500
Barbados—John N. McCunn, Wis., C..... 4,500
Belfast—William P. Kent, Va., C..... 5,000
Belize—William W. Early, N. C., C..... 3,000
Birmingham—Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C. 4,500
Bombay—John C. Moomaw, Va., V.-C... 2,750
Bradford—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.... 4,500
Bristol—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Calcutta—Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.. 5,500
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C..... 3,500
Campbellton—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C.. 3,000
Cape Town—G. H. Murphy, N. C., C.-G.. 8,000
Cardiff—Charles E. Asbury, Ind., C..... 4,000
Charlottetown—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C. 3,000
Colombo—Robert L. Keiser, Pa., C..... 3,500
Cornwall—Thomas D. Edwards, S. D., C. 2,500
Dublin—Frederick T. F. Dumont, Pa., C. 5,000
Dundee—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C... 3,000
Dunfermline—H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.. 3,000
Durban—William W. Masterson, Ky., C. 4,500
Edinburgh—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C..... 5,000
Fernie—Norton F. Brand, N. D., C..... 2,500
Fort William—John O. Sanders, Tex., C. 3,000
Georgetown—Chester W. Davis, N. Y., C. 3,000
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C..... 3,500
Glasgow—Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C. 5,000
Halifax—Edwin N. Gunsaulus, O., C.-G. 6,000
Hamilton, Ber.—Albert W. Swalm, Ia., C. 4,500
Hamilton, Ont.—J. de Olivares, Mo., C... 4,500
Hongkong—Wm. H. Gale, Va., C.-G..... 5,500
Hull—John H. Grant, Mass., C 4,000
Johannesburg—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.. 5,000
Karachi—Elliott V. Richardson, N. Y., C. 3,500
Kingston, Jam.—C. L. Latham, N. C., C. 4,000
Kingston, Ont.—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.$3,000
Leeds—Percival Gassett, D. C., C..... 3,500
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C. 8,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O., C.-G....12,000
London, (Ont.)—G. R. Taggart, N. J., C. 3,500
Madras—Leonard G. Dawson, Va., C..... 3,500
Malta—Carl R. Loop, Ind., C..... 3,500
Manchester—Ross E. Holaday, O., C..... 6,000
Melbourne—T. Sammons, Wash., C.-G... 8,000
Moncton—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C..... 4,000
Montreal—James L. Rogers, O., C.-G.... 8,000
Nairobi—Stillman W. Eells, N. Y., C... 3,000
Nassau—Lorin A. Lathrop, Calif., C..... 3,500
Newcastle, N. S. W—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C. 4,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—F. C. Slater, Kas., C. 3,000
Niagara Falls—James B. Milner, Ind., C. 3,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.... 5,000
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G..... 8,000
Penang—R. S. McNiece, Utah, C..... 3,000
Plymouth—John D. Wise, Va., C..... 3,000
Port Elizabeth—John W. Dye, Minn., C.. 4,000
Prescott—Frank C. Denison, Vt., C..... 2,500
Prince Rupert—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C. 3,500
Quebec—E. H. Dennison, O., C..... 5,000
Queenstown—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C... 4,000
Rangoon—C. H. Thorling, N. Y., V.-C... 2,500
Regina—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C..... 2,500
Riviere du Loup—L. P. Briggs, Mich., C. 3,500
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.. 5,000
St. Johns, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C. 3,000
St. Stephen—Alonzo B. Garrett, W. Va., C. 2,500
Sarnia—Henry W. Diederich, D. C., C.... 3,000
Sault Ste. Marie—G. W. Shotts, Mich., C. 2,500
Sheffield—William J. Grace, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Sherbrooke—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C. 4,000
Singapore—Alban G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G. 5,500
Southampton—John M. Savage, N. J., C. 4,000
Stoke-on-Trent—William F. Doty, N. J., C. 3,500
Swansea—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C..... 3,500
Sydney, N. S.—C. M. Freeman, N. H., C. 4,500
Sydney, N. S. W.—Edward J. Norton, Tenn., C..... 4,500
Toronto—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.. 5,000
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C..... 3,500
Vancouver—Frederick M. Ryder, Conn., C.-G. 5,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.... 4,500
Windsor, Ont.—M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C. 4,000
Winnipeg—Joseph I. Brittain, O., C.-G.. 5,500
Yarmouth—J. J. C. Watson, Ky., C..... 3,500

GREECE.

Athens—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500
Patras—George K. Stites, Md., C..... 3,500
Saloniki—Leland B. Morris, Pa., C..... 3,500

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—Frederick Simpich, Wash., C. 3,000

HAITI.

Cape Haitien—Avra M. Warren, Md., C. 3,000
Port au Prince—John B. Terres, N. Y., C. 3,000

HONDURAS.

Ceiba—William P. Garrety, N. Y., C.... 3,000
Puerto Cortes—A. H. Gerberich, Pa., V.-C. 2,500
Tegucigalpa—Geo. K. Donald, Ala., C.... 3,500

HUNGARY.

(Consular service not established up to Nov. 1, 1920.)

ITALY.

Catania—Robert B. Bradford, Neb., C... 3,500
Florence—W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.. 4,500
Genoa—David F. Wilber, N. Y., C.-G.... 6,000
Leghorn—Lucien Memminger, Fla., C.... 3,500
Milan—North Winship, Ga., C..... 5,000
Naples—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C... 4,500
Palermo—Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Cal., C.. 4,000
Rome—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C..... 5,500
Turin—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C..... 4,000
Venice—James B. Young, Pa., C..... 4,000

JAPAN.

Dairen—Max D. Kirjassoff, Conn., C.... $3,500
Kobe—John K. Caldwell, Ky., C..... 5,000
Nagasaki—Raymond S. Curtice, Pa., C.. 3,500
Nagoya—Harry F. Hawley, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C.-G.. 5,500
Taihoku Taiwan—Henry B. Hitchcock, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Yokohama—Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C.-G. 8,000

JUGO SLAVIA.

(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.)

LIBERIA.

Monrovia—Joseph L. Johnson, O., C.-G. 5,000

MEXICO.

Acapulco—John A. Gamon, Ill., C..... 4,500
Aguascalientes—Luther K. Zabriskie, Conn., C..... 3,000
Chihuahua—James B. Stewart, N. M., C. 3,500
Ciudad Juarez—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C. 4,000
Ensenada—William C. Burdett, Tenn., C. 3,000
Frontera—Lee R. Blohm, Ariz., C..... 3,000
Guadalajara — Andrew J. McConnico, Miss., C..... 3,500
Guaymas—Bartley F. Yost, Kas., C..... 3,500
Manzanillo—Harry L. Walsh, Md., C..... 3,000
Matamoros—Gilbert R. Willson, Tex., C. 3,500
Mazatlan—Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C.. 3,500
Mexicali—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C..... 4,000
Mexico—Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga., C.-G. 6,000
Monterey—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.. 4,500
Nogales—Francis J. Dyer, Cal., C..... 3,500
Nuevo Laredo — Randolph Robertson, Tex., C..... 3,000
Piedras Negras—William P. Blocker, Tex., C..... 3,000
Progreso—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C..... 4,000
Salina Cruz—L. Burlingham, N. Y., C... 3,500
Saltillo—Harold Playter, Cal., C..... 3,000
San Luis Potosi—Knox Alexander, Mo., V.-C. 2,500
Tampico—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C... 5,000
Torreon—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Vera Cruz—Paul H. Foster, Texas, C.... 3,500

MOROCCO.

Casablanca—Thos. B. L. Layton, La., C.. 4,000
Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G..... 7,500

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C. 5,000
Batavia—John F. Jewell, Ill., C..... 5,000
Curacao—Bradstreet S. Raridan, Me., C. 3,000
Mendan—Carl O. Spamer, Md., C..... 3,000
Rotterdam—Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C.-G. 8,000
Soerabaya—Henry Campbell, Kas., C.... 4,000

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields—John R. Bradley, Okla., C... 2,500
Corinto—Henry S. Waterman, Wash., C. 3,000

NORWAY.

Bergen—George N. Ifft, Idaho, C..... 4,500
Christiania—John B. Osborne, Pa., C.-G. 5,500
Stavanger—Robert L. S. Bergh, N. D., C. 3,000
Trondhjem—Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C... 3,500

PANAMA.

Colon—Julius H. Dreher, S. C., C..... 4,000
Panama—Soren Listoe, Minn., C.-G..... 5,500

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C..... 4,000

PERSIA.

Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Teheran—Ralph H. Bader, Va., C..... 3,500

PERU.

Callao—James H. Roth, Cal., V.-C..... .....

POLAND.

Lemberg—J. Preston Doughten, Del., C.. 3,500
Warsaw—Harry A. McBride, Mich., C... 4,500

PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.

Funchal—William L. Jenkins, Pa., C.. $3,500
Lisbon—W. Stanley Hallis, Mass., C.-G.. 4,500
Loanda—Reed P. Clark, N. H., C..... 3,000
Lourenco Marques—John A. Ray, Tex., C. 3,500
Oporto—Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C.... 2,500
St. Michaels—Drew Linard, Ala., C..... 3,000

ROUMANIA.

Bukharest—Edwin Carl Kemp, Fla., C... 4,000

RUSSIA.

Reval—Charles H. Albrecht, Pa., C..... 4,000
Riga—John P. Hurley, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Tiflis—Charles K. Moser, Va., C..... 5,000
Vladivostok—David B. Macgowan, Tenn., C. 3,500

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—Lynn W. Franklin, V.-C.. 2,750

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF.

Belgrade—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.... 4,000
Zagreb—Alfred R. Thomson, Md., C..... 4,000

SIAM.

Bangkok—Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V.-C.... .....

SPAIN.

Barcelona—V. W. O'Hara, Kas., V.-C.... 2,750
Bilbao—Henry M. Wolcott, N. Y., C..... 4,000
Cadiz—B. Harvey Carroll, Tex., C..... 3,500
Huelva—Horace Remillard, Mass., C..... 3,500
Madrid—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C..... 4,500
Malaga—Gaston Smith, La., C..... 3,500
Palma de Malorca—J. H. Goodier, N.Y., C. 2,500
Santander—Maurice L. Stafford, Cal., C. 3,000
Seville—Robert Harnden, Cal., C..... 3,500
Teneriffe—Frank A. Henry, Del., C..... 3,500
Valencia—John R. Putnam, Ore., C..... 4,000
Vigo—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C..... 4,000

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C. 4,000
Malmo—Maurice C. Pierce, Wis., C..... 3,500
Stockholm—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G. 5,500

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C..... 5,000
Bern—Thornwell Haynes, Ala., C..... 4,000
Geneva—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C..... 5,000
St. Gall—Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C..... 4,500
Zurich—Leo J. Keena, Mich., C.-G..... 5,500

TURKEY.

(Consular service not re-established up to Nov. 1, 1920.)

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.. 4,500

VENEZUELA.

La Guaira—Henry C. von Struve, Tex., C. 3,500
Maracaibo—Dudley G. Dwyre, Col., C.... 3,000
Puerto Cabello—Geo. R. Phelan, Cal., V.-C.....

NOT ELSEWHERE LISTED.

Aleppo—Jesse B. Jackson, O., C..... 4,500
Alexandria—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.... 5,000
Apia—Quincy F. Roberts, Tex., V.-C.... 2,750
Bagdad—Thomas R. Owens, Ala., C..... 3,000
Beirut—Paul Knabenshue, O., C..... 3,500
Cairo—Carroll Sprigg, O., C.-G..... 6,500
Constantinople—G. Bie Ravndal, S. D., C.-G. 8,000
Damascus—Geo. W. Young, Md., C..... 3,500
Jerusalem—Otis A. Glazebrook, Va., C.. 5,000
Samsoun—S. Pinckney Tuck, N. Y., C.. 3,000
Smyrna—George Horton, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500
Trieste—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C..... 4,500
Tsingtau—Willys R. Peck, Cal., C..... 4,500

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Thomas A. Le Breton, A. E. and P.
Mr. Federico M. Quintana, counselor.
Armenia—Garo Pasbernadjian.
Austria-Hungary—(Diplomatic relations severed.)
Belgium—Baron E. de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.
Charles Symon, counselor.
Bolivia—Senor Don I. Calderon, E. E. and M. P.
Brazil—Senor Augusto Cochranede Alencar.
Mr. Alberto de I. Moreira, first secretary.
Bulgaria—Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. George N. Poulieff, secretary.
Chile—Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Gustavo Munizapa Varela, counselor.
China—Mr. Alfred Sze.
Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.
Colombia—Senor Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Alfonso Delgado, secretary.
Costa Rica—(Absent.)
Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. Arturo Padro y Almeida, secretary.
Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.
Peter Schou, secretary.
Dominican Republic—(Vacancy.)
Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, E. E. and M. P.
Finland—Mr. Armas H. Saastamoinen, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. E. Ilves, secretary.
France—M. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P.
M. Charles de Chambrun, counselor.
Germany—(Diplomatic relations severed.)
Great Britain—Viscount Edward Grey, A. E. and M. P.
Mr. Colville Barclay, M. P. and counselor of embassy.
Mr. Henry G. Chilton, secretary.
Greece—M. Tsamados, minister resident and counselor of legation.
Guatemala—Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, secretary.
Haiti—Mr. Charles Moravia, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Albert Blanchet, secretary.
Honduras—Senor Don Jose A. Lopez Gutierrez, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.
Italy—Roland Ricci, A. E. and P.
Baron Pietro Arove di Valentine, secretary.
Japan—Kijuro Shidehara, A. E. and P.
Mr. Katsui Debuchi, counselor.
Mexico—(Vacancy.)
Senor Dr. Juan B. Rojo, counselor.
Montenegro—Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovitch, E. E. and M. P.
Netherlands—Mr. J. T. Cremer, E. E. and M. P.
Johnkeer Dr. W. A. de Beaufort, counselor.
Nicaragua—Senor Don Manuel de Chamorro, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Manuel Zavala, secretary.
Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Erik K. Birkholm Arentz, secretary.
Panama—Senor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, E. E. and M. P.
Paraguay—Mr. Manuel Gondra, E. E. & M. P.
Persia—Sadigh-el-Suelanes, E. E. and M. P.
Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, counselor.
Peru—Senor Dr. Don Francisco Tudela y Varela, A. E. and M. P.
Poland—Prince Casimir Lubomirski, E. E. and M. P.
Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.
Roumania—Mr. N. H. Lahovary, counselor and charge d'affaires.
Russia—Mr. Boris A. Bakhmetieff, A. E. and P.
Salvador—Senor Dr. Don Salvador Sol M., E. E. and M. P.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, E. E. and M. P.
Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Karavongse, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.
Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.
Senor Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, counselor.
Sweden—Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, E. E. & M. P.
Judge Erik Sjoberg, counselor of legation.
Switzerland—Mr. Marc Peter, E. E. and M. P.
Turkey—(Diplomatic relations severed.)
Uruguay—Senor Dr. Jacobo Varela, E. E. and M. P.
Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Organized 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

President—Cass Gilbert, 244 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—Jefferson B. Fletcher, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Arnold W. Brunner, New York, N. Y.

DEPT. OF LITERATURE.

Adams, Brooks.
Ade, George.
Aldrich, Richard.
Allen, James Lane.
Babbitt, Irving.
Bacheller, Irving.
Baker, George Pierce.
Baker, Ray S.
Baldwin, Simeon E.
Bates, Arlo.
Bishop, Wm. Henry.
Bradford, Gamaliel.
Bridges, Robert.
Brownell, W. C.
Burroughs, John.
Burton, Richard.
Butler, Nicholas M.
Cable, George W.
Chambers, R. W.
Channing, Edward.
Chatfield-Taylor, H. C.
Cheney, John Vance.
Churchill, Winston.
Connolly, James B.
Cortissoz, Royal.
Croly, Herbert.
Cross, Wilbur L.
Crothers, Samuel McChord.
de Kay, Charles.
Dunne, Finley Peter.
Eaton, Walter Prichard.
Edwards, Harry Stillwell.
Egan, Maurice Francis.
Erskine, John.
Fernald, Chester B.
Finley, John Houston.
Firkins, O. W.
Fletcher, Jefferson B.
Ford, Worthington C.
Frost, Robert.
Furness, Horace H., Jr.
Garland, Hamlin.
Giddings, Franklin H.
Gildersleeve, Basil L.
Gillette, William.
Gilman, Lawrence.
Gordon, George A.
Grant, Robert.
Greenslet, Ferris.
Griffis, William E.
Hadley, Arthur T.
Hamilton, Clayton.
Hardy, Arthur S.
Harper, Geo. McLean.
Harrison, Henry S.
Henderson, Wm. J.
Herford, Oliver.
Herrick, Robert.
Hibben, John G.
Hill, David Jayne.
Hooker, Brian.
Howe, M. A. De Wolfe.
Huneker, James G.
Huntington, Archer M.
Johnson, Owen.
Johnson, Robert U.
Kennan, George.
Lefevre, Edwin
Lloyd, Nelson.
Lodge, Henry Cabot.
Long, John Luther.
Lovett, Robert M.
Lowell, Abbott L.
Lummis, Charles F.
Mackaye, Percy.
Markham, Edwin.
Martin, Edward S.
Masters, Edgar Lee.
Mather, Frank J.
Matthews, Brander.
McMaster, John Bach.
Miller, Chas. Ransome.
Mitchell, Langdon E.
Moore, Charles.
More, Paul Elmer.
Morris, Harrison S.
Nicholson, Meredith.
Page, Thomas Nelson.
Paine, Albert Bigelow.
Payne, Will.
Perry, Bliss.
Phelps, William L.
Pier, A. S.
Poole, Ernest.
Rhodes, James Ford.
Roberts, Charles G. D.
Robinson, Edwin A.
Root, Elihu.
Schelling, Felix E.
Scollard, Clinton.
Sedgwick, Ellery.
Sedgwick, Henry D.
Seton, Ernest Thompson.
Sheldon, Edward B.
Sherman, Stuart P.
Shorey, Paul.

Sloane, William M.
Tarkington, Booth.
Taylor, Henry Osborn.
Thayer, William R.
Thomas, Augustus.
Thorndike, Ashley H.
Tooker, Frank L.
Torrence, Ridgely.
Townsend, E. W.
Trent, William P.
van Dyke, Henry.
Van Dyke, John C.
Wendell, Barrett.
White, Stewart Edw.
White, William Allen.
Whiting, Charles Goodrich.
Whitlock, Brand.
Williams, Francis H.
Williams, Jesse Lynch.
Wilson, Harry Leon.
Wilson, Woodrow.
Wister, Owen.
Woodberry, George E.

DEPT. OF ART.

Adams, Herbert.
Aitken, Robert.
Bacon, Henry.
Ballin, Hugo.
Barnard, Geo. Gray.
Bartlett, Frederic C.
Beach, Chester.
Bellows, Geo. Wesley.
Benson, Frank W.
Betts, Louis.
Blashfield, Edwin H.
Brooks, Richard E.
Brown, Glenn.
Brunner, Arnold W.
Brush, Geo. de Forest.
Butler, Howard Russell
Calder, Alexander S.
Carlsen, Emil.
Clarkson, Ralph.
Cole, Timothy.
Cram, Ralph Adams.
Dallin, Cyrus E.
Dannat, William T.
De Camp, Joseph.
Dewey, Charles M.
Dielman, Frederick W.
Donaldson, John M.
Dougherty, Paul.
Du Mond, Frank V.
Foster, Ben.
Fraser, James E.
French, Daniel C.
Gay, Walter.
Gibson, Charles Dana.
Gilbert, Cass.
Goodhue, Bertram G.
Grafly, Charles.
Guerin, Jules.
Hardenbergh, H. J.
Harrison, Alexander.
Harrison, Birge.
Hassam, Childe.
Hastings, Thomas.
Hawthorne, Charles W.
Henri, Robert.
Howard, John Galen.
Howe, William Henry.
Howells, J. M.
Jaegers, Albert.
Jones, Francis C.
Jones, H. Bolton.
Kendall, W. Mitchell.
Kendall, W. Sergeant.
LaFarge, Bancel.
Lawson, Ernest.
Low, Will H.
Macmonnies, Frederick
MacEwen, Walter.
MacNeil, H. A.
Manship, Paul.
Marr, Carl.
Mead, William R.
Melchers, Gari.
Metcalf, Willard L.
Mowbray, H. Siddons.
Niehaus, Charles H.
Ochtman, Leonard.
Olmsted, Frederick L.
Pennell, Joseph.
Platt, Charles A.
Pond, I. K.
Pope, John Russell.
Potter, Edw. Clark.
Proctor, A. Phimister.
Quinn, Edmond T.
Redfield, Edward W.
Roth, F. G. R.
Ruckstull, Fred W.
Schofield, W. E.
Shrady, H. M.
Symons, Gardner.
Taft, Lorado.
Tarbell, Edmund C.
Thayer, Abbott H.
Trowbridge, Breck P.
Tryon, D. W.
Vedder, Elihu.
Volk, Douglas.
Walden, Lionel.
Walker, Henry O.
Walker, Horatio.
Warren, Whitney.
Weinman, Adolph A.
Wiles, Irving R.

DEPT. OF MUSIC.

Bird, Arthur.
Brockway, Howard.
Carpenter, John Alden.
Chadwick, G. W.
Converse, F. S.
Damrosch, Walter.
Foote, Arthur.
Hadley, Henry K.
Herbert, Victor.
Hill, Edward Burlingham.
Kelley, Edgar S.
Kroeger, Ernest R.
Loeffler, Charles M.
Oldberg, Arne.
Schelling, Ernest.
Shelley, Harry Rowe.
Smith, David S.
Stock, Frederick A.
Van der Stucken, F.
Whiting, Arthur.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904; incorporated by act of congress April 17, 1916.

President—William M. Sloane. Permanent Secretary—Robert Underwood Johnson.

Group 1.

William Dean Howells.*
Augustus Saint-Gaudens.*
Edmund C. Stedman.*
John La Farge.*
Samuel Langhorne Clemens.*
John Hay.*
Edward McDowell.*

Group 2.

Henry James.*
Charles Follen McKim.*
Henry Adams.*
Charles Eliot Norton.*
John Quincy Adams Ward.*
Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury.*
Theodore Roosevelt.*
Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

Group 3.

Joseph Jefferson.*
John Singer Sargent.
Richard Watson Gilder.*
Horace H. Furness.*
John Bigelow.*
Winslow Homer.*

Group 4.

Carl Schurz.*
Alfred Thayer Mahan.*
Joel Chandler Harris.*
Daniel Chester French.
John Burroughs.
James Ford Rhodes.
Edwin Austin Abbey.*
Horatio William Parker.*
William Milligan Sloane.

Individually Elected.

Edward Everett Hale.*
Robert Underwood Johnson.
George Washington Cable.
Daniel Coit Gilman.*
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*
Donald Grant Mitchell.*
Andrew Dickson White.*
Henry van Dyke.
William Crary Brownell.
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve.
Julia Ward Howe.*
Woodrow Wilson.
Arthur Twining Hadley.
Henry Cabot Lodge.
Francis Hopkinson Smith.*
Henry Charles Lea.*
Francis Marion Crawford.*
Edwin Howland Blashfield.
William Merritt Chase.*
Thomas Hastings.
Hamilton Wright Mabie.*
Bronson Howard.*
Brander Matthews.
Thomas Nelson Page.
Elihu Vedder.
George Edward Woodberry.
William Vaughn Moody.*
Kenyon Cox.*
George Whitefield Chadwick.
John Muir.*
Charles Francis Adams.*
Henry Mills Alden.*
George de Forest Brush.
William Rutherford Mead.
Abbott Henderson Thayer.
John White Alexander.*
Bliss Perry.
Francis Davis Millet.*
Abbott Lawrence Lowell.
James Whitcomb Riley.*
Nicholas Murray Butler.
Paul Wayland Bartlett.
George Browne Post.*
Owen Wister.
Herbert Adams.
Augustus Thomas.
Timothy Cole.
Cass Gilbert.
William Roscoe Thayer.
Robert Grant.
Frederick Macmonnies.
Julian Alden Weir.*
William Gillette.
Paul Elmer More.
George Lockhart Rives.*
Brand Whitlock.
Hamlin Garland.
Paul Shorey.
Charles Adams Platt.
Maurice Francis Egan.
Archer M. Huntington.
Childe Hassam.
David Jayne Hill.
Lorado Taft.
Booth Tarkington.

*Deceased.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries, October, 1920.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—S. Y. Taylor, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. de W. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
Canada—William McGregor Logan, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—F. N. Preval, Havana.
Delaware—John F. Robinson, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
England—P. Colville Smith, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Frank F. Baker, Macon.
Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwenburg, The Hague.
Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
Indiana—William H. Swintz, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—Richard Best, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Oliver Lee McKay, Meridian.
Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Reno.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New Hampshire—H. M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Isaac Cherry, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
New York—Robt. Judson Kenworthy, New York.
New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Wellington.
North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—James C. Jones, Halifax.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
Prince Edward Island—E. T. Carbonell, Charlottetown.
Quebec—W. W. Williamson, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
Tennessee—Stith M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Utah—Freeman A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Victoria—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Lander.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

General Grand Chapter.

General Grand High Priest—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
Deputy General Grand High Priest—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
General Grand Scribe—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.
General Grand Treasurer—Gustav A. Eitel, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

General Grand Council, 1918-1921.

General Grand Master—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
General Grand Deputy Master—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
General Grand Principal Conductor—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
General Grand Treasurer—Thomas E. Shears, Denver, Col.
General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Captain of Guard—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
General Grand Conductor of Council—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.
General Gand Marshal—(Vacancy.)
General Grand Steward—Warren S. Seipp, Baltimore, Md.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Officers.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Deputy Grand Master—R. E. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn.
Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir William P. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.
Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir George W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
Grand Junior Warden—R. E. Sir William L. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rev. Troy Beatty, Memphis, Tenn.
Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson, 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Robert S. Teague, Montgomery, Ala.
Grand Warder—R. E. Sir Charles C. Homer, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir George T. Campbell, Owosso, Mich.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary-General—Robert A. Shirrefs, 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The supreme council, 33d degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America:

Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
Lieutenant Grand Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
Grand Prior—(Vacancy.)
Grand Chancellor—(Vacancy.)
Grand Minister of State—Trevanion W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
Secretary-General—John H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Garnett N. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

Imperial Council, 1920-1921.

Imperial Potentate—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
Imperial Chief Rabban—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial Oriental Guide—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—Clarence M. Dunbar, Povidence, R. I.
Imperial Marshal—Frank C. Jones, Houston, Tex.
Imperial Captain of the Guards—Leo V. Youngworth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Imperial Outer Guard—Esten A. Fletcher, Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

Officers for 1919-1922.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—Alfred C. McDaniel, M. D., San Antonio, Tex.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Matron—Mrs. Cora R. Franz, Jacksonville, Fla.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Patron—Will W. Grow, D. O., St. Joseph, Mo.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Washington, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Takoma Park, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Conductress—Mrs. Clara L. Henrich, Newport, Ky.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Conductress—Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—A. H. Turrittin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—Mrs. Amalia Huehl, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—J. Ernest Teare, Cleveland, Ohio.
Worthy Grand Chaplain—Mrs. Helen Budd Taylor, Lancaster, Wis.
Worthy Grand Marshal—Mrs. Harriet I. Burwell, Winsted, Conn.
Worthy Grand Organist—George J. Kurzenknabe, Chicago, Ill.
Worthy Grand Adah—Mrs. A. May Ralston, Ont., Canada.
Worthy Grand Ruth—Mrs. Ophelia J. Allan, Hartsville, Tenn.
Worthy Grand Esther—Mrs. Marie L. Summerfield, Reno, Nev.
Worthy Grand Martha—Mrs. Mabel L. Eldridge, San Antonio, Tex.
Worthy Grand Electa—Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead, Greenville, Miss.
Worthy Grand Warder—Mrs. Phyllis M. Burditt, Springfield, Vt.
Worthy Grand Sentinel—Philip A. Jerguson, West Medford, Mass.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Grand Sire—Joseph Oliver, Toronto, Ont.
Deputy Grand Sire—Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Membership Dec. 31, 1919, 2,371,738.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1919, inclusive, $194,083,614.66.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor—William Ladew, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—George C. Cabell, Norfolk, Va.
Supreme Prelate—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—James H. Gwinn, Portland, Ore.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 55; subordinate lodges, 6,866.
Total membership, 746,020.
Total assets, $23,485,359 65.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

Supreme Council.

Supreme Regent—L. R. Geisenberger, Lancaster, Pa.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Carleton E. Hoadley, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Orator—Richard E. Kropf, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,410; state jurisdictions, 32.
Membership Oct. 1, 1920, 134,885.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Executive Council.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 758 West 5th street, Superior, Wis.
Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stolts, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.

Sovereign Escort—B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
Sovereign Watchman—C. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sovereign Sentry—S. L. Caine, Columbus, Miss.
Sovereign Physician—Dr. A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb.
General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
Membership of sovereign jurisdiction Jan. 1, 1920, 962,199.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

Head Officers.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Assistant to Head Consul—W. E. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—A. D. Phillips, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Head Escort—R. C. Bellew, Westhope, N. D.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
Head Watchman—W. F. Davis, Johnson City, Tenn.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Editor—John F. Harris, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Directors—E. E. Murphy, chairman, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korns, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; J. D. Volz, 810 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. J. Bullard, 305 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; F. B. Easterly, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver, Col. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. B. E. Jones, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. A. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—Wilmer D. Nelson, chairman, Pierre, S. D.; H. S. Green, secretary, Bloomfield, Mo.; Henry F. Turner, Wickliffe, Ky.; Ambrose S. Harvey, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. G. Tate, 436 East 44th street, Portland, Ore.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; Charles A. Nyquist, Exchange and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn.
Membership Sept. 1, 1920, not including social, 1,045,730.
Death claims paid to Oct. 1, 1920, $235,967,-194.31.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1921.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
Supreme Warden—David Supple, San Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL UNION.

Officers of the Senate.

President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.
Vice-President—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, H. S. Anderson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris, W. S. Cutshall, C. G. Wescoat.
Total membership, 55,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—William M. Abbott, 58 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Charles A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.
Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—James F. Duffy, Providence, R. I.
Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—F. J. Schrader, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.
Grand Treasurer—P. J. Brennan, Denison, Tex.
Grand Tyler—W. L. Wallace, Gulfport, Miss.
Grand Inner Guard—Joseph H. Loor, Pueblo, Col.
Membership 1920, 750,000. Lodges 1920, 1,400.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

Officers for 1918-1920.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—E. J. Perkins, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Warder—(Vacancy.)
Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, New York, N. Y.
Membership Dec. 1, 1919, 23,230.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Keeper of Tribute—William W. Goltra, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership Jan. 1, 1920, 78,156.
Surplus Jan. 1, 1920, $2,115,159.12.
Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

General Officers.

President—John E. Deery, Law building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President—Richard Dwyer, 923 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Canadian Vice-President—Peter J. Doyle, Montreal, Que.
Secretary—John O'Dea, 1344 Colwyn street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—John Sheehy, Montgomery, Minn.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

Officers of the National Council.

National Councilor—H. F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.
National Vice-Councilor—George A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; office 727 and 729 Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
National Warden—C. W. Varnum, Denver, Col.
National Conductor—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
National Inside Sentinel—John A. Bonham, Hartford City, Ind.
National Outside Sentinel—A. A. Baker, Danbury, Conn.
National Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Duttera, Salisbury, N. C.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

Great Chiefs of the Great Council of the United States.

Great Incohonee—A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.
Great Senior Sagamore—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.
Great Junior Sagamore—Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg, Pa.
Great Prophet—James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
Great Chief of Records—W. B. Macferran, 205 South Kedzie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Great Keeper of Wampum—W. P. Lightholder, St. Louis, Mo.
Number of great councils, 62.
Subordinate branches and councils, 4,358.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1920, 474,583.
Benefits disbursed in 1919, $1,797,976.45.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $46,193,345.21.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

Supreme Lodge Officers, 1919-1921.

Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—John R. Frazier, A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Overseer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.
Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, 28 Pearl street, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Frazer, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

Officers 1919-1923.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Record Keeper—Thomas Watson, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Chaplain—W. F. Trader, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Sergeant—S. C. C. Ward, Augusta, Me.
Supreme Master at Arms—J. W. Sherwood, Portland, Ore.
Supreme First Master of the Guards—F. O. Croy, Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Second Master of the Guards—R. P. Kuntz, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Sentinel—J. C. Bartram, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
Membership Aug. 31, 1919, 305,912.
Benefits paid to Aug. 31, 1919, $106,284,043.69.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

National Grand Lodge (U. S.).

National Chief Templar—Dr. C. A. Carlson, Youngstown, O.
National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
National Treasurer—A. E. Thulander, East Orange, N. J.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Officers of the Grand Aerie, 1920-1921.

Grand Worthy President—Elbert D. Weed, Oshkosh, Wis.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Worthy Chaplain—William G. Doherty, New Haven, Conn.
Grand Secretary—J. S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Treasurer—Jos. H. Dowling, Dayton, O.
Grand Worthy Conductor—H. O. Holstein, Harrisburg, Pa.
Grand Inside Guard—John J. Rice, South Framingham, Mass.
Grand Trustees—A. B. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo.; George Bedford, Syracuse, N. Y.; Robert Graham, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fred M. Smith, Newark, N. J.; Otto P. Deluse, Indianapolis, Ind.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

National Camp Officers.

President—Gabriel H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.
Vice-President—J. H. Patton, Washington, D. C.
Master of Forms—J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.
Secretary—Herman A. Miller, 1157 Butler street, Easton, Pa.
Treasurer—John W. Reese, St. Clair, Pa.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas Knowles, Pottsville, Pa.
Conductor—T. L. Stevens, Dayton, O.
Inspector—E. E. Adams, Chincoteague, Va.
Guard—H. H. Kontz, North Carolina.
Medical Examiner in Chief—A. A. Wertman, M. D., Tannersville, Pa.
Place of meeting in 1921, Allentown, Pa.
Membership, 295,000.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Past President—Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
Supreme President—Mrs. Martha A. Sandiford, North Adams, Mass.
Supreme Vice-President—Mrs. Nellie Kenyon, Paterson, N. J.
Supreme Financial Secretary—Harriet E. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
Supreme Recording Secretary—Eliza Connell, 100 Whittier avenue, Providence, R. I.
Supreme Treasurer—Emily Fray, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Chaplain—Emily Millman, Negaunee, Mich.
Supreme First Conductor—Emily E. Brown, Bristol, Conn.
Supreme Second Conductor—Mary Ingram, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Inside Guard—Maud Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Outside Guard—Annie Marshall, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Supreme Trustee—Annie Parsons, Jamestown, N. Y.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1920-1921.

Officers.

President—George P. Kirby (National Union Assurance society), 923 Ohio building, Toledo, O.

Vice-President—Henri Roy (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Secretary—W. E. Futch (Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance association), 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.

Treasurer—A. E. King (Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen), American Trust building, Cleveland, O.

Executive committee — The president and vice-president and Hill Montague, past president (Golden Seal Assurance society), Travelers' building, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Shirley (Brotherhod of American Yeomen), 114 North 4th street, Muskogee, Okla.; Harry Wade (Knights of Pythias, insurance department), Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Bina M. West (Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; Mrs. Frances Buell Olson (Degree of Honor Protective association), Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn.; Thomas F. McDonald (Catholic Order of Foresters), Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.

Officers of Sections.

Presidents' section—President, Carlos S. Hardy (Fraternal Brotherhood), Fraternal Brotherhood building, Los Angeles, Cal.; vice-president, E. J. Dunn (Loyal American Life association), 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Eva Childs (Royal Neighbors of America), 501-10 Jackson block, Janesville, Wis.

Secretaries' Section—President, Mrs. Dora Alexander Talley (Woodmen Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; vice-president, S. A. Oscar (Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity), Gay building, Madison, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Frye (New England Order of Protection), 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; executive committee, Miss Anna E. Phelan (Women's Catholic Order of Foresters), 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Myers (National Union Assurance society), National Union building, Toledo, O.

Medical Section—President, Dr. W. H. Parker (Golden Seal Assurance society), 1012 Travelers' building, Richmond, Va.; first vice-president, Dr. J. F. Davidson, (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; second vice-president, Dr. Charles P. Brown (Woodmen Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; secretary, Dr. George G. McConnell (Knights of Pythias, insurance department), Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Smyth (Catholic Order of Foresters), 5458 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Law Section—President, J. D. Clark (Independent Order of Foresters), Conover building, Dayton, O.; vice-president, Benjamin Crane (Supreme Tribe Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Fulton, 1725 Conway building, Chicago, Ill.

Press Section—President, the Rev. Dr. Alex MacGillivray (Independent Order of Foresters), Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada; vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca (Woodmen Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary Baird (Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; executive committee, Dr. Emma E. Bower (Ladies of the Maccabees), Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.; Gilbert Howell (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville Ind.; A. J. Martin (Protected Home Circle), P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.

Fraternal Actuarial Association—President, F. M. Speakman (Fraternal Mystic Circle), 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, W. N. Phillips (Royal Neighbors of America), Rock Island, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, R. D. Taylor (Fraternal Bankers' Reserve society), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; librarian, Sidney H. Pipe (Independent Order of Foresters), Temple building, Toronto, Ont.; editor, George Dyre Eldridge (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 755 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; members of the council, E. B. Fackler (Independent Order Free Sons of Israel), 35 Nassau street, New York city; Prof. James W. Glover (University of Michigan), Oxford road, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Esther K. Vickery (Ladies of the Maccabees), Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.; Frances D. Partridge (Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.

Committee on Statutory Legislation—W. W. Bryant, chairman (Brotherhod of American Yeomen), 507 Ridge Arcade building, Kansas City, Mo.; W. E. Futch, secretary (Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance association), 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.; Charles E. Piper (Royal League), 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Frances D. Partridge (Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; George Dyre Eldridge (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 755 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; Carlos S. Hardy (Fraternal Brotherhood), F. B. building, Los Angeles, Cal.; William Montgomery (Masonic Mutual Life association), 1621 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Lloyd T. Binford (Columbian Woodmen, Eminent Household), Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga.; John A. Milliner (Order of United Commercial Travelers of America), 638 North Park street, Columbus, O.

Committee on State of the Orders and Statistics—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, chairman (Royal Neighbors of America), Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. Dora A. Talley (Woodmen Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; Joseph Durish (National Slovak Society of the U. S. A.), 524 4th street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Mary L. Downes (Women's Catholic Order of Foresters), 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Duquette (Alliance Nationale), 395 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Canada; E. L. Balz (Modern Brotherhood of America), Mason City, Iowa; Solon J. Liebeskind (Independent Order Free Sons of Israel), 200 5th avenue, New York city; Michael Senko (First Catholic Slovak Union of the U. S. A.), 3289 East 55th street, Cleveland, O.; John R. Frazer (Ancient Order United Workmen of Arkansas), A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark.

Committee on Legal Co-Operation—J. A. Langfitt, chairman (Zivena Slovak Beneficial society), 1213-21 Berger building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William B. Risse (Court of Honor), 1360 Whittier avenue, Springfield, Ill.; Fred A. Service (Protected Home Circle), P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.; Leo S. Mallek (Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.), 1406 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Lachance (Association Canado-Ameri-

caine), 1008 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.; James Schoonmaker (United Order of Foresters), Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank H. Dewey (Homesteaders), Youngerman building, Des Moines, Iowa; John V. Sees (American Insurance union), A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, O.; John J. Hynes (Switchmen's Union of North America), Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee on Ethics—Mrs. Julia Ward Clingen, chairman (Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association), 329 N. Elmwood avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; N. J. Hein, (Columbian Circle), 704 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; S. A. Oscar (Beavers' Reserve Fund fraternity), Gay building, Madison, Wis.; Nelson O. Tiffany (Masonic Life association), Masonic Temple, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Dembiec (Polish Union of America), Miners Bank building, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; C. E. Lovett (Modern Samaritans), Christie building, Duluth, Minn.; Dr. Felix Gaudin (Catholic Knights of America), 404 Godchaux building, New Orleans, La.; Albert Hass (Modern Brotherhood of America), M. B. A. building, Mason City, Iowa; Louis Volz, (German Beneficial union), 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Health Conservation Committee—Dr. M. M. Smith, chairman (Modern Order of Prætorians), P. O. box 207, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. M. J. Klein (Western Catholic Union), 1344 Wellington avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. J. Means (American Insurance union), A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, O.; Dr. F. S. Wasielewski (Polish Association of America), 451 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Jennie C. Murphy (Degree of Honor, Protective association), Yankton, S. D.; Dr. Emma E. Bower (Ladies of the Maccabees), Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.; Dr. Chas. M. Whicher (Homesteaders), Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. Tracy H. Clark (National Union Assurance society), Otis building, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Geo. G. McConnell (Knights of Pythias, Insurance department), Indiana Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.

National Red Cross Committee—Norman B. Harris, chairman (Loyal association), 15 Broad street, New York city; Miss Kate Mahoney (Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association), 1987 E. 15th street, Troy, N. Y.; E. J. Dunn (Loyal American Life association), 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. F. Edmister (Maccabees), 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Mahronic (National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.), 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Judge H. Wm. Scott (New England Order of Protection), Barre, Vt.; Conrad H. Mann (Fraternal Order of Eagles, insurance department), 1010 Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo.; K. B. Czarnecki (Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A), 1406 W. Division street, Chicago, Ill.; Frances Jakabcin (First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the U. S. A.), 600 S. 7th street, Reading, Pa.

Thrift and Savings Committee—Mrs. Mary E. La Rocca, chairman (Woodmen Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; M. R. Welch (Switchmen's union of N. America), 39 W. North street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mattie M. Ludemann (Degree of Honor, Grand Lodge of Kansas), 916 Central avenue, Kansas City, Kas.; C. J. Anthony (Catholic Knights of Ohio), 815 Rose building, Cleveland, O.; Geo. Del Vecchio (Order of Mutual Protection), 1523 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; L. Stavnheim (Sons of Norway), New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. R. Hicks (Fraternal Reserve association), F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis.; N. L. Piotrowski (Polish Roman Catholic Union of America), 984 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill.; H. Ledoux, (L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique), Whiting block, Nashua, N. H.

General Publicity Committee—Gilbert Howell, chairman (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; William M. Narvis (Ancient Order United Workmen, Supreme lodge), Muscatine, Iowa; Charles C. Fearing (Ancient Order United Workmen of Massachusetts), 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Baird (Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; Orrin Thompson (Equitable Fraternal Union), E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis.; V. A. Young (Fraternal Aid Union), F. A. U. building, Lawrence, Kas.; Mrs. Sara E. Skelly (Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion), 175 5th avenue, New York city; Gustave Keller (Catholic Order of Foresters), Appleton, Wis.; J. W. Graybill (Ancient Order United Workmen of Kansas), Hamlin building, Newton, Kas.

Social Insurance Committee—Arthur F. Bouton, chairman (Golden Seal Assurance society), Roxbury, N. Y.; Mrs. Frances E. Burns (Ladies of the Maccabees), St. Louis, Mich.; Mrs. Eva Child (Royal Neighbors of America), 501-10 Jackman block, Janesville, Wis.; George A. Scott (National Protective Legion), Waverly, N. Y.; Dr. O. J. Rochon (L'Union St. Joseph du Canada), 312 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Ont.; John W. Brown (Maccabees), Stevens Point, Wis.; Senator S. L. Johnson (Ancient Order United Workmen of Oklahoma), A. O. U. W. Temple, Guthrie, Okla.; A. L. Hereford (Court of Honor), Springfield, Ill.; William C. Paul (Fraternal Mystic Circle), 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Affiliated Societies.

Societies affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America and the benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1920:

1. Alianza Hispano-Americana—E. V. Anaya, supreme secretary, P. O. box 367, Tucson, Ariz..... 4,518
2. Alliance Nationale—G. Monet, general secretary, 390 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Canada..... 28,336
3. American Insurance Union — Dr. George W. Hoglan, national secretary, A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, O. 98,642
4. Ancient Order United Workmen, Supreme Lodge—E. J. Moore, supreme recorder, Fargo, N. D..... .....
5. Ancient Order United Workmen of Arkansas—J. R. Frazer, G. M. W., A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark..... 9,746
6. Ancient Order United Workmen of Connecticut — Roger E. Dickinson, grand recorder, 763 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn..... 3,465
7. Ancient Order United Workmen of Iowa—W. H. Stowell, grand recorder, 2100 Grand avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 12,280
8. Ancient Order United Workmen of Kansas—J. W. Graybill, G. M. W., Hamlin building, Newton, Kas..... 44,202
9. Ancient Order United Workmen of Massachusetts—Charles C. Fearing, grand recorder, 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass..... 22,386
10. Ancient Order United Workmen of Oklahoma—George Ross, grand recorder, A. O. U. W. Temple, Guthrie, Okla. 6,812
11. Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, M. E. recorder, Penn Square building, Philadelphia, Pa. 18,496
12. Association Canade-Americaine — A. Robert, secretary, 1034 Elm street, Manchester, N. H..... 14,631

13. Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, grand secretary, Gay building, Madison, Wis. 20,109
14. Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, chief correspondent, Yeoman building, Des Moines, Iowa..273,826
15. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, general secretary and treasurer, Guardian building, Cleveland, O....118,254
16. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—A. E. King, secretary-treasurer, American Trust building, Cleveland, O. 183,892
17. Catholic Knights of America—Henri Siemer, supreme secretary, 710 Holland building, St. Louis, Mo..... 18,443
18. Catholic Knights of Ohio—C. J. Anthony, secretary, 815 Rose building, Cleveland, O..... 8,107
19. Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada—J. E. H. Howison, grand secretary, 15 Montreal street, Kingston, Ont., Canada 9,174
20. Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, high secretary, 1226-35 Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago 155,467
21. Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion—Mrs. Sara E. Skelly, supreme secretary, 175 5th avenue, New York city 14,666
22. Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, supreme secretary, 704 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 22,755
23. Columbian Woodmen, Eminent Household — George W. Clayton, eminent secretary, Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga. 19,597
24. Columbian Woodmen of Mississippi—W. C. Tyler, eminent secretary, Duck Hill, Miss. 2,150
25. Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, supreme recorder, Springfield, Ill.... 75,534
26. Degree of Honor Protective Association—Mrs. Kate S. Holmes, national secretary, 580 Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn..... 49,224
27. Degree of Honor, Grand Lodge of Kansas — Mrs. Georgia Notestine, grand recorder, 915 Mansfield street, Winfield, Kas. 7,497
28. Equitable Fraternal Union—Orrin Thompson, supreme secretary, E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis. 28,764
29. First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the U. S. A.—Maria E. Grega, recording secretary, 9619 Orleans avenue, Cleveland, O..... 30,637
30. First Catholic Slovak Union of the U. S. A.—Michael Senko, secretary, 3289 East 55th street, Cleveland, O.. 50,056
31. Fraternal Aid Union—Samuel S. Baty, secretary, F. A. U. building, Lawrence, Kas. 93,642
32. Fraternal Brotherhood — H. V. Davis, supreme secretary, 845 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal.. 23,005
33. Fraternal Mystic Circle—W. R. Buffington, supreme recorder, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. 18,599
34. Fraternal Order of Eagles, Insurance Department—J. S. Parry, grand secretary, 1010 Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo. 627
35. Fraternal Reserve Association—C. M. Robinson, supreme secretary, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis..... 13,248
36. German, Beneficial Union—Ernest Herklotz, supreme secretary, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 37,927
37. Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, secretary, 1626-8 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12,924
38. Golden Seal Assurance Society—Arthur F. Bouton, supreme secretary, Roxbury, N. Y. 10,561
39. Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barrick, supreme recorder, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa... 23,903
40. Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, supreme secretary, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa 29,090
41. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel—Henry J. Hyman, grand secretary, 21 West 124th street, New York city 7,303
42. Independent Order of Foresters—R. Mathison, supreme secretary, Temple building, Toronto, Ont.....175,683
43. Independent Workmen's Circle of America — Samuel Egdall, general secretary, 9 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass. 6,061
44. Knights of Columbus—William J. McGinley, supreme secretary, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.....165,421
45. Knights of Pythias, Insurance Department — W. O. Powers, general secretary, Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind. 76,040
46. Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, supreme recorder, 415 W. 11th street, Erie, Pa. 130,688
47. Ladies of the Maccabees—Miss Emma E. Bower, M. D., grand record keeper, Macabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich. 45,166
48. Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance association—W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O..... 79,968
49. Loyal American Life Association—H. D. Cowan, secretary, 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 15,825
50. Loyal Association—Frank S. Potter, supreme recorder, 310-12 Union Trust Company building, Jersey City, N. J. 3,257
51. La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, secretary-treasurer, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada 45,908
52. L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique—Ellis Verzina, secretary, P. O. box 1001, Woonsocket, R. I..... 34,250
53. L'Union St. Joseph du Canada—Charles Leclerc, general secretary, 121 Chapel street, Ottawa, Ont..... 21,603
54. Maccabees—Thomas Watson, supreme record keeper, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.....293,595
55. Masonic Life Association—Nelson O. Tiffany, president, Masonic Temple, Buffalo, N. Y..... 16,040
56. Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, secretary and general manager, 1621 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C..... 22,577
57. Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, supreme secretary, Mason City, Iowa..... 50,503
58. Modern Order of Prætorians—C. B. Gardner, president, Prætorian building, Dallas, Tex..... 32,792
59. Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, imperial good samaritan, Christie building, Duluth, Minn..... 6,621
60. National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Marohnic, president, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. 39,701
61. National Protective Legion—George A. Scott, national president, Waverly, N. Y..... 22,150
62. National Slovak Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Durish, secretary, 524 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 39,724

63. National Union Assurance Society—E. A. Myers, secretary, National Union building, Toledo, O..... 43,610
64. Neighbors of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, grand clerk, 394 Taylor street, Portland, Ore..... 47,317
65. New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, supreme secretary, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass..... 26,456
66. Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vecchio, supreme secretary and treasurer, 1523 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 5,826
67. Order of Scottish Clans—Thomas R. P. Gibb, royal secretary, 248 Boylston street, Boston, Mass..... 18,925
68. Order Sons of Herman in Minnesota—Charles Anker, grand secretary, 2923 North 3d street, Minneapolis, Minn. 4,830
69. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, supreme secretary, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O..... 84,697
70. Polish Association of America—John Kantak, secretary, 451 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, Wis..... 9,807
71. Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, general secretary, 1406-8 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.....119,430
72. Polish Roman Catholic Union of America—I. Wroblewski, general secretary, 984 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill.....103,099
73. Polish Union of America—Jacob Dembiec, general secretary, Miners Bank building, Wilkesbarre, Pa..... 19,539
74. Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, supreme secretary, P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.....113,983
75. Royal Arcanum—Samuel N. Hoag, supreme secretary, box E, station A, Boston, Mass.....134,373
76. Royal League—Charles E. Piper, supreme scribe, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill..... 23,230
77. Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, supreme recorder, Rock Island, Ill.....391,030
78. Slovenic National Benefit Society—Matthew J. Turk, secretary, 2657-9 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 17,969
79. Slovenic Progressive Benefit Society—William Rus, supreme secretary, 1541 W. 18th street, Chicago, Ill.... 4,726
80. Sons of Norway—L. Stavnheim, secretary, 905 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn..... 6,161
81. South Slavonic Catholic Union of the U. S. A.—Joseph Pishler, secretary, Ely, Minn..... 7,695
82. Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur—John C. Snyder, supreme scribe, Ben Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind..... 78,156
83. Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, grand secretary and treasurer, 39 West North street, Buffalo, N. Y..... 13,121
84. United American Mechanics, Benevolent Degree, Junior Order—Arthur M. Fording, secretary-manager, box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 17,157
85. United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, supreme secretary, 521 Beck building, Portland, Ore..... 17,612
86. United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, supreme secretary, 301 Colby-Abbott building, Milwaukee, Wis.... 11,087
87. United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, supreme keeper of records, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn. 15,212
88. Western Catholic Union—W. K. Ott, supreme secretary, Illinois State Bank building, Quincy, Ill..... 12,056
89. Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, supreme record keeper, W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.....205,974
90. Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Miss Anna E. Phelan, high secretary, 140 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill..... 76,516
91. Woodmen Circle—Mrs. Dora A. Talley, supreme clerk, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.....226,586
92. Zivena Beneficial Society—Mrs. G. E. Vavrek, secretary, 3 Stark street, Wilkesbarre, Pa..... 5,590

NATIONAL HYMNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."* "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
Great Britain—"God Save the King."
Germany—"Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
France—"La Marseillaise."
Austria (before the revolution)—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyart" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).
Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Hoien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast).
Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
Poland—"Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Lost Yet).
Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
Wales—"Land of My Fathers."
*Official in navy.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Los Angeles—In Griffith's park
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.
Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington — National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Zoologischer garten.
Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phœnix park.
Hamburg — Hagenbeck collection.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
London—In Regents park.
Manchester—Belle Vue.
Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

American Academy of Medicine—President, Dr. Frederick L. Van Sickle, Olyphant, Pa.; secretary, Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., 8037 Jenkins Arcade building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, Pan-American union, Washington, D. C.; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; secretary, John Foord, 627 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; permanent secretary, Burton E. Livingston, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership 12,000.

American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. C. F. W. McClure, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—President, Dr. B. E. Dewson, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Dr. Benoni A. Bullock, 211 Stevens building, Detroit, Mich.

American Astronomical Society—President, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Yale university observatory, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Prof. Joel Stebbins, University of Illinois observatory, Urbana, Ill.; membership, 350.

American Bar association—President, William A. Blount, Pensacola, Fla; secretary, W. Thomas Kemp, 901 Maryland Trust building, Baltimore, Md; assistant secretary, Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 11,000

American Chemical Society—President, William A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, 1709 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. Carroll E. Edson, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. A. K. Stone, Framingham Center, Mass.

American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. John B. Deaver, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, Chicago, Ill.

American Dermatological Association—President, Dr. J. Frank Schamberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Udo J. Wile, University hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Dialect Society—President, Prof. J. W. Bright, the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

American Economic Association—President, Prof. R. B. Westerfield, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, H. J. Davenport, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Electrotherapeutic Association—President, Dr. Byron Sprague Price; secretary, Dr. A. Bern Hirsh, 71 West 91st street, New York, N. Y.

American Folk-Lore Society—President, C. M. Barbeau; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass.

American Geographical Society—President, John Greenough; director, Isaiah Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 3 000 members, 50,000 books and 30,000 maps. It issues a monthly magazine called the Geographical Review and gives a program of about twelve lectures a year.

American Historical Association—President, Edward Channing, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, John S. Bassett, Northampton, Mass.; general offices, 1140 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Actuaries—President, George Graham, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, William O. Morris, 1702 North American building, St. Louis, Mo.

American Institute of Architects—President, Henry H. Kendall, Boston, Mass.; secretary, William Stanley Parker, 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; executive sec etary, Edward C. Kemper, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—President, Judge Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Edwin M. Abbott, 1028 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, A. W. Berresford, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 12,133 (Oct. 1, 1920).

American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, T. E. Costain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Library Association — President, Alice S. Tyler, Western Reserve University Library school, Cleveland, O.; secretary and executive officer, Carl H. Milam, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Mathematical Society, 501 West 116th street, New York, N. Y.—President, G. A. Bliss, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, R. G. D. Richardson, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; Chicago section, secretary, Arnold Dresden, University of Wisconsin; San Francisco section, secretary, B. A. Bernstein, University of California; southwestern section, secretary, Louis Ingold, University of Missouri.

American Medical Association—President, William C. Braisted, surgeon-general, U. S. navy; secretary, Alexander R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Medico-Psychological Association—President, Owen Capp, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Warren, Pa.

American Microscopical Society—President, Prof. T. W. Galloway, New York city; secretary, Prof. Paul S. Welch, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, William F. Henderson, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Nature Study Society—President, J. Andrew Drushel, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; official organ, Nature Study Review.

American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; secretary, Sydney P. Noe; society founded 1858; museum, 1907, Broadway at 156th street, New York.

American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. John E. Weeks, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Oriental Society—President, Dr. Talcott Williams, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Dr. C. J. Ogden, 628 West 114th street, New York, N. Y.

American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. W. E. Waldo, Seattle, Wash.; secretary, Dr. W. A. Gravatt, Dayton, O.

American Pediatric Society—President, John Howland, M. D., New York, N. Y.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Philatelic Society—President, Dr. Carroll Chase, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A," Denver, Col.; organized 1886; it publishes the American Philatelist, a monthly.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William B. Scott; vice-presidents, George Ellery Hale, Arthur A. Noyes, Hampton L. Carson; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Harry F. Keller, John A. Miller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society—President, Prof. J. S. Ames, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

American Political Science Association—President, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Public Health Association—President, Dr. Mazyck P. Ravenel, Columbia, Mo.; secretary, Dr. A. W. Hedrich, 126 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass.

American Railway Engineering Association—President, H. R. Safford, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, E. H. Fritch, Chicago, Ill.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, J. B. Davidson, Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, F. N. G. Kranich, Hyatt Roller Bearing company, Chicago, Ill.

American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Stanley R. Benedict, Cornell University Medical college, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Victor C. Myers, Post-Graduate Medical school and hospital, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, A. P. Davis; acting secretary, Herbert S. Crocker, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, E. S. Carman; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Naturalists—President, Dr. Jacques Loeb, Rockefeller institute, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Prof. A. F. Shull, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Society of Zoologists—President, Gilman A. Drew, Marine Biological laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Allee, Lake Forest college, Lake Forest, Ill.

American Sociological Society — President, James Quayle Dealey, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Statistical Association—Secretary, Robert E. Chaddock, Kent hall, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Archæological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. J. C. Egbert, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, Prof. G. M. Wheeler, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Association of American Law Schools—President, E. A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Jones, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.

Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. G. C. Arthur, Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary, Prof. R. Schramm, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Classical Association of the Middle West and South—President, R. B. Steele, Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary-treasurer, Rollin H. Tanner, Denison university, Granville, O.

Classical League—President, Andrew F. West, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, Paul Shorey, University of Chicago.

Clinical Congress of Surgeons—President, Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

Commercial Law League of America—President, Edward F. Flynn, Devils Lake, N. D.; secretary, William C. Sprague, Chicago, Ill.

Geological Society of America, The—President, I. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

National Academy of Sciences—President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; home secretary, Charles G. Abbot; foreign secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; assistant secretary, Paul Brockett, Washington, D. C.; membership, 180 active; 1 honorary; 34 foreign (associate).

National Tuberculosis Association—Executive office, 381 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing director, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; president, Dr. Gerald B. Webb, Colorado Springs, Col.; secretary, Dr. George M. Kober, 1819 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Dental Association—President, John V. Conzett, Dubuque, Ia.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, Chicago; membership, 25,000.

National Education Association—President, Josephine Corliss, Olympia, Wash.; secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Eclectic Medical Association—President, Harvey Wickes-Felter, Cincinnati, O.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Mundy, Forest, O.

National Geographic Society—President and editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; secretary, O. P. Austin; treasurer, John Joy Edson; office, Hubbard Memorial hall, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.; members, 750,000.

National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazine of the society, the Journal of American History, editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 37 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—President, Cass Gilbert, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

National Philatelic Society—President, J. W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass. It publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 310.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Washington L. Capps; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

Southern Philatelic Association — President, Clifford W. Kissinger; international secretary, Harold K. Bowen, Fort Dodge, Iowa; treasurer, Erwin L. Fischer; membership, 1,704. There is a resident vice-president in each of the states, territories and principal foreign countries.

The Mathematical Association of America—President, David Eugene Smith; vice-presidents, Helen A. Merrill and E. J. Wilczynski; secretary, W. D. Cairns, Oberlin, O.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Bankers' Association — President, Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.; general secretary, Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Eleanor E. Marshall, 913-914 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; secre-

tary, N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, Leopold L. Wilder, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, H. P. Schoenberner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American National Red Cross—President, Woodrow Wilson; vice-president, Robert W. De Forest; chairman executive committee, Livingston Farrand; treasurer, John Skelton Williams; counselor, William L. Frierson; general manager, Frederick C. Munroe; secretary, Mabel T. Boardman.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—President, Alfred Wagstaff; secretary, Richard Welling; general manager, William K. Horton; office, 50 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Westerville, ⊕.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. T. G. Winters, Minneapolis, Minn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Del Norte, Col.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.; treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark, Red Oak, Iowa.

Indian Rights Association—President, Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding and recording secretary, Matthew K. Sniffen, 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling, pugilism and kindred evils, by legislation, information, letters and literature and also to constructive forms of recreation, bible reading in schools.

Investment Bankers Association of America—President, Roy C. Osgood, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Frederick R. Fenton; assistant secretary, Clayton G. Schray, Chicago, Ill.; office, 11 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y..

League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

National American Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, Felix Adler; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation, The—Chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Social Work (formerly Charities and Correction)—President, Allen T. Burns, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, William Hammond Parker, 315 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill.

National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Y. C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

National Safety Council—President, C. P. Tolman, New York, N. Y.; general manager, C. W. Price, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, S. J. Williams, 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer and business manager, W. H. Frater, Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George B. Chandler; executive secretary, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins; national headquarters, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—President, Charles E. Hughes, New York, N. Y.; secretary, H. W. Dodds, Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.

National Short Ballot Organization—Secretary and treasurer, Richard S. Childs, New York, N. Y.; field director, Dr. A. R. Hatton, 8 West 9th street, New York, N. Y.

National Tax Association—President, Zenas W. Bliss, Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Alfred E. Holcomb, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.

Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, 1 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

General Officers, 1920-1921.

Commander in Chief—William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.

Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass.

Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—J. E. Gandy, Spokane, Wash.

Chaplain in Chief—Rev. W. A. Boswell, Wichita, Kas.

Surgeon-General—Dr. C. W. Burrill, Kansas City, Mo.

Official Staff.

Adjutant-General—Mahlon D. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.

Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge-Advocate General—Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

Inspector-General—Marshall W. Wood, Boise, Idaho.

National Patriotic Instructor—Samuel Stimmel, Fargo, N. D.

Assistant Adjutant-General—John H. Holland, Indianapolis, Ind.

Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief of Staff—S. G. Harvey, Columbus, ⊙.

Senior Aid de Camp—W. H. Comstock, Denver, Col.

Headquarters—Statehouse, Indianapolis, Ind.

Membership by Years.

1879	44,752	1900	276,662
1880	60,634	1901	269,507
1881	85,856	1902	263,745
1882	134,701	1903	256,510
1883	215,446	1904	246,261
1884	273,168	1905*	232,455
1885	294,787	1905†	235,823
1886	323,571	1906	229,932
1887	355,916	1907	225,157
1888	372,960	1908	220,600
1889	397,774	1909	213,901
1890	409,489	1910	203,410
1891	407,781	1911	191,348
1892	399,880	1912	180,227
1893	397,223	1913	171,335
1894	369,083	1914	159,773
1895	357,639	1915	149,074
1896	340,610	1916	135,931
1897	319,456	1917	120,916
1898	305,603	1918	110,357
1899	287,981	1919	103,258

The total number of grand army posts in 1919 was 4,604, as against 4,704 in 1918.

Death Rate by Years.

	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.
1888	4.433	1.18	1905*	9.152	3.90
1889	4.696	1.33	1905†	9.205	3.90
1890	5.476	1.33	1906	9.052	3.83
1891	5.965	1.46	1907	10.242	4.45
1892	6.404	1.61	1908	10.124	4.59
1893	7.002	1.78	1909	11.030	5.00
1894	7.283	2.97	1910	9.151	4.49
1895	7.368	2.06	1911	11.594	5.07
1896	7.293	2.21	1912	11.338	6.28
1897	7.515	2.35	1913	11.187	6.53
1898	8.383	2.41	1914	11.434	7.16
1899	7.994	2.78	1915	11.856	7.95
1900	7.790	2.80	1916	11.430	8.04
1901	8.166	3.02	1917	11.553	9.55
1902	8.299	3.08	1918	9.798	8.01
1903	8.366	3.22	1919	8,931	8.00
1904	9,029	3.60			

*June 30. †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

National Encampments and Commanders in Chief.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.
1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
1917—Boston, Mass.; Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.
1918—Portland, Ore.; Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.
1919—Columbus, O.; James D. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1920—Indianapolis, Ind.; William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

National Officers, 1920-1921.

Commander in Chief—P. A. Barrows, Lincoln, Neb.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—F. C. Focht, Winchester, Ind.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.
Council in Chief—Rossiter J. Williams, Columbus, O.; William H. Kline, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ralph H. Burbank, Maine.
Secretary-Treasurer—Horace H. Hammer, Colonial building, Reading, Pa.
Chief of Staff—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa.
National Patriotic Instructor—William H. Hyden, Los Angeles, Cal.
National Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Hartzog, Mason, Mich.
National Counselor—C. A. Bryson, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

National Officers, 1920-1921.

National President—Mrs. Inez J. Bender, Decatur, Ill.
National Senior Vice-President—Catherine McBride Hoctor, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Junior Vice-President—Anna Belle Roberts, Baltimore, Md.
National Secretary—Flo Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill.
National Treasurer—Mrs. Estella E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
National Chaplain—Mrs. Delia A. Ricker.
National Counselor—Abby Lynch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
National Inspector—Ella M. French, Los Angeles, Cal.
National Instituting and Installing Officer—Cora E. Harris, Evansville, Wis.
National Patriotic Instructor—Agnes H. Parker, Boston, Mass.
National Press Correspondent—Mary M. North, Herndon, Va.
National Senior Aid—Marie L. Basham, Des Moines, Iowa.
National Headquarters—218 Title and Trust building, Decatur, Ill.

The organization has thirty-eight departments, comprising 2,278 corps, with a total membership of 194,000.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE G. A. R.

National Officers, 1920-1921.

Commander in Chief—Grace T. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Mamie Giroux, Chicago, Ill.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Mary Manning, Spokane, Wash.
Quartermaster-General—Mrs. Ruth Young, Battle Creek, Mich.
Chaplain-General—Isabel Perry, Jackson, Mich.
Counselor-General—Zelia Corning, Chicago, Ill.
Patriotic Instructor—Gertrude Hassis, Chicago, Ill.
Officer of the Day—Julia Kammerer, Racine, Wis.
Officer of the Guard—Ida Buck, Detroit, Mich.
Adjutant-General—Mrs. Helen R. Kellogg, Highland Park, Mich.

Sentinel—Marie Dunn, Milwaukee, Wis.
Historian—Agnes Kruesinga, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar-General — Alma Cooper, Jackson, Mich.
Auditor-General—Regina Klema, Racine, Wis.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

National Officers, 1920-1921.

President—Mrs. Ethel M. Irish, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Florence E. Newlin, Indianapolis, Ind.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Cora A. Dunning, Kansas City, Kas.
Treasurer—Mrs. Marybell Ross, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—Mrs. Genevieve Hager Lucy, 2211 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
Counselor—Mrs. Lillian Clark Cary, Dubuque, Iowa.
Chaplain—Mrs. Sarah Fox, San Antonio, Tex.
Inspector—Mrs. Olive I. A. Williams, Anderson, Ind.
Registrar—Mrs. Elvira T. Veasey, 677 Dudley street, Dorchester, Mass.
Corresponding Secretary — Sarah Ehrmann, Lackawanna, N. Y.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Columbia, Mo.
Counselor—Mrs. Clarissa F. Dyer, Germantown, Pa.
Department President and Historian — Mrs. Helen Brainard Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Belle S. Alten, Port Royal, Pa.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Mary Maxfield, Kansas City, Kas.
Chaplain—Mrs. Joanna Melton, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Secretary—Mrs. Cornelia G. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

General Officers.

General Commander—Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Forth Worth, Tex.
Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. A. B. Booth, New Orleans, La.
Honorary Commander in Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

National Officers.

Commander—John J. Cosgrove, Charlestown, Mass.
Senior Vice-Commander—Henry Ebert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Junior Vice-Commander—Thomas L. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chief of Staff—F. Hudak, South Bend, Ind.
Adjutant-General—David F. Kent, 240 Longwood avenue, Boston, Mass.
Quartermaster-General—Alonzo S. Van Pelt, Rahway, N. J.
Paymaster-General—Raymond C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.
Inspector-General—John H. Lyons, Baltimore, Md.
Judge-Advocate—Horatio Edgerton, Albany, N. Y.
Surgeon-General—Dr. Frank J. Owry, Cincinnati, O.
National Chaplain—John H. Hinkson, Philadelphia, Pa
National Historian—George R. Downs, Erie, Pa.
National Patriotic Instructor—Jacque A. LaBelle, West View, Pa.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander—Gen. D. S. Winslow, Columbus, O.
Senior Vice-Commander—William Kelly, Wilmington, Del.
Junior Vice-Commander—Silas G. Burdick, Cuba, N. Y.
Chaplain—Hasley Lathrop, Cincinnati, O.
Adjutant-General and Quartermaster—Col. J. D. Walker, room 505 City-County building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—528 17th street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Honorary President—Robert M. Thompson, New York, N. Y.
President — Henry Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents—Clarence Ousley, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Washington, D. C., and Robert W. Kelly, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Sidney Ballou, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Treasurer—Dwight N. Burnham, Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary—William M. Galvin, Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGION OF VALOR.

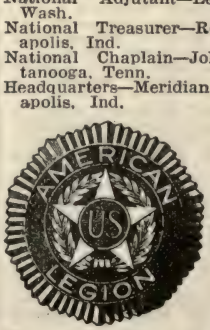
Organized 1890.

Commander—Patrick J. Hyde, 2 Mount Vernon street, Charlestown, Mass.
Adjutant—Capt. John Brosnan, 592 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Any one holding a medal of honor or a distinguished service cross is eligible to membership. The legion is a purely patriotic organization, its purpose being to instill the spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country in its citizens and unite in a fraternal bond the men who have shared a common danger.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919.
National Commander—F. W. Galbraith, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Past National Commander—Franklin D'Olier, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Vice-Chairmen—John G. Emery, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas Goldingay, Newark, N. J.; Claudius G. Penndill, Kenosha, Wis.; J. C. Scrugham, Carson City, Nev.; E. Jackson Winslett, Dadeville, Ala.
National Adjutant—Lemuel Bolles, Seattle, Wash.
National Treasurer—Robert Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Chaplain—John W. Inzer, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Headquarters—Meridian Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.



The American Legion was organized at a convention held in St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919, when temporary officers were chosen and the main principles of the association were adopted. Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the temporary commander, and it was decided to hold the first regular convention in Minneapolis, Minn. It took place there Nov.

10-12, 1919, when national officers were chosen and the organization perfected. All persons are eligible for membership who were in the military or naval and marine service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. The object of the association is to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to combat autocracy whether of the classes or the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity principles of justice, freedom and democracy and to sanctify the comradeship of the war by mutual helpfulness.

The American Legion is a nonpolitical organization. It was incorporated by an act of congress approved Sept. 16, 1919.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management, 1920-1921.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

President-General — Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Washington D. C.

Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1921: Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska; Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi; Miss Stella P. Hardy, Arkansas; Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Virginia; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana. Terms expire in 1922: Mrs. William H. Wait, Michigan; Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Oregon; Mrs. John P. Hume, Wisconsin; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, New Jersey; Mrs. James L. Smith, Texas; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Louise H. Coburn, Maine. Terms expire in 1923: Mrs. Cassius Cottle, California; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. James T. Morris, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry McCleary, Washington; Mrs. Anthony W. Cook, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Iowa.

Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Washington, D. C.

Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hangar, Washington, D. C.

Registrar-General—Mrs. James S. Phillips, Washington, D. C.

Historian-General—Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer-General—Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Washington, D. C.

Librarian-General—Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Washington, D. C.

Curator-General—Mrs. George W. White, Washington, D. C.

Director-General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution—Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

Officers of the General Society.

Governor-General—Col. William W. Ladd, New York.

Honorary Governor-General — Capt. Howland Pell, New York.

Vice-Governor-General—John L. Merrill, New Jersey.

Secretary-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., 91 Park avenue, New York, N. Y.

Deputy Secretary-General — Edmund Howard Martin, 160 West 59th street, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy Treasurer-General — Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrar-General—Prof. Arthur Adams, Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.

Historian-General—Frederick W. Allen, Providence, R. I.

Chaplain-General—Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Cleveland, O.

Surgeon-General—Charles Montraville Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.

Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.

Headquarters—43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—James H. Preston, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary-General and Registrar-General — Philip H. Larner, 918 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 1111 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Historian-General—George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.

Chaplain-General — Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Medford, Mass.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

General Officers.

General President—James M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.

General Vice-President—Charles C. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second General Vice-President—Edmund H. Talbot, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.

Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 255 Title building, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer—Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., New Navy building, Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer—Robert P. Benedict, 30 N. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill

General Registrar—John Barber White, Kansas City, Mo.

General Historian — Orra E. Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal.

General Chaplain—Rev. George Heathcote Hills, D. D., Cincinnati, O.

Organizations exist in thirty-two states.

Membership—8,100.

THE BUCK PRIVATES SOCIETY, A. E. F.

National President—Paul Francis Collins, Cal.

National Secretary—Arthur L. Burroughs, Chicago, Ill.

National Treasurer—Pascal L. Merrick, San Francisco, Cal.

National Headquarters—125 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters—116 East 24th street, New York, N. Y.

Slogan—"We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization"—Theodore Roosevelt.

Honorary President—(In Perpetuam Memoriam) Theodore Roosevelt.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—David Jayne Hill, Perry Belmont, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles J. Bonaparte, Henry B. Joy, William Guggenheim, Dr. William T. Hornaday.

Executive Officers.

Chairman Board of Trustees—Charles Stewart Davison.

Treasurer—Robert Appleton.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

The object of the league is to secure and support a league of nations for the maintenance of international peace.

Organized—June 17, 1915; incorporated Oct. 14, 1916.
President—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Vice-President—Alton B. Parker, New York, N. Y.
Chairman Executive Committee—A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
Secretary—William H. Short, 22 West 19th street, New York, N. Y.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

National Commandery Officers, 1920.

Commander in Chief—Capt. Charles T. Wilt, Chicago, Ill.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Capt. Fred J. Brockbill, Hartford, Conn.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Capt. W. H. Keating, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Registrar in Chief—Col. E. E. Hardin, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Registrar in Chief—Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Mittendorf, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer in Chief—Capt. C. M. Machold, Philadelphia, Pa.
Historian in Chief—Capt. A. G. Reynolds, Massachusetts.
Chaplain in Chief—Capt. (Rev.) Patrick B. Murphy, Boston, Mass.
Illinois Commandery—Lieut. C. B. Walls, recorder.

Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto, as well as all the sons of such officers.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

General Officers.

Commander in Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.
Recorder in Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Registrar in Chief—First Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
Treasurer in Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V.
Chancellor in Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering, U. S. V.
Council in Chief—Lieut. Joseph H. Janney, U. S. V.; First Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlin, U. S. V.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell, U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj. Frank J. Jones, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

National Headquarters—17 East 49th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Hon. Lindley M. Garrison.
President—Charles D. Orth.
Secretary—Lloyd Taylor.
Treasurer—Alexander J. Hemphill.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Illinois Society.

President—Prof. William F. E. Gurley, University of Chicago.
First Vice-President—John Meloy Stahl.
Second Vice-President—Nelson J. Ludington.
Third Vice-President—Edmund Taylor Perkins.
Treasurer—Capt. Arthur Hamilton Scharff.
Secretary—Charles A. Bonniwell.
Registrar—Charles Scribner Eaton.
Chaplain—The Rev. George Deming Wright.
Historian—Will Sidney Turner.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

National Officers.

Commander in Chief—John K. Witherspoon, Seattle, Wash.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Charles P. Heinemann, Norfolk, Va.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—T. Rosser Roemer, St. Louis, Mo.
Adjutant-General—Thomas J. L. Kennedy, 410 County-City building, Seattle, Wash.
Quartermaster-General—Thomas J. Cunningham, Seattle, Wash.
Surgeon-General—Leon Hyde, M. D., Portland, Ore.
Chaplain in Chief—Rev. John P. Chidwick, New York, N. Y.
National Headquarters—Room 410 County-City building, Seattle, Wash.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

Officers of the National Commandery.

Commander in Chief—Admiral Robert E. Koontz, U. S. N.
Secretary-General — Capt. Ogden Wilkinson, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Russy, 15 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-General—Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U. S. N., retired.
Registrar-General—Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.
Judge-Advocate General—Frank M. Avery.
Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare.
Historian-General—Maj. Emerson G. Taylor.
Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle.
Surgeon-General—Maj. Joseph M. Heller.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1913	3,502,789	1916	2,854,518
1914	1,945,095	1917	2,204,203
1915	2,204,203	1918	2,540,892

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Apostolic Delegate—Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D.

Cardinals—James Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.

Archbishops.

Archdiocese.	Name.
Baltimore	James Cardinal Gibbons
Boston	William Cardinal O'Connell
Chicago, Ill.	George W. Mundelein
Cincinnati, O.	Henry Moeller
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane
Manila, P. I.	Michael J. O'Doherty
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sebastian G. Messmer
New Orleans, La.	John W. Shaw
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes
Oregon City, Ore.	Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa.	Denis J. Dougherty
St. Louis, Mo.	John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn.	Austin Dowling
San Francisco, Cal.	Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M.	John Baptist Pitaval

Bishops.

Diocese.	Name.
Albany, N. Y.	Edmund F. Gibbons
Alexandria, La.	Cornelius Van de Ven
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan
Altoona, Pa.	Eugene A. Garvey
Baker City, Ore.	Joseph F. McGrath
Baltimore, Md.	Owen B. Corrigan (auxiliary)
Belleville, Ill.	Henry Althoff
Bismarck, N. D.	Vincent Wehrle
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman
Boston, Mass.	Joseph G. Anderson (auxiliary)
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles E. McDonnell
Buffalo, N. Y.	William Turner
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph J. Rice
Charleston, S. C.	William T. Russell
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Patrick A. McGovern
Chicago, Ill.	Alexander J. McGavick
Cleveland, O.	John P. Farrelly
Columbus, O.	James J. Hartley
Concordia, Kas.	John F. Cunningham
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Paul Joseph Nussbaum
Covington, Ky.	Ferdinand Brossart
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett
Dallas, Tex.	Joseph Patrick Lynch
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis
Denver, Col.	J. Henry Tihen
Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm
Detroit, Mich.	Michael J. Gallagher
Duluth, Minn.	John T. McNicholas
El Paso, Tex.	Anthony J. Schuler
Erie, Pa.	J. E. Fitz Maurice
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan
Fargo, N. D.	James O'Reilly
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Herman J. Alerding
Galveston, Tex.	Christopher E. Byrne
Grand Island, Neb.	James Albert Duffy
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Edward D. Kelly
Great Falls, Mont.	Mathias C. Lenihan
Green Bay, Wis.	Paul P. Rhode
Harrisburg, Pa.	Philip R. McDevitt
Hartford, Conn.	John Joseph Nilan
Hawaiian islands	Libert H. Boeynaems
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll
Indianapolis, Ind.	Joseph Chartrand
Kansas City, Mo.	Thomas F. Lillis
La Crosse, Wis.	James Schwabach
Lafayette, Ind.	Jules B. Jeanmard
Lead, S. D.	John J. Lawler
Leavenworth, Kas.	John Ward
Lincoln, Neb.	Charles J. O'Reilly
Little Rock, Ark.	John B. Morris
Louisville, Ky.	Denis O'Donaghue
Manchester, N. H.	George Albert Guertin
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis
Mobile, Ala.	Edward P. Allen
Monterey-Los Angeles, Calif.	John J. Cantwell
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss.	John Edward Gunn
Newark, N. J.	John J. O'Connor
New Orleans, La.	J. M. Laval (auxiliary)
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Gabriels
Oklahoma	Theophile Meerschaert
Omaha, Neb.	Jeremiah J. Harty
Peoria, Ill.	Edward Michael Dunne
Philadelphia, Pa.	John J. McCort (auxiliary)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. F. Regis Canevin
Portland, Me.	Louis S. Walsh
Porto Rico	William A. Jones
Providence, R. I.	Matthew Harkins
Richmond, Va.	Denis Joseph O'Connell
Rochester, N. Y.	Thomas F. Hickey
Rockford, Ill.	Peter James Muldoon
Sacramento, Cal.	Thomas Grace
St. Augustine, Fla.	Michael J. Curley
St. Cloud, Minn.	Joseph F. Busch
St. Joseph, Mo.	Maurice F. Burke
Salt Lake City, Utah	Joseph S. Glass
San Antonio, Tex.	Arthur Drossaerts
Savannah, Ga.	Benjamin J. Keiley
Scranton, Pa.	Michael John Hoban
Seattle, Wash.	Edward John O'Dea
Sioux City, Iowa	(Vacancy)
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Thomas O'Gorman
Spokane, Wash.	Augustine F. Schinner
Springfield, Mass.	Thomas D. Beaven
Superior, Wis.	Joseph M. Koudelka
Syracuse, N. Y.	John Grimes
Toledo, O.	Joseph Schrembs
Trenton, N. J.	Thomas J. Walsh
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va.	Patrick James Donahue
Wichita, Kas.	John J. Hennessy
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn.	Patrick R. Heffron

Catholic Church Statistics.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1919.]

Figures are for the United States.

Cardinals—2.	Seminaries—110.
Archbishops—14.	Students—7,865.
Bishops—97.	Colleges for boys—215.
Secular clergy—15,052.	Academies for girls—674.
Religious clergy—5,536.	Parishes with schools—5,788.
Total clergy—20,588.	Children attending—1,633,599.
Churches with resident priests—10,460.	Orphan Asylums—294.
Missions with churches—5,537.	Orphans—46,069.
Total churches—15,997.	Homes for aged—116.
	Catholic population of U. S.—17,549,324.

Pope and College of Cardinals.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops—	Created cardinal.
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836	1889
De Lai Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853	1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847	1911
Granito, Pignatelli di Gennaro, b. 1851	1911
Pompili, Basilius, b. April 16, 1858	1911
Cardinal priests—	
Almaraz y Santos, E., b. Sept. 22, 1847	1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849	1907
Ascalesi, Alexius, b. Feb. 15, 1859	1916
Bacilieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842	1901
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840	1914
Bertram, Adolfo	1919
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863	1916
Bonzo, T. Valfredi	1919
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838	1901
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861	1911
Cabrieres, F. M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo, O., b. Nov. 7, 1845	1905
Cagliero, John, b. 1838	1915
Camassei, Filippo, b. 1848	1919
Cavalcanti, J. A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850	1905
Cos y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838	1911
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852	1914
Dalbor, Edmondo	1919
Doubourg, Augustus, b. 1842	1916

Created cardinal.
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1850.....1916
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1850.....1894
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846 1899
Fruhwirth, Andrew, b. 1845.....1915
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852.....1907
Gibbons, James, b. July 23, 1834.....1895
Gusmini, George, b. 1855.....1915
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835.1897
Kakowski, Alessandro 1919
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860.....1916
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840.....1893
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.....1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.....1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.....1907
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859.....1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842.1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851...1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. 1852.....1915
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841.1884
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859...1911
Piffl, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....1914
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836.....1896
Ranuzzi de Bianchi, V. A., b. 1857.....1916
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850..1899
Rinaldini, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844.....1907
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856.....1916
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.1915
Silj, Augusto 1919
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863....1901
Soldeville y Rowera, G.....1919
Tonti, Julius, b. 1844.....1915
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854..1911
Cardinal deacons—
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....1911
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....1914
Giorgi, Orestes, b. May 19, 1856.....1916
Giustini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852.....1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....1914
Marini, Nicholas, b. Aug. 20, 1843.....1916

Catholic Educational Association.

Honorary President—James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.
President-General—The Rt.-Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents-General—Rt.-Rev. Mgr. E. A. Pace, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Rt.-Rev. Mgr. John B. Peterson, Ph. D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. P. C. Yorke, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.
Secretary-General—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.
Treasurer-General—The Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., Cleveland, O.
Office of Association—1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.

The Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.

180 North Wabash avenue, Le Moyne building, Chicago, Ill.

Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago.
Vice-Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend S. G. Messmer, D. D., D. C. L., Archbishop of Milwaukee.
President—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., LL. D.
Vice-President and General Secretary—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. E. B. Ledvina.
Vice-President and Director Child Apostles and Order of Martha—The Rev. W. D. O'Brien.
Vice-Pres. and General Counsel—Joseph D. Daly.
Treasurer—John A. Lynch.
Field Secretary—Rev. E. J. McGuinness.
Recording Secretary Board of Governors—Warren A. Cartier
Superintendent Chapel Cars—Geo. C. Hennessey.
Executive Committee—The Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D.; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., LL. D.; Leo J. Doyle, Richmond Dean, Warren A. Cartier, Edward F. Carry.
Board of Auditors—The Rev. R. F. Flynn, the Rev. F. J. O'Reilly, J. J. Fleming, Edward Hines.

Extension Magazine.

The official organ of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.
Editorial Department—Le Moyne building, Chicago.
Editor—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., LL. D.
Associate Editor—Rev. William D. O'Brien.
Managing Editor—Simon A. Baldus.
General Manager—F. W. Harvey, Jr.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Assignment of Bishops—In the United States.

Atlanta.....E. G. Richardson
Boston.....E. H. Hughes
Buffalo.....William Burt
Chattanooga.....F. M. Bristol
Chicago.....Thomas Nicholson
Cincinnati.....W. F. Anderson
Denver.....C. L. Mead
Detroit.....T. S. Henderson
Helena.....C. W. Burns
Indianapolis.....F. D. Leete
New Orleans.....R. E. Jones
New York.....L. B. Wilson
Omaha.....H. C. Stuntz
Philadelphia.....J. F. Berry
Pittsburgh.....F. J. McConnell
Portland.....W. O. Shepard
St. Louis.....W. A. Quayle
St. Paul.....C. B. Mitchell
San Francisco.....A. W. Leonard
Washington.....W. F. McDowell
Wichita.....E. L. Waldorf

In Foreign Countries.

Eastern Asia—Seoul, Korea, Herbert Welch; Foochow, China, F. T. Keeney; Peking, China, W. S. Lewis; Shanghai, China, L. J. Birney.
Southern Asia—Bangalore, India, H. L. Smith; Bombay, India, J. W. Robinson; Calcutta, India, F. B. Fisher; Lucknow, India, F. W. Warne.
Southeastern Asia—Manila, P. I., C. E. Locke; Singapore, Sts. Settlements, G. H. Bickley.
Africa—Cape Town, South Africa, E. S. Johnson; Monrovia, Liberia, M. W. Clair.
Latin America—Buenos Aires, Argentina, W. F. Oldham; Mexico City, Mexico, W. P. Thirkield.
Europe—Copenhagen, Anton Bast; Paris, Edgar Blake; Zurich, Switzerland, J. L. Nuelsen.

Corresponding Secretaries—Elected by the General Conference.

Board of Foreign Missions—S. Earl Taylor, Frank Mason North, 150 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension—D. D. Forsyth, 17th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Board of Education for Negroes—Patrick J. Maveety, I. Garland Penn, 420 Plum street, Cincinnati, O.
Board of Education—A. W. Harris, 150 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Board of Sunday Schools—W. S. Bovard, 58 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Conference Claimants—Joseph B. Hingeley, 820 Garland building, Chicago, Ill.
The Board of the Epworth League: General Secretary—Charles E. Guthrie, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals—Clarence True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
General Deaconess Board—Daniel W. Howell, 675 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee on Conservation and Advance—R. J. Wade, executive secretary, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Hospitals and Homes—N. E. Davis, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
Publishing Agents—E. R. Graham, 150 New York city; John H. Race, 420 Plum street, Cincinnati, O.; Robert H. Hughes, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.

Official Editors.

George Elliott, Methodist Review, New York, N. Y.
James R. Joy, The Christian Advocate, New York, N. Y.
Henry H. Meyer, Sunday school publications, New York, N. Y.
John J. Wallace, Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ernest C. Wareing, Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, O.
A. J. Bucher, Der Christliche Apologete, Cincinnati, O.
E. Robb Zaring, Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill.
Claudius B. Spencer, Central Christian Advocate, Kansas City, Mo.
Lorenzo H. King, Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
Edward L. Mills, Pacific Christian Advocate, Portland, Ore.
Dan B. Brummitt, The Epworth Herald, Chicago, Ill.
Francis M. Larkin, California Christian Advocate, San Francisco, Cal.
J. M. Melear, Methodist Advocate-Journal, Athens, Tenn.
David G. Downey, Book Editor, New York, N. Y.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Bishops.

Eugene R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo.
Warren A. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.
Henry C. Morrison, Leesburg, Fla.
James Atkins, Waynesville, N. C.
Collins Denny, Richmond, Va.
John C. Kilgo, Charlotte, N. C.
William B. Murrah, Memphis, Tenn.
W. R. Lambuth, Oakdale, Cal.
E. D. Mouzon, Dallas, Tex.
R. G. Waterhouse, Emory, Va.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Bishop—D. S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri.

Diocese.	Bishop and residence.
Alabama	C. M. Beckwith, Montgomery
Alaska	Peter Trimble Rowe, Seattle, Wash.
Albany	R. H. Nelson, Albany, N. Y.
Arizona	J. W. Atwood, Phenix
Arkansas	James R. Winchester, Little Rock
Suffragan	Edwin W. Saphore, Little Rock
Suff. for col. race	E. T. Demby, Keeling, Tenn.
Asheville	Junius M. Horner, Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta	Henry J. Mikell, Atlanta
Bethlehem	E. Talbot, South Bethlehem, Pa.
California	William F. Nichols, San Francisco
Coadjutor	Edward L. Parsons, Berkeley
Canal Zone	James C. Morris, Panama
Central New York	Charles T. Olmsted, Utica
Coadjutor	Charles Fiske, Syracuse, N. Y.
Chicago	C. P. Anderson, Chicago
Suffragan	Sheldon M. Griswold, Chicago
Colorado	Irving P. Johnson, Denver
Connecticut	C. B. Brewster, Hartford
Suffragan	Edw. C. Acheson, Middletown, Conn.
Dallas	A. C. Garrett, Dallas, Tex.
Coadjutor	Harry T. Moore, Dallas
Delaware	Philip W. Cook, Wilmington
Duluth	James D. Morrison, Duluth, Minn.
Coadjutor	Gaylord G. Bennett
East Carolina	Thos. C. Darst, Wilmington, N. C.
Eastern Oregon	Robert L. Paddock, Hood River, Ore.
Easton	George W. Davenport, Easton, Md.
Erie	Rogers Israel, Erie, Pa.
Florida	E. G. Weed, Jacksonville
Fond du Lac	R. H. Weller, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Georgia	Frederick F. Reese, Savannah
Harrisburg	J. H. Darlington, Harrisburg, Pa.
Honolulu	(Elect) J. D. La Mothe, Honolulu
Idaho	Frank H. Touret, Boise
Indianapolis	J. M. Francis, Indianapolis
Iowa	T. N. Morrison, Davenport
Coadjutor	Harry S. Longley, Des Moines
Kansas	James Wise, Topeka
Kentucky	Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville
Lexington	L. W. Burton, Lexington, Ky.
Long Island	F. Burgess, Garden City, L. I.
Los Angeles	J. H. Johnson, Pasadena, Cal.
Coadjutor	W. B. Stevens, Los Angeles
Louisiana	Davis Sessums, New Orleans
Maine	Benjamin Brewster, Portland
Marquette	R. L. Harris, Marquette
Maryland	John G. Murray Baltimore
Massachusetts	William Lawrence, Boston
Suffragan	Samuel G. Babcock, Boston
Michigan	Charles D. Williams, Detroit
Milwaukee	William W. Webb, Milwaukee, Wis.
Minnesota	Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis
Mississippi	T. Du B. Bratton, Jackson
Coadjutor	W. M. Green, Jackson
Missouri	D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis
Coadjutor	F. F. Johnson, St. Louis
Montana	William F. Faber, Helena
Suffragan	H. H. Fox
Nebraska	Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha
Nevada	George C. Hunting, Reno
Newark	E. S. Lines, Newark, N. J.
Coadjutor	Wilson R. Stearly, Newark, N. J.
New Hampshire	Edward M. Parker, Concord
New Jersey	Paul Matthews, Trenton
New Mexico	F. B. Howden, Albuquerque, N. M.
New York	Charles S. Burch, New York
North Carolina	J. B. Cheshire, Raleigh
Suffragan	Henry B. Delany, Raleigh
North Dakota	J. P. Tyler, Fargo
North Texas	E. A. Temple, Amarillo, Tex.
Northern Indiana	J. H. White, South Bend, Ind.
Ohio	William A. Leonard, Cleveland
Coadjutor	Frank Du Moulin, Toledo
Oklahoma	T. P. Thurston, Muskogee
Olympia	F. W. Keator, Tacoma, Wash.
Oregon	Walter T. Sumner, Portland
Pennsylvania	Philip M. Rhinelander, Philadelphia
Suffragan	Thomas J. Garland, Philadelphia
Philippines	G. F. Mosher
Pittsburgh	C. Whitehead, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Porto Rico	C. B. Colmore, San Juan
Quincy	M. E. Fawcett, Quincy, Ill.
Rhode Island	J. De Wolfe Perry, Providence
Sacramento	W. H. Moreland, Sacramento
Salina	(Elect) Robert H. Mize
San Joaquin	L. C. Sanford, Fresno, Cal.
South Carolina	W. A. Guerry, Charleston
South Dakota	Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls
Suffragan	William P. Remington, Rapid City
Southern Florida	Cameron Mann, Orlando
Southern Ohio	Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati
Coadjutor	Theodore I. Reese, Columbus
Southern Virginia	Beverley D. Tucker, Norfolk
Suffragan	Arthur C. Thomson, Portsmouth
Southwestern Virginia	Robert C. Jett
Spokane	Herman Page, Spokane, Wash.
Springfield	Granville H. Sherwood, Springfield, Ill.
Tennessee	Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis
Coadjutor	Troy Beatty, Chattanooga
Texas	G. H. Kinsolving, Austin
Coadjutor	Clinton S. Quin, Houston
Utah	A. W. Moulton, Salt Lake City
Vermont	A. C. A. Hall, Burlington
Coadjutor	George Y. Bliss, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia	William Cabell Brown, Richmond
Washington, D. C.	Alfred Harding, Washington
Western Massachusetts	T. F. Davies, Worcester
West Missouri	S. C. Partridge, Kansas City
Western Michigan	J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids
Western Nebraska	G. A. Beecher, Hastings
Western N. Y.	Charles H. Brent, Buffalo
Coadjutor	David L. Ferris
West Texas	William T. Capers, San Antonio
West Virginia	William L. Gravatt, Charleston

Diocese. Bishop and residence.
Wyoming .....N. S. Thomas, Cheyenne
Foreign missions:
West Africa (Liberia).....W. H. Overs
Suffragan.....T. M. Gardiner
China (Shanghai).....F. R. Graves, Shanghai
China (Anking).....D. T. Huntington, Anking
China (Hankow).....L. H. Roots, Hankow
Japan (Tokyo).....John McKim, Tokyo
Japan (Kyoto).....Henry St. G. Tucker, Kyoto
Cuba.....H. R. Hulse, Havana
South'n Brazil.L. L. Kinsolving, Porto Alegre, Brazil
European churches—G. Mott Williams, bishop in charge.
Mexico..H. D. Aves, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico
Nondiocesan — Arthur S. Lloyd, Anson R. Graves, William M. Brown, A. W. Knight, L. H. Wells, J. S. Johnston, E. W. Osborne, Paul Jones, H. B. Restarick.

General Convention.

House of Bishops.

Chairman—Rt.-Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary—Rev. Samuel Hart, Middletown, Conn.
Assistant Secretary—Geo. T. Nelson, New York.

House of Deputies.

President—Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Boston.
Secretary—Rev. Henry Anstice, New York.
Assistant Secretaries—Rev. C. M. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. W. C. Prout, Herkimer, N. Y.; Rev. James G. Glass, Anniston, Ala.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

American Congregational Association.

President—Arthur S. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Vice-Presidents—William F. Whittemore, Boston, Mass.; Peter C. Jones, Honolulu, H. I.
Secretary—Thomas Todd, Jr., Concord, Mass.
Treasurer—A. S. Lovett, Brookline, Mass.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

President—Prof. Edward C. Moore, D. D.
Treasurer—Frank H. Wiggin.
Secretaries—Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.; Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D.; Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.
District Secretaries—Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D. (in charge), Boston, Mass.; Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D. (in charge), New York, N. Y.; Rev. William F. English, Jr.; Rev. A. N. Hitchcock D. D., associate, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. H. Kelsey, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

American Missionary Association.

President—Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.
Treasurer—Irving C. Gaylord.
Secretaries—Rev. F. L. Brownlee and Rev. George L. Cady, D. D.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.
District Secretaries—Rev. George H. Gutterson, D. D., Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Frank Newhall White, D. D., 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. George W. Hinman, 21 Brenham place, San Francisco.

Sunday School Extension Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, D. D.
General Secretary—Rev. C. E. Burton, D. D.
Extension Secretary—Rev. W. Knighton Bloom.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York.

Publishing Society.

President—Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.
Treasurer—Harry M. Nelson.
General Secretary—Rev. F. M. Sheldon.
Headquarters—14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Church Building Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D. D.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
General Secretary—Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D.
Church Building Secretary—Rev. James R. Smith, D. D.
Associate Secretary—Rev. Charles H. Richards, D. D.
Field Secretaries—Rev. George T. McCollum, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; William W. Leete, D. D., Boston, Mass.
Assistant Field Secretary—Mrs. C. H. Taintor, Clinton, Conn.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York.

Home Missionary Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D. D.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
Secretaries—Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D.; Rev. William S. Beard.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.

Education Society.

Chairman—Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, Boston, Mass.
District Secretary (Chicago)—Rev. R. W. Gammon, D. D., 19 West Jackson boulevard.
Treasurer—Harry M. Nelson.
Headquarters—14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Ministerial Relief.

Chairman—Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., New York city.
Corresponding Secretary—William A. Rice, D. D., New York city.
Western Secretary—Rev. F. L. Hayes, D. D., 5415 University avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—B. H. Fancher, 287 4th avenue, New York city.

National Council (Biennial).

Moderator—Rev. Henry C. King, LL. D., Oberlin, O.
Secretary—Secretary ad interim, Rev. Edwin D. Eaton, D. D., 289 4th avenue, New York.
Treasurer—Frank F. Moore, 287 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Woman's Board of Missions.

Secretary—Miss Helen B. Calder, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Secretary—Mrs. L. O. Lee, 1315, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific.

Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Kofoid, 2616 Etna street, Berkeley, Cal.

The Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

President—Mrs. Williston Walker, 281 Edwards street, New Haven, Conn.
General Secretary—Miss Miriam F. Choate, 289 4th avenue, New York city.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry E. Birdseye, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Treasurer—Mrs. Philip S. Suffern, 326 Central avenue, Plainfield N. J.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. Samuel Palmer, D. D., Columbus, O.
Acting Stated Clerk—Rev. J. M. Hubbert, D. D., 515 Whitherspoon building, 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Permanent Clerk—Rev. Edward L. Warren, D. D., Louisville, Ky.

Trustees.

President—George Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corresponding Secretary — Rev. Alexander Henry, D. D.
Recording Secretary—Harry Pringle Ford.
Treasurer—The Philadelphia Trust company.
Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Home Missions.

President—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D.
General Secretary—Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D.
Secretaries—Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D.; Rev. John McDowell, D. D.; Rev. W. R. King, D. D.; W. R. Patterson, Ph. D.
Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Board of Foreign Missions.

President—Rev. George Alexander, D. D.
Corresponding Secretaries—Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D.; Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D.; Rev. Stanley White, D. D.
Treasurer—Dwight H. Day.

Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.

President—Franklin L. Sheppard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary—Rev. Harold McAfee Robinson, D. D.
Business Superintendent—Frank M. Braselman.
Editor—Rev. John T. Faris, D. D.
Superintendent of Missions—John M. Somerndike.
Manufacturer—Henry F. Scheetz.
Treasurer—M. S. Collingwood.
Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago Office—509 South Wabash avenue.

Board of Church Erection.

President—Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D.
Recording Secretary—William K. Gilchrist.
General Secretary—Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D.
Field Secretary—Rev. Jesse C. Bruce, D. D.
Treasurer—Rev. George R. Brauer.
Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

President—Rev. George Francis Greene, D. D., Cranford, N. J.
General Secretary—Rev. Henry B. Master, D. D.
Associate Secretary—Rev. Robert Hunter, D. D.
Treasurer—Rev. William W. Heberton, D. D.
Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Missions for Freedmen.

President—Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
General Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. John M. Gaston, D. D.
Office—Bessemer building, 6th street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Board of Education.

President—Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, D. D.
Vice-President—Thomas W. Synnott, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Secretary—Rev. Edgar P. Hill, D. D.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Robert W. Mackenzie, D. D., New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Edward R. Sterrett.
Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Temperance.

President—Rev. Thomas Watters, D. D.
General Secretary—Prof. Charles Scanlon, LL. D.
Assistant Treasurer—A. M. Wycoff.
Office—Columbia Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Era Magazine.

Continuing the Assembly Herald.
Editor—Rev. Walter I. Clarke, 1201 Presbyterian building, 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager—Horace P. Camden, 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Life and Work.

Chairman—Rev. Samuel S. Palmer, D. D.
Secretary—(Vacancy.)
Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Men's Work.

Chairman—Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. William F. Weir, D. D.
Treasurer—Robert R. Woods.
Office—1245 Beall avenue, Wooster, O.

Presbyterian Historical Society.

President—Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., LL. D.
General Secretary—Rev. Joseph B. Turner.
Treasurer—J. Lewis Twaddell.
Honorary Librarian—Rev. Louis F. Benson, D. D.
Library, Museum, Etc.—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Baptist World Alliance—President, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, New York, N. Y.; secretaries, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, London, England; Rev. Dr. R. H. Pitt, Richmond, Va.
General Convention of Baptists of North America—President, Hon. E. W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo.; recording secretary, Prof. W. O. Carver, Louisville, Ky.; corresponding secretary, Prof. Spenser B. Meeser, Chester, Pa.
Northern Baptist Convention—President, Hon. Ernest L. Tustin, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., St. Louis.
American Baptist Publication Society—President, Frank H. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Gilbert N. Brink, D. D., 1701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Baptist Historical Society—President, Spenser B. Meeser, D. D., Chester, Pa.; secretary, John W. Lyell, D. D., Camden, N. J.
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—President, Hon. Carl E. Milliken, D. D., Augusta, Me.; recording secretary, William B. Lipphard; foreign secretaries, James H. Franklin, D. D.; Joseph C. Robbins, D. D.; candidate secretary, Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo, M. D.; treasurer, George B. Huntington.
American Baptist Home Mission Society, The—President, Charles R. Brock, Denver, Col.; treasurer, Samuel Bryant, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Charles L. White, New York, N. Y.; headquarters, 23 East 26th street, New York, N. Y.
Department of Missionary Education—Rev. W. A. Hill, secretary, 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—President, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery; recording secretary, Mrs. T. E. Adams; foreign department, 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.; vice-president, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody; foreign secretary, Miss Nellie G. Prescott; acting treasurer, Miss Alice M. Hudson. Home administration department, 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.; vice-president, Mrs. Andrew MacLeish; acting home secretary, Miss Helen M. Hudson.
Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—2969 Vernon avenue, Chicago, Ill.; president, Mrs. John Nuveen, 5312 Hyde Park boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.; recording secretary, Mrs. S. C. Jennings, 1312 Oak avenue, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Orrin R. Judd, 22 Hart street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Baptist Board of Education—Chairman, Prof. Ernest D. Burton, 5525 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, Rev. F. W. Padelford, D. D., 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
Baptist Young People's Union of America—President, W. Fred Reynolds, Brockville, Ontario, Canada; recording secretary, J. C. Dance Jackson, Tenn.; general secretary, Dr. James Asa White, 125 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

American Unitarian Association.

President—Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., LL. D., Boston, Mass.
Vice-Presidents—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.; Henry C. McDougall, Franklin, N. H.; George Soule, New Orleans, La.; Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Laurence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles A. Lory, Fort Collins, Col.; William H. Alexander, Edmonton, Mont.; William H. Carruth, Palo Alto, Cal.
Secretary—Louis C. Cornish, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.
Assistant Secretary—W. Forbes Robertson, Arlington, Mass.

LUTHERAN DENOMINATION.

General Synod of Lutheran Church of the United States.

President—Rev. V. G. A. Tressler, D. D., Springfield, O.

Secretary—Rev. F. P. Manhart, D. D., Selinsgrove, Pa.
Treasurer—Jesse A. Wiechman, Richmond, Ind.

Missouri Synod.

President—Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, 415 West 62d street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—The Rev. M. Kretzmann, Kendallville, Ind.
The official title of this organization is: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states.

Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

President—Rev. H. F. G. Stub, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—Rev. N. J. Lohre, M. A., Mayville, N. D.
Treasurer—Erik Waldeland, 425 4th street, south, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Luther League of America.

President—C. T. A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
General Secretary—Harry Hodges, 846 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—P. W. Banker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Chairman National Executive Committee—Hon. E F. Eilert, New York, N. Y.
The Luther league is the young people's organization of the United Lutheran church in America. It has seventeen state, eighty-two district and 1,400 local organizations. It also has societies in India, Japan, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Christian Science church was founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized to "commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). Its proper name is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. It is also known as The Mother Church. The present officers of The Mother Church are:

President—John W. Doorley.
Clerk—Charles E. Jarvis.
Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley.
Directors—Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, Annie M. Knott.

All Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and in foreign countries are branches of The Mother Church. Lesson-sermons compiled from the bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, are read at the services in Christian Science churches.

The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science, Le Heraut de Christian Science and The Christian Science Monitor (an international daily newspaper) are published by The Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is maintained by the Christian Science church an official board of lectureship designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

(Swedenborgian.)

The General Convention.

President—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 230 West 59th street, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President—Hon. Job Barnard, 1401 Fairmont street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer—James Richard Carter, 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), National Baptist convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian church, Christian Reformed Church in N. A., Churches of God in the U. S. (general eldership), Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Evangelical synod of N. A., Evangelical association, Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, African Methodist Episcopal church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Methodist Protestant church, Moravian church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Primitive Methodist church, Protestant Episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal church, Reformed Presbyterian church (general synod), Seventh Day Baptist church, United Brethren church, United Evangelical church, United Presbyterian church, Welsh Presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Rev. Frank Mason North; general secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. James I. Vance; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, evangelism, Christian education, temperance, church and country life, interchurch federations, international justice and good will, relations with the orient, relations with France and Belgium, relations with religious bodies in Europe, editorial council religious press and the following committees: Foreign missions, home missions and negro churches.

The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.
Chicago office, 19 South LaSalle street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William D. Murray, James M. Speers, Abner Kingman, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary. General office, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

The annual report of 1920 for the regular home work of North America shows 2,194 local associations, 868,892 members, $128,019,000 net property and funds, 5,173 employed secretaries and officers, 308,981 different men in regular gymnasium classes, 107,015 men in educational classes and 136,255 in bible classes. Included in the above are 244 railroad associations with 111,652 members, 638 student associations with 73,530 members, 342 local organizations in 201 counties, 162 associations among colored men with 25,925 members, seventeen organizations among the regular men of the army and navy and fourteen among Indian students in states west of the Mississippi river. The total current and operating expenditures of the work in North America the last year has been $38,484,800.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

President—Samuel C. Cushing, 70 Newport street, Arlington, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—Ralph W. E. Hunt, 150 Clark avenue, Portland, Me.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—A. C. McGiffert, LL. D., New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Charles M. Stuart, Litt. D., Evanston, Ill.
General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Offices—1440 East 57th street, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
President—Martin L. Finckel.
Recording Secretary—William H. Hirst.
Treasurer—John E. Stevenson.
Secretary of Missions—Rev. George P. Williams, D. D.
Secretary of Publications—James McConaughy, Litt D.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y.
President—Churchill H. Cutting.
General Secretaries—Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.; Frank H. Mann.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain, M. A.
Treasurer—Gilbert Darlington, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., McCormick building, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 313A East Grace street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., Y. M. C. A. building, Lincoln and 16th streets, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. F. P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Frank Marston, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. S. C. Benson, B. D., 137 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded in London, July, 1865; organized in the United States in New York, N. Y., in March, 1880.
Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.
International Headquarters—London, England.
American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
Eastern Territorial Headquarters—122 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Central Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Central Territorial Commissioner — William Peart.
Western Territorial Headquarters — 111 Valencia street, San Francisco, Cal.
Western Territorial Commissioner—Adam Gifford.
Posts in World—10,591.
Social Institutions and Day Schools—1,968.
Officers and Cadets—17,476.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896; incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
Commanders—Gens. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Territorial Commander — Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mark A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, San Diego, Cal.; Thomas Grimshaw, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Headquarters—Boston, Mass.
President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D.
Associate President—Rev. Daniel A. Poling, LL. D.
General Secretary—Edward P. Gates.
Treasurer and Publication Manager—Alvin J. Shartle.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. Robert P. Anderson.
Executive Secretary—Carroll M. Wright.
Extension Secretary—Rev. Ira Landrith, D. D., LL. D.
Manager Western Office—R. A. Walker, 405 Association building, Chicago.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
General Secretary—Judson Swift, D. D.
Treasurer—Louis Tag.
Offices—Park avenue and 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their homes. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1920, 400,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 75,000 new family altars have been established and 300,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 541 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, D. D., president; Henry P. Crowell, vice-president; the Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; E. O. Excell, treasurer; the Rev. William Matthew Holderby, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.
First Vice-President—Mrs. W. G. Bennett, 208 N. Menard avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. N. Lewis, Madison-Lenox, Detroit, Mich.
Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Brokenshire, Waltham, Mass.
General Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Meriet, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Fred Derby, Narberth, Pa.
Treasurer—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth, Nashua, N. H.
Editor—Mrs. Anthony H. Evans, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

NORTH AMERICAN OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE, INC.

Most Reverend Carmel H. Carfora, D. D., archbishop and metropolitan of U. S. A. and Canada.
Bishops, 2; organizations, 16; members, 23,000; ministers, 27; Sunday schools, 16; members of Sunday schools, 3,791.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholic	272,860,000
Eastern churches	120,000,000
Protestant churches	171,650,000
Total Christians	564,510,000
Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000
Buddhists	138,031,000
Hindus	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	158,270,000
Unclassified	15,280,000
Total non-Christian	1,081,981,000
Grand total	1,646,491,000

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1919).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll for The Christian Herald.]

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists — Advent Christians	640	30,316
Seventh-Day	2,131	92,191
Church of God	22	848
Life and Advent Union	13	658
Churches of God in Christ	87	3,457
Total Adventists	2,893	127,470
Assemblies of God	200	10,000
Baptists—Northern Convention	8,826	1,276,260
Southern Convention	24,653	2,831,022
National Convention (Colored)	20,000	2,700,000
General Six-Principle	10	445
Seventh-Day	80	8,475
Seventh-Day (German)	3	158
Free*	171	12,257
Freewill	762	54,996
Freewill Colored*	172	14,183
General	560	32,100
Separate	46	3,902
Regular United	755	49,184
Primitive*	2,282	87,359
Primitive Colored*	317	14,847
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian*	55	679
Total Baptist	58,692	7,085,867
Brethren (Dunkards)—Conservative	995	100,000
Old Order	70	3,500
Progressive	206	24,679
Total Dunkards	1,271	128,179
Brethren (Plymouth)*	458	13,244
Brethren (River)	122	5,962
Buddhist Japanese Temples*	12	5,639
Catholic Apostolic*	33	6,596
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox) — Armenian Apostolic	55	65,000
Russian Orthodox	260	100,000
Greek (Hellenic) Orthodox	70	175,000
Syrian Orthodox	32	50,000
Serbian Orthodox	44	76,000
Roumanian Orthodox	2	1,994
Bulgarian Orthodox	4	4,800
Total Eastern Orthodox	467	472,794
Catholics (Western)—Roman Catholic	16,181	15,075,220
Polish National	45	20,145
American Old Catholic	48	20,000
Total Western Catholics	16,274	15,115,365
Christadelphians	74	3,680
Christian American Convention	1,204	105,310
Christian Union	320	16,800
Church of Christ, Scientist	1,599	.....
Church of God and Saints of Christ*	95	3,311
Church of God (Winebrenner)	525	28,672
Churches of God, General Assembly	425	14,867
Churches of the Living God (Colored)	160	12,000
Churches of New Jerusalem General Convention	124	8,500
General Church	22	1,272
Total New Jerusalem	146	9,772
Communistic Societies—Shakers*	12	367
Amana*	7	1,534
Total Communists	19	1,901
Congregational Churches	6,011	814,326
Disciples of Christ—Disciples of Christ	8,846	1,175,578
Churches of Christ*	5,570	317,937
Total Disciples of Christ	14,416	1,493,515
Evangelical Bodies — Evangelical Association	1,571	123,988
United Evangelical Church	897	88,847
Total Evangelical	2,468	212,835
Evangelistic Associations*	207	13,933
Evangelical Protestant	37	17,962
Evangelical Synod	1,376	259,619
Free Christian Zion*	35	6,225
Friends—Orthodox	786	97,989
"Hicksite"	158	17,539
"Wilburite"	45	3,500
Primitive	2	75
Total Friends	991	119,103
Jewish Congregations*	1,901	357,135
Latter-Day Saints—Churches of Jesus Christ (Utah)	940	359,797
Reorganized Church	700	80,000
Total Latter-Day Saints	1,640	439,797
Lutherans—United Church	3,626	759,390
Norwegian Church	2,691	273,080
Augustana Synod	1,231	193,545
Ohio Synod	904	142,271

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Buffalo Synod	47	7,395
Eielsen's Synod	1,001	1,550
Iowa Synod	1,001	128,120
Danish Synod	104	14,480
Icelandic Synod	62	4,975
Suomai (Finnish) Synod	151	16,511
Finnish Apostolic Synod*	45	6,664
Finnish National Synod*	64	7,933
Norwegian Free Synod	422	20,700
United Danish Synod	190	15,900
Lutheran Brethren Synod	27	892
Immanuel Synod*	15	2,978
Jehovah Synod*	7	831
Synodical Conference	4,843	831,359
Independent Congregations	257	33,925
Total Lutherans	15,724	2,462,505
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies—Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	295	30,000
Swedish Evangelical Free*	102	30,000
Norwegian Evangel. Free*	32	2,444
Total Scandinavian	429	38,652
Mennonites—Mennonite Church	310	34,965
Bruedergemeinde, etc.	31	1,900
Conservative Amish	9	1,066
Old Order Amish	93	9,156
Church of God in Christ*	21	1,125
Defenseless	28	2,025
General Conference	130	17,037
Brethren in Christ	140	5,516
Mennonite Brethren	50	1,200
Old Order (Wisler)	22	1,650
Reformed Mennonite	27	1,400
Miscellaneous	35	2,481
Total Mennonites	894	79,521
Methodists—Methodist Episcopal	27,545	3,719,688
Union American M. E.	265	18,812
African Methodist Episcopal	6,879	551,766
African M. E. Zion	3,434	458,734
African Union Methodist Protestant	575	20,000
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873
Wesleyan Methodist	675	21,000
Methodist Episcopal, So.	16,690	2,145,234
Congregational Methodist	352	21,000
New Congregational Methodist*	24	1,256
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	53	9,500
Colored M. E.	3,457	268,021
Primitive Methodist	90	9,500
Free Methodist	1,153	35,021
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal	29	1,726
Total Methodists	63,685	7,468,131
Moravians—Moravians	122	22,191
Union Bohemians and Moravians	21	1,000
Total Moravians	143	23,191
Consectarian Bible Faith Churches*	58	2,273
Pentecostal Bodies—Pentecostal Church of Nazarene	999	35,041
Apostolic Holiness	170	5,276
Holiness*	32	908
Pentecostal Holiness*	195	5,473
Total Pentecostal	1,396	46,698
Presbyterians—Presbyterian U. S. A. (Northern)	9,660	1,573,626
Cumberland	1,406	63,726
Cumberland Colored*	140	13,314
United	963	155,994
Presbyterian, U. S. (Southern)	3,347	364,430
Associate	12	500
Associate Synod, South	132	16,564
Reformed Synod	103	7,762
Reformed, General Synod	18	3,625
Welsh Calvinistic	135	13,558
Total Presbyterian	15,916	2,213,099
Protestant Episcopal—Protestant Episcopal	8,103	1,065,825
Reformed Episcopal	87	11,217
Total Prot. Episcopal	8,190	1,077,042
Reformed—Reformed in America	727	133,783
Reformed in U. S.	1,767	330,039
Christian Reformed	245	41,795
Hungarian Reformed	48	15,000
Total Reformed	2,787	520,617
Salvation Army	957	48,786
Schwenkfelders	7	1,210
Social Brethren*	19	950
Society for Ethical Culture	6	2,450
Spiritualists	600	50,000
Temple Society*	2	260
Theosophical Society	200	7,347
Unitarians	473	71,110
United Brethren—United Brethren	3,498	347,981
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	479	19,964
Total United Brethren	3,977	367,945
Universalists	850	59,650
Independent Congregations	879	48,673
Grand total in 1919	231,263	41,491,989
Grand total in 1918	230,671	41,435,688

*Census of 1916.

Totals by Years.

Year.	Members.	Gains.
1908	33,885,287	323,391
1909	34,703,821	818,534
1910	35,245,296	541,475
1911	36,095,685	850,389
1912	36,624,462	528,777
1913	37,859,975	1,235,513
1914	38,641,982	728,007
1915	39,184,811	542,962
1916	39,941,811	756,867
1917	41,281,368	1,339,557
1918	41,435,688	154,320
1919	41,491,989	56,301

Ministers (1919).

Denominations.	Number.
Adventists	1,614
Assemblies of God	700
Baptists	48,007
Brethren (Dunkards)	3,684
Brethren (Plymouth)	.....
Brethren (River)	203
Buddhist Japanese Temples	24
Catholic Apostolic	33
Catholics, Eastern Orthodox	357
Catholics, Western	21,116
Christadelphians	.....
Christian, American Convention	1,037
Christian Union	350
Church of Christ, Scientist	3,198
Church of God and Saints of Christ	101
Church of God (Winebrenner)	421
Churches of God, General Assembly	690
Churches of Living God (Colored)	400
Churches of New Jerusalem	131
Communistic Societies	.....
Congregational Churches	5,708
Disciples of Christ	8,506

Denominations.	Number.
Evangelical	1,662
Evangelistic Association	444
Evangelical Protestant	34
Evangelical Synod	1,115
Free Christian Zion	29
Friends	1,331
Jewish Congregations	721
Latter-Day Saints	7,690
Lutherans	9,694
Scandinavian Evangelical	517
Mennonites	1,596
Methodists	41,512
Moravians	146
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	26
Pentecostal Bodies	1,449
Presbyterians	14,298
Protestant Episcopal	5,783
Reformed	2,274
Salvation Army	2,918
Schwenkfelders	6
Social Brethren	10
Society for Ethical Culture	7
Spiritualists	500
Temple Society	2
Theosophical Society	.....
Unitarians	516
United Brethren	2,293
Universalists	620
Independent Congregations	267
Grand total in 1919	193,767
Grand total in 1918	193,293

CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1916 AND 1906.
[From report of the government census bureau, 1918.]

Denominations.	1916			1906		
	Organizations.	Members.	Ministers.	Organizations.	Members.	Ministers.
All denominations	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	212,230	32,936,445	164,830
Adventist bodies	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,551	92,735	1,152
Advent Christian	534	30,976	770	550	26,799	528
Seventh-Day Adventist	2,038	82,287	582	1,889	62,211	488
Church of God (Adventist)	22	848	46	10	354	20
Life and Advent Union	13	658	15	12	509	40
Churches of God in Christ	87	3,457	50	62	2,124	56
American Rescue Workers	29	611	30	20	436	59
Armenian Church	34	27,450	17	73	19,889	12
Assemblies of God, General Council*	118	6,716	600	.....	.....	.....
Bahaist	57	2,884	.....	24	1,280	.....
Baptist bodies	58,780	7,236,650	48,992	54,880	5,662,234	43,790
Northern Convention	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,272	1,052,105	7,360
Southern Convention	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	21,104	2,009,471	13,316
National Convention (Colored)	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	18,534	2,261,607	17,117
General Six-Principle	10	456	9	16	685	8
Seventh-Day	68	7,980	75	77	8,381	90
Free	171	12,257	178	1,346	81,359	1,160
Freewill	750	54,812	873	608	40,280	600
Freewill (Colored)	172	14,183	294	251	14,489	136
Freewill (Bullockites)	12	184	3	15	298	4
General	518	33,427	589	518	30,097	525
Separate	46	3,902	47	76	5,180	100
Regular*	383	20,046	494	.....	.....	.....
United	255	22,266	393	196	13,698	260
Duck River, etc	117	6,872	110	93	6,416	99
Primitive	2,282	87,359	1,292	2,922	102,311	1,500
Colored Primitive	317	14,847	600	797	35,076	1,480
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit	55	679	35	55	781	35
Brethren (German Baptist Dunkards)	1,291	134,373	3,636	1,097	97,144	2,255
Church of the Brethren (Cons.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	822	76,547	1,784
Old Order German Baptist	67	3,399	215	68	3,388	195
Brethren Church (Progressive)	202	24,260	351	202	17,042	269
German Seventh-Day Baptists	5	136	7	5	167	7
Church of God (New Dunkards)*	13	929	9	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth)	458	13,244	.....	403	10,566	.....
Brethren, Plymouth I	161	3,896	.....	134	2,933	.....
Brethren, Plymouth II	118	5,455	.....	128	4,752	.....
Brethren, Plymouth III	17	476	.....	81	1,724	.....
Brethren, Plymouth IV	72	1,389	.....	60	1,157	.....
Brethren, Plymouth V*	80	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren, Plymouth VI*	10	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (River)	112	5,389	248	111	4,569	216
Brethren in Christ	72	3,805	203	74	3,397	170
Old Order or Yorker	9	432	25	9	423	24
United Zion's Children	31	1,152	20	28	749	22
Buddhists	12	5,639	34	74	3,165	15
Chinese Templest	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	1
Japanese Temples	12	5,639	34	12	3,165	14
Catholic Apostolic Churches	33	6,596	33	24	4,927	33
Catholic Apostolic	13	2,768	13	11	2,907	14
New Apostolic	20	3,828	20	13	2,020	19
Christadelphians	145	2,922	.....	70	1,412	.....
Christian and Missionary Alliance*	168	10,104	114	.....	.....	.....
Christian Union	220	13,692	211	217	13,905	295
Christian Church (American Conv.)	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,379	110,117	1,011
Church of Christ, Scientist†	.....	.....	.....	638	85,717	1,276
Church of God and Saints of Christ	95	3,311	101	48	1,823	75
Church of Messianic Message*	5	266	4	.....	.....	.....
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	2,649	159,658	2,100
Churches of God, Gen. Assembly*	198	7,721	477	.....	.....	.....
Churches of God, Gen. Eldership	443	28,376	427	518	24,356	482
Churches of the Living God (Col.)	192	11,607	342	68	4,276	101

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Church of the Living God*	28	1,743	30	.....	.....	.....
Church of the L. G. (C. W. F. F.)	154	9,598	300	44	2,676	51
Church of the L. G. (Assembly)	10	266	14	15	752	30
Churches of the New Jerusalem	123	7,085	122	133	7,247	130
General Convention	108	6,352	87	119	6,612	108
General Church	15	733	35	14	635	22
Communistic Societies	19	1,901	.....	22	2,272	.....
Amana Society	7	1,534	.....	7	1,756	.....
Shakers	12	367	.....	15	516	.....
Congregational Churches	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,713	700,480	5,802
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	8,293	982,701	6,641
Eastern Orthodox Churches	302	250,340	356	411	129,606	108
Albanian Church*	2	410	3	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian Church*	4	1,992	3	.....	.....	.....
Greek Church (Hellenic)	88	120,371	125	334	90,751	35
Roumanian Church*	2	1,994	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	59	19,111	55
Serbian Church	12	14,301	29	10	15,742	9
Syrian Church	25	11,591	30	8	4,002	9
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,760	104,898	942
Evangelical Protestant Church	37	17,962	34	66	34,704	59
Evangelistic Associations	207	13,933	444	182	10,842	356
Apostolic Church*	2	112	5	.....	.....	.....
Apostolic Christian Church	54	4,766	50	42	4,558	.....
Apostolic Faith Movement	24	2,196	26	6	538	19
Christian Congregation	7	645	32	9	395	26
Church of Daniel's Band	6	393	14	4	92	15
Ch. of God as Organized by Christ*	17	227	16	.....	.....	.....
Church Transcendent*	3	91	2	.....	.....	.....
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Assn.	12	352	38	10	293	36
Lumber River Mission	6	434	4	5	265	5
Metropolitan Church Association	7	704	122	6	466	29
Missionary Church Association	25	1,554	25	32	1,256	35
Peniel Missions	9	257	33	11	703	30
Pentecost Bands of the World	10	218	40	16	487	50
Pillar of Fire (Pentecost Union)	21	1,129	26	3	230	35
Voluntary Missionary Soc. (Col.)	4	855	11	3	425	11
Free Christian Zion Church (Col.)	35	6,225	29	15	1,835	20
Friends	1,008	114,714	1,282	1,147	113,772	1,479
Friends (Orthodox)	790	94,111	1,232	873	91,161	1,325
Friends (Hicksite)	166	17,170	.....	218	18,560	97
Friends (Wilburite)	50	3,373	50	48	3,880	47
Friends (Primitive)	2	60	.....	8	171	10
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,205	293,137	972
Holiness Church*	32	908	28	.....	.....	.....
Independent Churches	559	53,433	54	1,079	73,673	.....
International Apost. Holiness Church	170	5,276	259	74	2,774	178
Jacobite Church, Assyrian*	15	748	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	1,769	101,457	1,084
Latter-Day Saints	1,531	462,332	5,990	1,184	250,647	1,774
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	683	215,796	824
Reorganized Ch. of Jesus Christ	565	58,941	1,200	501	40,851	950
Lithuanian National Catholic Ch.*	7	7,343	3	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran bodies	13,916	2,463,265	9,232	12,703	2,112,494	7,841
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,734	270,221	1,311
United Synod, South	492	56,656	259	449	47,747	226
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,146	462,177	1,393
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	3,301	648,529	2,385
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,743	320,129	1,166	2,376	326,007	934
Hauge's Synod	363	29,893	121	272	33,268	122
Synod for Norwegian Church	981	112,773	447	927	107,712	359
United Norwegian Church	1,399	177,463	598	1,177	185,027	453
Joint Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	772	123,408	547
Synod of Buffalo	42	6,128	38	33	5,270	27
Eielsen's Synod	20	1,206	6	26	1,013	6
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	828	110,254	483
Danish Lutheran Church	102	14,562	71	92	12,541	58
Icelandic Synod	14	1,830	5	14	2,101	10
Immanuel Synod	15	2,978	23	11	3,275	17
Finnish, Suomai, Synod	135	18,881	32	105	12,907	24
Luth. Free Church (Norwegian)	378	28,180	169	320	26,928	140
United Danish Lutheran Church	194	17,324	142	198	16,340	99
Finnish Lutheran National Church	64	7,933	21	66	10,111	16
Finnish Apostolic Luth. Church	45	6,664	36	68	8,170	78
Lutheran Brethren	23	892	9	16	482	7
Jehovah Conference	6	831	6	9	735	9
Mennonite bodies	840	79,591	1,398	604	54,798	1,006
Mennonite Church	307	34,965	509	220	18,674	346
Hutterian Brethren*	17	982	32	.....	.....	.....
Conservative Amish	14	1,066	30	.....	.....	.....
Old Order Amish	90	7,893	253	46	5,043	141
Church of God in Christ	21	1,125	17	18	562	17
Old Order Mennonite (Wisler)	22	1,608	32	9	655	18
Reformed Mennonite	25	1,281	26	34	2,079	34

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
General Conference of Mennonites.	117	15,407	194	90	11,661	143
Defenseless Mennonites	11	854	24	14	967	26
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	110	4,737	95	68	2,801	70
Mennonite Brethren Church*	53	5,127	81	.....	.....	.....
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde	13	894	34	6	708	17
Kleine Gemeinde*	3	171	7	.....	.....	.....
Central Conference of Mennonites	17	2,101	33	13	1,363	18
Conf. of Defenseless Mennonites	15	1,171	22	8	545	17
Stauffer Mennonites*	5	209	9	.....	.....	.....
Methodist bodies	65,537	7,165,986	45,801	64,701	5,749,838	39,737
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	29,943	2,986,154	17,479
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,843	178,544	1,852
Wesleyan Methodist	585	20,846	436	594	20,043	553
Primitive Methodist	94	9,442	74	96	7,558	80
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	17,831	1,638,480	5,811
Congregational Methodist	197	12,503	250	325	14,729	324
Free Methodist	1,605	35,287	1,397	1,553	32,838	1,270
New Congregational Methodist	24	1,256	27	35	1,782	59
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,647	494,777	6,200
African Meth. Episcopal, Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,204	184,542	3,082
Colored Methodist Protestant*	28	2,017	33	.....	.....	.....
Union American Meth. Episcopal	67	3,624	205	77	4,347	64
African Union Meth. Protestant	59	3,751	260	69	5,592	187
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,381	172,996	2,671
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	47	3,977	40	45	3,059	33
African American Meth. Episcopal*	28	1,310	35	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	27	2,196	25	58	4,397	72
Moravian bodies	136	28,407	185	132	17,926	128
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	26,373	138	117	17,155	125
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren	23	1,714	44	15	771	3
Independent Bohem. and Morav*	3	320	3	.....	.....	.....
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	2,273	26	204	6,396	50
Old Catholic Churches in America*	21	14,200	31	.....	.....	.....
Old Roman Catholic Church*	12	4,700	12	.....	.....	.....
American Catholic Church*	3	475	7	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Church of N. A.*	6	9,025	12	.....	.....	.....
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	879	32,475	897	100	6,657	170
Pentecostal Holiness Church*	195	5,473	278	.....	.....	.....
Polish National Church	34	28,245	45	24	15,473	24
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	2,257,439	13,602	15,506	1,830,555	12,456
Presbyterian in the U. S. A.	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	7,935	1,179,566	7,603
Cumberland Presbyterian	1,269	72,056	728	2,850	195,770	1,514
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian	140	13,314	430	196	18,066	375
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	134	14,536	67	147	13,280	87
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	968	130,342	994
Presbyterian in the United States	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,104	266,345	1,606
Associate Synod of North America	12	490	7	22	786	12
Associate Reformed Presbyterian	133	15,124	106	141	13,201	111
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	103	8,185	135	114	9,122	128
Reformed Presbyterian, Gen. Synod	14	2,386	15	27	3,620	26
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	6,845	886,942	5,368
Reformed bodies	2,711	533,356	2,212	2,585	449,514	2,039
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	659	124,938	710
Reformed in the United States	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,736	292,654	1,180
Christian Reformed	226	38,668	185	174	26,669	131
Hungarian Reformed	46	9,851	29	16	5,253	18
Reformed Episcopal Church	75	11,050	88	81	9,682	84
Roman Catholic Church	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,482	12,079,142	15,177
Salvation Army	751	35,975	2,848	694	22,908	3,030
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies	459	37,748	495	408	27,712	495
Swedish Mission Covenant	325	29,096	331	281	20,760	347
Swedish Free Church	102	6,208	96	127	6,952	148
Norwegian-Danish Free Church*	32	2,444	68	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfelders	6	1,127	4	8	725	5
Social Brethren	19	950	10	17	1,262	15
Society for Ethical Culture	5	2,850	5	5	2,040	.....
Spiritualists	359	28,983	520	455	35,056	185
Spiritualists (National Assn.)	348	23,152	500	455	35,056	185
Progressive Spiritualist Church*	11	5,831	20	.....	.....	.....
Temple Society in the United States	2	260	2	3	376	3
Theosophical Societies	176	5,368	2	85	2,336	.....
Theosophical Society	17	199	1	14	166	.....
Theosophical Society, New York	1	72	1	1	90	.....
Theosophical Soc., Amer. Section	157	5,097	.....	69	2,080	.....
Universal Brotherhood†	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unitarians	414	82,315	531	461	70,542	541
United Brethren bodies	3,881	367,620	2,319	4,304	296,050	2,435
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,732	274,649	1,935
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	572	21,401	500
United Evangelical Church	954	90,007	610	978	69,882	553
Universalists	638	58,433	561	846	64,158	724
Vedanta Society†	3	190	3	4	340	.....
Volunteers of America	97	10,204	307	71	2,194	302

*Not in 1906 census. †Full statistics not available.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES (1916).

[Report of government census bureau, 1918.]

	Schools.	Scholars.
All denominations	195.276	19.951.675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2.396	99.225
Baptists—North	8.291	1.024.125
South	18.438	1.656.324
Colored	20.333	1.204.328
Other (14 bodies)	1.196	70.445
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
Ch. of Brethren (Conser.)	1.288	112.287
Other (4 bodies)	209	24.789
Christian Church	1.075	89.853
Church of Christ	3.456	168.154
Congregationalists	5.680	654.102
Disciples of Christ	7.752	953.618
Eastern Orthodox—		
Greek Church	18	1.123
Russian Church	128	6.783
Other (5 bodies)	22	1.291
Evangelical Association	1.573	172.129
Friends—Orthodox	723	65.554
Other (3 bodies)	115	6.540
German Evangelical Synod	1.243	146.081
Jewish Congregations	700	67.035
Latter-Day Saints—		
Church of Jesus Christ	1.064	152.924
Reorganized Church	558	28.222
Lutherans—General Synod	1.806	311.291
General Council	2.383	306.785
Synodical Conference	1.583	110.098
Synod for Norwegian	465	24.313
United Norwegian	897	44.645
Synod of Ohio	717	66.867
Synod of Iowa	808	38.120
Other (14 bodies)	1.621	95.698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	665	79.621
Methodists—		
Methodist Episcopal	28.542	3.872.200
Methodist Episcopal, South	16.568	1.683.129
Methodist Protestant	2.104	177.674
Other white (5 bodies)	1.973	111.824
African Meth. Episcopal	6.373	312.922
African Meth. Epis. Zion	2.565	135.930
Colored Meth. Episcopal	2.543	167.880
Other Colored (6 bodies)	203	9.119
Presbyterians—	Schools.	Scholars.
Presbyterian in U. S. A	9.713	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S	3.258	312.952
United Presbyterian	1.019	156.072
Other (7 bodies)	1.463	96.683
Protestant Episcopal	5.808	493.080
Reformed—		
Reformed in America	790	122.111
Reformed in U. S	1.712	302.200
Other (2 bodies)	248	26.757
Roman Catholic	12.761	1,853,245
United Brethren—		
United Brethren in Christ	3.294	402.656
Unit. Brethren (Old Const.)	381	24.219
United Evangelical	943	129.717
All other (81 bodies)	5.812	390.997

Total number of officers and teachers, 1,959,918.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

According to the census of 1916 the total number of church edifices in the United States was 203,432 as against 192,705 in 1906. Only a building owned and used by a denomination for church purposes is included in the term church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal church had 28,406 such buildings in 1916 and ranked first in this respect. The Methodist denomination as a whole had 61,467 churches.

Following is a table showing the number of churches owned by the leading denominations in 1916, with the value of the church property of each:

Denomination.	Churches.	Property.
All denominations	203,432	$1,676,600,582
Baptist	51,803	198.364.747
Congregational	5.744	80,842,813
Disciples of Christ	6.815	40.327.201
Lutherans	12,722	109.415.163
Methodists	61,467	317,916.402
Presbyterians	15.060	192.989.599
Protestant Episcopal	6,726	164.990.150
Roman Catholic	15.120	374.206.895
Unitarians	399	15.247.349
Universalists	620	7.876.103

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of $500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF WHEAT ENDED.

Federal control of wheat and wheat products ended June 1, 1920, the wheat director ceasing to operate under the limitation of the law creating his office and the food administration control ending by proclamation of President Wilson. This meant the passing of the government guaranty of $2.20 a bushel for wheat established during the world war as a means of stimulating production.

Foreign Governments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—Sir L. W. Evans.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead.
Lord Privy Seal—A. Bonar Law.
Lord President of the Council—Arthur J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Austen Chamberlain.
Foreign Affairs Secretary—Earl Curzon.
Home Affairs Secretary—Edward Shortt.
Colonial Secretary—Viscount Milner.
Secretary for India—Edwin S. Montagu.
Secretary for War and Air—Winston S. Churchill.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Walter Long.
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Robert S. Horne.
President of the Local Government Board—C. Addison.
Postmaster-General—Albert H. Illingworth.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Hamar Greenwood.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Lord Lee.
First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond.
Minister of Health—Dr. Christopher Anderson.
Attorney-General—Sir Gordon Hewart.
Minister of Pensions—J. I. Macpherson.
Minister of Munitions—Lord Inverforth.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Crawford.
Solicitor-General—Sir Ernest Pollock.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Field Marshal Viscount French.
Attorney-General for Ireland—Denis S. Henry.
Solicitor-General for Ireland—D. M. Wilson.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Sir J. M. H. Campbell.
Paymaster-General—Sir J. Tudor-Walters.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—Lieut.-Col. C. D. Murray.
Lord Advocate—T. B. Morrison.
Minister of Labor—T. J. McNamara.
President Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.
Minister of Transport—Sir Eric C. Geddes.
Minister of Shipping—Sir Joseph Maclay.
Minister of Food—C. A. McCurdy.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,-178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,045,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Newcastle	266,671
Liverpool	746,566	Nottingham	259,942
Manchester	714,427	Stoke-on-Trent	234,553
Birmingham	525,960	Salford	231,380
Sheffield	454,653	Portsmouth	231,165
Leeds	445,568	Leicester	227,242
Bristol	357,059	Cardiff	182,280
West Ham	289,102	Bolton	180,885
Bradford	288,505	Croydon	169,559
Kingston-upon-Hull	278,024	Sunderland	151,162
Oldham	147,495	Swansea	114,673
Blackburn	133,064	Plymouth	112,042
Brighton	131,250	Stockport	108,693
Birkenhead	130,832	South Shields	108,649
Derby	123,433	Huddersfield	107,825
Norwich	121,493	Coventry	106,377
Southampton	119,039	Burnley	106,337
Preston	117,113	Middlesbro'gh	104,787
Gateshead	116,928	Halifax	101,556

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:

Glasgow	784,455	Leith	80,489
Edinburgh	320,315	Greenock	68,911
Dundee	165,096	Partick	66,848
Aberdeen	133,084	Coatbridge	43,287
Govan	89,725	Perth	36,995
Paisley	84,477	Kilmarnock	34,729

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Belfast	385,492	Newry	12,456
Dublin	309,272	Drogheda	12,425
Cork	76,632	Lisburn	12,172
Londonderry	40,799	Lurgan	12,135
Limerick	38,403	Portadown	11,727
Waterford	27,430	Wexford	11,455
Kingstown	17,227	Ballymena	11,376
Galway	15,936	Sligo	11,163
Dundalk	13,128	Clonmel	10,277
Kilkenny	13,112		

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the British empire in 1919 were $12,003,-940,000; of the united kingdom, $7,941,-650,421. Total exports of the empire, $9,333,320,000; of the united kingdom, $3,885,282,063. The total exports of the United kingdom to the United States in 1920 were $524,020,493; imports, $2,151,336,423.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Baron Frederic Chelmsford. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	501,395	Coorg	174,976
Assam	34,018,527	Madras	41,405,404
Bengal	52,668,269	Northwest provinces	2,196,933
Bombay presidency	19,672,642	Unit'd provinces	47,182,044
Burma	12,115,217	Punjab	19,974,956
C'ntr'l provinces	13,916,308	Baluchistan	414,412
		Andamans	26,459

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Lahore	228,687
Bombay	979,445	Ahmedabad	215,835
Madras	518,660	Benares	203,804
Haidarabad	500,623	Agra	185,449
Rangoon	293,316	Cawnpore	178,557
Lucknow	259,788	Allahabad	171,697
Delhi	232,887	Poona	158,856

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1919, $598,-130,000; exports, $850,975,000. Imports from the United States, 1920, $79,143,036; exports, $178,951,533.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is the duke of Devonshire, appointed in 1916; and the council is made up of the following: Premier and minister for external affairs, Arthur Meighen; president privy council and minister for immigration, J. A. Calder; minister of agriculture, Dr. F. F. Tolmie; customs, R. W. Wigmore; finance, Sir Henry Drayton; interior, Sir James Lougheed; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, Gideon Robertson; marine, fisheries and naval service, C. C. Ballantyne; militia, Hugh Guthrie; postmaster-general, Pierre Blondin; public works, F. B. McCurdy; railways and canals, J. D. Reid; secretary of state for mines, Martin Burrell; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; ministers without portfolio, Sir Edward Kemp, E. K. Spinney. The governor-general gets a salary of $50.000 a year, the premier $12,000 and the other ministers $7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00
British Columbia	355,855.00
Nova Scotia	21,427.77
Manitoba*	73,731.72
Ontario†	260,862.00
Prince Edward island	2,184.36
Quebec‡	351,873 00
New Brunswick	27,985.11
Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Yukon	207,076.00
Northwest territories§	1,921,685.00
Total	3,729,664.96

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. †Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Increased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1911	1901	Pct. incr.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	413 08
British Columbia	392,480	178,657	119.68
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	78.52
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	6.27
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	7 13
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	15 58
Prince Edward isl.	93,728	103,259	*9.23
Quebec	2,003,232	1,648,898	21 46
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	439 48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*68 73
No'west territories	18,481	20,129	*8.19
Total	7,206,643	5,371,315	34.13

*Decrease.

Population of principal cities in 1911:

Montreal, Que.	470,480	St. John, N. B.	42,511
Toronto, Ont.	376,538	Victoria, B. C.	31,660
Winnipeg, Man.	136,035	Regina, Alb.	30,213
Vanco'ver, B.C.	100,401	Edmonton, Alb.	24,900
Ottawa, Ont.	87,062	Kingston, Ont.	18,874
Hamilton, Ont.	81,969	Peterborough, Ont.	18,360
Quebec, Que.	78,190	Hull, Que.	18,222
Halifax, N. S.	46,619	Sydney, N. S.	17,722
London, Ont.	46,300		
Calgary, Alb.	43,704		

Manufactures—[From census taken in 1916 for year 1915.]

	1910	1915
Establishments	19,218	21,291
Capital	$1,247,583,609	$1,984,991,427
Employes on salaries	44,077	52,548
Salaries	$43,779,715	$60,143,704
Employes on wages	471,126	459,311
Wages	$197,228,701	$227,508,800
Raw materials	$601,509,018	$791,524,420
Value products	$1,165,975,639	$1,392,516,953

Imports and Exports—The total value of the exports for the year ended March 31, 1920, was $1,216,443,806; imports, 1920, $1,064,516,177. Imports from the United States (1920), $890,135,023; exports to the United States, $537,377,381.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.) heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of $50.000 a year. The governor-general is Baron Forster. The ministers are W. M. Hughes, prime minister; L. E. Groom, public works and railways; M. Greene, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, defense; W. Webster, postmaster-general; P. McM. Glynn, home affairs; J. Cook, minister of the navy; W. A. Watt, treasurer.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	310,372	So. Australia	380,070
Victoria	87,884	No. Territory	523,620
Queensland	670,500	W. Australia	975,920
		Tasmania	26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	1,648,448	No. Territory	3,310
Victoria	1,315,551	W. Australia	282,114
Queensland	605,813	Tasmania	191,211
So. Australia	408,558	Total	4,455,005

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 636,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514.

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1919 were $534,030,000; total imports, $467,425,000. Australia in 1920 exported merchandise valued at $56,771,763 to the United States and imported merchandise worth $85,791,174.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and

an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in electoral division as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1918 were valued at $247,435,840, and the exports at $164,746,185. Exports to the United States in 1919, $36,388,174; imports, $44,841,871.

Governor-General—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber. Cabinet: Minister of finance, T. Orr; defense, J. C. Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J. de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan; interior and public works, Sir T. Watt; agriculture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, H. Mentz; posts and telegraphs, Sir Meiring Beck; without portfolio, J. A. C. Graaf.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Government—British colony administered by a governor, an executive council, a legislative council and an elected house of assembly. Governor and commander in chief, Sir C. A. Harris; prime minister, R. A. Squires. Salary of governor, $14,375.

Area and Population—Area of Newfoundland, 42,734 square miles; population, Dec. 31, 1917, 252,464; area of Labrador, 120,000 square miles; population, 4,000.

Imports and Exports—Imports, 1919, $34,222,000; exports, $37,806,400; imports from United States in 1920, $15,137,693; exports to, $4,303,322.

ALBANIA.

Albania before the great war was an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (mpret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has maintained an independent government at Tirana, though it has been at war with Italy, Jugo Slavia and Greece. Italy made peace with Albania in 1920, but Jugo Slavia and Greece were still pressing their claims to territory held by Albania.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Government—The various states composing the former Austro-Hungarian empire at the conclusion of the war broke away from the union and declared themselves independent of the mother country, each becoming a republic in form. Austria herself was proclaimed a republic Nov. 12, 1918, and the government was administered by a national assembly. On Feb. 16, 1919, a national constitutional assembly was elected with the following party representation: Social democrats, 70; Christian socialists, 64; liberals, 23; other parties, 5. The assembly on Oct. 22, 1919, formally adopted the name "Republic of Austria" for the state, omitting the word German from the title. The assembly up to Nov. 15, 1920, had not chosen any one to act as president, the administration being conducted by Dr. Karl Renner and a cabinet chosen by him. Dr. Renner announced in October that the republic would be constituted by the federation of eight Austrian states, each preserving to a large degree its autonomy.

Area and Population—The area of Austria may be roughly estimated at 30,000 square miles and the population at 6,355,000. The population of Vienna in 1920 was 1,838,708.

Imports and Exports—No figures on the imports and exports of the Republic of Austria were available in the fall of 1920. The United States in the fiscal year 1920 exported to the territory comprised in the old empire goods to the value of $22,769,961 and imported merchandise valued at $2,206,283.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—M. Delacroix.
Foreign Affairs—Paul Hymans.
Interior—J. Renkin.
War—P. E. Janson.
Justice—E. Vandervelde.
Agriculture—Baron A. Ruzette.
Industry and Labor—M. Wauters.
Colonies—M. Franck.
Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—P. Poullet.
Economic Affairs—H. Jasper.
Public Works—E. Anseele.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1919, 7,555,576. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1917:

Antwerp	309,517	Liege	169,790
Brussels (cap.)	679,031	Ghent	163,599

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1919, $1,015,116,813; exports, $459,330,549. The trade with the United States in 1920 was: Imports, $317,012,688; exports, $29,748,468. Chief imports in normal times are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Boris III. The executive power is vested in a council of ministers and the legislative power in a sobranje or national assembly.

Premier, Minister for War and Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Stambouliski.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1914, $28,812,300; imports, $44,586,800. Exports to the United States in 1920, $5,090,787; imports, $1,803,401. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Government—President, Thomas G. Masaryk.
Premier—Jan Czerny.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. E. Benes.
Finance—Dr. English.
War—Gen. Husak.
Education—Dr. Susta.
Justice—Dr. Popelka.

Czecho-Slovakia announced her independence Oct. 18, 1918, and on Nov. 15 the same year the Czecho-Slovak national assembly declared the state to be a republic, with Prof. T. G. Masaryk as its first president. The chief executive formally assumed his duties on Dec. 31, 1918, in Prague, the capital of the new state. The principal countries in the republic are Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia.

Area and Population—The total area of Czecho-Slovakia is 56,316 square miles and the population 13,914,336.

Imports and Exports—The total exports in 1919 amounted to approximately $600,000,000 and the imports $800,000,000. The imports from the United States in 1920 (Jan. 1 to June 30) amounted to $6,016,234 and the exports to $3,369,815.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—Niels Neergaard.
Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Home Affairs—Sigurd Berg.
Agriculture—Madsen Mygdal.
Instruction—Jacob Appel.
Commerce—Tyge Rothe.
Public Works—J. C. Christensen.
Defense—Klaus Berntsen.
Justice—Svenning Rytter.
Transport—M. Slebsager.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsthing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has sixty-six members, twelve of whom are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or the lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1916, 2,940,979. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 506,390; with suburbs, 605,772.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1916, $363,580,000; imports, $377,055,000. The imports from the United States in 1920, were $125,170,679; exports, $13,791,663. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

ESTHONIA.

Esthonia is one of the provinces of the former Russian empire in the Baltic region. It is an independent republic and is ruled by a constitutional assembly. The president is August Rei and the prime minister Jaan Toenisson. The capital is Reval. Esthonia has an area of 23,160 square miles and a population of about 1,750,000. The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose and meat.

FINLAND.

Finland was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917, and a republic on Oct. 7 of the same year. Organization was delayed on account of war between the red guards of the Russian bolsheviki and the white guards under Gen. Mannerheim, but the independence of the country was preserved and on July 25, 1919, Prof. Kaarie Juho Stahlberg was elected the first president of the republic by the diet. Universal suffrage (men and women) prevails. Members of parliament are chosen by direct vote.

The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population in 1918 was 3,329,146. In the fiscal year 1920 Finland exported $2,414,485 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported goods to the value of $23,707,684.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Alexandre Millerand; term expires, 1927.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Georges Leygues.
Justice—M. Lhopiteau.
Public Instruction—Andre Honnorat.
Colonies—Albert Sarraut.
Finance—Francois Marsal.
War—M. Andre Lefevre.
Marine—M. Landry.
Interior—M. T. Steeg.
Commerce—M. Isaac.
Labor—Paul Jourdain.
Agriculture—J. H. Ricard.
Public Works—M. Le Trocquer.
Liberated Territories—Emile Ogier.
Pensions—Andre Maginot.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 610 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 314 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,535
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	148,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The imports for home consumption in 1918 amounted to $3,983,000,000; exports, $828,800,000. Exports to the United States in 1920, $172,022,935; imports from, $716,811,629. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—In November, 1918, a revolution occurred in Germany as the result of the defeat of her armies by the allies. Emperor William II. was forced to abdicate and his cabinet was dispersed. In January, 1919, a national assembly was elected and on Feb. 6 this body met at Weimar. On Feb. 11, 1919, it elected Friedrich Ebert as the first president of the German republic. A constitution was formulated and adopted July 31. The chief officials of the republic in 1920 were:

President—Friedrich Ebert; term 7 years.
Chancellor—Konstantin Fehrenbach.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice—Carl Heinze.
Foreign Affairs—Walter Simons.
Home Affairs—E. Koch.
Food Supplies—Andreas Hermes.
Defense—Herr Gessler.
Posts—Herr J. Giesberts.
Minister Without Portfolio—Dr. Edward David.
Finance—G. Wirth.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the old empire was 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles. Omitting Alsace-Lorraine the area of the German republic is 203,176 square miles. This will be still further reduced by the result of various plebiscites. The population of the empire in 1910 was 64,925,933 including Alsace-Lorraine, which then had 1,874,014 inhabitants. The states' population in 1910 was:

Prussia	40,165,219	Anhalt	331,128
Bavaria	6,887,291	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177
Wurttemberg	2,437,574	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Baden	2,142,833	Lippe	150,937
Saxony	4,806,661	Schwarzburg-Rud.	100,702
Hesse	1,282,219	Schwarzburg-Sond	89,917
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,958	Reuss, junior br'nch	152,752
Oldenburg	483,042	Scha'mburg-Lippe	46,652
Brunswick	494,339	Waldeck	61,707
Saxony	417,149	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	Total	64,925,293
Hamburg	1,014,664		
Reuss, elder branch	72,769		
Lubeck	116,599		
Bremen	295,715		
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762		

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1910 include the following:

Berlin	2,071,257	Koenigsberg	245,994
Hamburg	931,035	Rixdorf	237,289
Munich	596,467	Stettin	236,113
Leipzig	589,850	Duisburg	229,483
Dresden	548,308	Dortmund	214,226
Cologne	516,527	Kiel	211,627
Breslau	512,105	Mannheim	193,902
Frankfurt am Main	414,576	Halle-on-Saale	180,843
Duesseldorf	358,728	Strassburg	178,891
Nurnberg	333,142	Schoeneberg	172,823
Charlottenburg	305,978	Altona	172,628
Hanover	302,375	Danzig	170,337
Essen	294,653	Elberfeld	170,195
Chemnitz	287,807	Gelsenkirchen	169,513
Stuttgart	286,218	Barmen	169,214
Magdeburg	279,629	Posen	156,691
Bremen	247,437	Aachen	156,143
		Cassel	153,196

Exports and Imports—Total exports (first six months of 1914), $1,246,240,000; total imports, $1,346,570,000. No details of Germany's commerce since the war began have been made public. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, Germany exported $45,085,975 worth of merchandise to the United States; imports from the United States amounted to $202,176,079.

GREECE.

Government (Nov. 20, 1920)—Regent, Queen Mother Olga. Cabinet:

President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice—George Rhallis.
Minister of the Interior and ad interim of Communications—M. Baledris.
Minister of Finance and Food Supplies—Nikolas Kalogeropoulos.
Minister of War—Demetrius Gounaris.
Minister of Education and Pensions—Theodore Zaimis.
Minister of National Economy—Petro Mauromeghaelis.
Minister of Marine—John Rhallos.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 235 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Athens and Piræus had a population in 1919 of 300,000; Patras (1907), 37,724; Saloniki (1913), 160,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1917 amounted in value to $22,525,000; imports, $44,615,000. Exports to the United States in 1920, $22,229,915; imports from the United States, $48,707,778. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

HUNGARY.

Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic Nov. 16, 1918, with Count Michael Karolyi as provisional president and a provisional assembly as the source of legislative power. This administration continued until March 22, 1919, when the Karolyi cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a bolshevist cabinet under Bela Kun. There was much rioting and bloodshed in Budapest and no material progress toward stability was made. Early in August Bela Kun was forced to flee from the country and then the Roumanians, who had been fighting the Hungarian bolsheviki, came in and took possession of Budapest. Though ordered by the peace council in Paris to leave Hungary, the Roumanians remained. A cabinet under Jules Peidll was in power a short time, when it was overthrown by Archduke Joseph, who established a new ministry. This lasted only about two weeks. In March, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy was elected regent, with Dr. Alexander Simonyi Semadam as prime minister and Count Paul Telebi as minister of foreign affairs.

Hungary has an area of about 109,000 square miles and in 1910 had a population of 18,142,200, not including Croatia and Slavonia, which joined the Jugo Slav republic. The imports of Hungary from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920, from the United States amounted to $64,325, and exports to $15,710.

ICELAND.

Since Dec. 1, 1918, Iceland has been recognized as an independent state united to Denmark chiefly through having the same king, Christian X. Legislative power is vested jointly in the king and the althing, or parliament, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage, all men and women born in Iceland and more than 25 years of age having the franchise. The president of the council in 1920 was Jon Magnusson. The area of Iceland is 39,700 square miles and the population in 1919 was 91,912.

The imports of Iceland in 1916 amounted in value to $10,788,400 and the exports to $11,042,760. The imports from the United States in 1920 amounted to $2,708,336 and the exports to $951,982.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council and Minister of Interior—Giovanni Giolitti.
Foreign Affairs—Count Carlo Sforza.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Jera.
Treasury—Sig. Meda.
Finance—Francesco Tedesco.
War—Sig. Bonomi.
Public Instruction—Benedetto Croce.
Public Works—Sig. Peano.
Agriculture—Sig. Micheli.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Pacqualino Croce.
Colonies—Luigi Rossi.

Military Aid and Pensions—Sig. Dacomo.
Marine—Rear-Admiral Sechi.
Industry and Commerce—Sig. Alessio.
Liberated Provinces—Sig. Raineri.
Labor—Arturo Labriola.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 383 members (in 1920) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan. 1, 1915, the total population was 36,120,118. Population of the principal cities:

Naples	697,917	Florence	242,147
Milan	663,059	Catania	217,389
Rome	590,960	Bologna	189,770
Turin	451,994	Venice	168,038
Palermo	345,891	Messina	150,000
Genoa	300,139	Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1919 was $1,037,724,700; imported, $3,303,330,200. The total value of exports to the United States in 1920 was $92,420,177; imports from the United States, $398,065,795. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

JUGO SLAVIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgevitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son), for some years has been acting as regent; premier, M. Vesnitch. Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber called "skupshtina," of 160 selected members. Jugo Slavia in October, 1920, was declared to be a constitutional hereditary monarchy. It is officially known as the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

Area and Population—Area, 101,254 square miles. Population, 14,361,459. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1912, $18,595,000; imports, $14,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1919, none; imports (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919), $230,848. Exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

LATVIA.

Latvia consists of the former Russian province of Courland and parts of the old provinces of Livonia and Vitebsk. It became an independent state in November, 1918, and elected a constituent assembly in April, 1920, with a membership of 150. It has a state council of 102 members. The prime minister in 1920 was K. Ulmanis. The area of Latvia is 24,440 square miles and the population is about 2,500,000.

LITHUANIA.

Lithuania, one of the former provinces of the old Russian empire, was proclaimed a republic Nov. 30, 1918. A. Smetona was appointed president April 4, 1919. Kovno is the capital of the state, which has an area of 36,532 square miles and a population of 4,651,000 made up of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, Jews, Germans, White Russians and others. The military operations in 1919 and 1920 prevented the country from reaching a condition of stability. Figures as to exports and imports are not available.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I. Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, $498,200; imports, $1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.
President of Council and Minister of Justice—Otto B. Halvorsen.
Foreign Affairs—Christian Michelet.
Justice—M. Urbye.
Commerce—G. M. Brun.
Labor—M. Olsen-Nalum.
Finance—E. Hagrup Bull.
Education and Worship—Riddervold Jensen.
Defense—T. Wefring.
Social Affairs—O. Klingenberg.
Provisioning—J. Rye Holmboe.
Public Works—M. Middelton.
Agriculture—G. Jahren.

Legislative authority is vested in the storthing, consisting of 126 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsthing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,643 square miles. The total population in January, 1918, estimated at 2,632,010. Christiania in 1918 had a population of 259,445 and Bergen 90,733.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1917 was $415,326,950; exports, $197,002,900. Exports to the United States in 1920, $15,025,415; imports, $115,332,880. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, fish, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

SPITZBERGEN.

Spitzbergen, which has an area of about 25,000 square miles and a population of a few hundred coal miners and sailors, was placed under the sovereignty of Norway by the peace conference Sept. 29, 1919. Its chief industries are coal mining and whale and seal fisheries.

POLAND.

Poland is a republic in which legislative power is vested in a national assembly elected by men and women, all of whom above the age of 21 have the right to vote. The executive power is exercised by a president and cabinet. The president in December, 1919, was Joseph Pilsudski and the cabinet was made up of the following:

Premier—M. Witos.
Interior—M. Skulski.
Commerce and Industry—A. Olszewski.
Finance—Ladislav Grabski.
Foreign Affairs—Prince Eugene Sapieha.
Communications—M. Bartel.
Posts and Telegraphs—M. Tolloszko.
Agriculture—Prof. Bujak.
Health—M. Chadzko.
Food—Stanislas Sliwinski.
Justice—J. Morowski.
Public Works—Gabriel Naruzowicz.
War—Gen. Sutnowski.

Area and Population—The boundaries not having yet (November, 1919) been exactly defined, the following estimates from Polish sources are given: Area, 135,367 square miles; population 36,234,727.

Imports and Exports—The exports of Poland are chiefly manufactured goods, furniture and beverages; the imports are raw materials such as wool and cotton. From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920, Poland's imports from the United States amounted to $50,399,980 and exports to $206,771.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida.
Premier—Antonio Granja.
Minister of Finance—Innocencio Camacho.
Foreign Affairs—Mello Baretto.
Justice—Lopes Cardoso.
War—Helder Ribeiro.
Marine—Paes Goms.
Instruction—Barbosa Magalhaes.
Labor—Lenia Duque.
Colonies—Ferreira da Rocha.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1911 Lisbon had a population of 435,359 and Oporto 194,009.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1916, $12,503,000; total exports, $24,642,500. Imports from the United States in 1920, $22,176,324; exports to the United States, $8,458,499. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand; crown prince, Carol.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 170 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 347 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 122,282 square miles. The population in 1919 was 17,393,149. Population of the principal towns (in 1914): Bukharest, 345,628; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1915 was $112,907,300; of the imports, $65,929,140. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1920, $8,498; imports from, $10,354,015.

RUSSIA.

Government—Russia since Nov. 8, 1917, has been ruled nominally by a soviet or council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. In reality the government has been a dictatorship exercised by the following men, who call themselves "people's commissioners":

President of the Council—Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov Lenin.
Commissioner for Foreign Affairs—M. Tchitcherin.
Commissioner for Military Affairs and the Navy—Leon Trotzky.

Area and Population—The area and population of what is known as soviet Russia cannot be given with any degree of accuracy. The country has been in a state of civil war ever since the overthrow of the czar and a score of the provinces included in the old empire have declared themselves independent republics. Its area before the great upheaval was 8,764,586 square miles and its population in 1915 was 182,182,600. Population of the principal cities:

Petrograd (1915)	2,318,645
Moscow (1915)	1,817,100
Odessa (1912)	631,040
Lodz (1910)	415,604
Riga (1913)	558,000
Kiev (1913)	626,313
Kharkov (1913)	249,698
Yekaterinoslav (1912)	220,446
Saratov (1913)	235,300
Vilna (1913)	203,940
Kazan (1913)	194,246

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1916 was $576,500,000; of the exports, $201,000,000. The exports to the United States in 1920 amounted in value to $2,443,288; imports from the United States, $34,639,901. The chief exports are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso.
Premier and Minister of Marine—Eduardo Dato.
Foreign Affairs—Marquis de Lema.
Interior—Senor Bergamin.
Finance—Lorenzo Pascual.
War—Viscount d'Eza.
Public Instruction—Marquis Portago.
Justice—Ezekiel Ordonez.
Public Works—Luis Espada.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1919, 20,719,598. Population of large cities (1918):

Madrid	652,157	Saragossa	124,998
Barcelona	618,766	Cartagena	102,542
Valencia	245,162	Bilbao	99,938
Seville	164,046	Granada	82,820
Malaga	141,046	Valladolid	70,987
Murcia	133,335	Cadiz	70,807

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1918 amounted to $272,501,900; imports, $256,194,300. Total exports to the United States in 1920, $49,416,915; imports, $123,909,485. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
Premier—Baron Luis Deger.
Foreign Affairs—Count Wrangel.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected by "landsthings" or provincial representations and municipal corporations for terms of six years. The second chamber members are elected for three years by universal suffrage.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 173,035 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1918, was 5,813,850. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	408,456	Norkoping	56,879
Gothenburg	197,421	Gaefle	36,194
Malmo	110,459	Helsingborg	45,330

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1917 were valued at $316,518,000; exports (1918), $372,107,105. Exports to the United States in 1920, $21,616,701; imports, $129,179,381. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government — President of federal council (1920)—Dr. Giuseppe Motta; vice-president, Edmund Schulthess.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1916, was 3,937,000. Population of the largest cities (1918):

Zurich	213,900	Bern	105,000
Geneva	139,500	St. Gallen	71,400
Basel	137,100	Lausanne	71,400

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1919, $593,590,400; imports, $674,109,000. Exports to the United States in 1920, $46,394,211; imports, $49,415,680. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Karnebeek.
Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. H. A. Yssel'steyn.
War and Navy—Gen. W. F. Pop.
Justice—Dr. T. H. Heemskerk.
Finance—Mr. de Vries.
Colonies—S. de Graaf.
Labor—J. P. M. Aalberse.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1918, was 6,778,699; that of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1918, was:

Amsterdam	644,070	Groningen	87,504
Rotterdam	501,281	Haarlem	75,280
The Hague	352,079	Arnhem	70,548
Utrecht	136,605	Leiden	61,113

Imports and Exports—In 1917 Holland imported $319,274,274 worth of merchandise and exported $204,824,360. In 1920 the exports to the United States amounted to $100,635,422; and the imports from the same country to $254,449,827. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population, 36,015,435. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mohammed VI. Cabinet:
Grand Vizier and Foreign Affairs—Damad Ferid Pasha.
Justice—Rushudi Effendi.
Sheik-ul-Islam—Abdullah Effendi.
Finance—Reshed Bey.
Public Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs—Fahr-Ed-Din Bey.
Public Works—Jemel Pasha.
War—Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament. It has remained inoperative.

Area and Population—Before the war the area of Turkey in Europe was 8,644, of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. Under the treaty of peace it will be about 174,900 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire then was 21,273,000. It is now estimated at 8,000,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1917 amounted in value to $170,300,000 and the imports to $1,106,000. The imports from the United States in 1920 amounted to $31,846,033 and the exports to $17,506,112. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

UKRAINIA.

The "Ukrainian People's Republic" was proclaimed Nov. 21, 1917. Since that time it has been the scene of constant changes of government, passing back and forth between the bolsheviki and the enemies of soviet Russia. The capital is Kiev. The country in normal times exports large quantities of grain, especially wheat. Its area is about 216,400 square miles and its population is approximately 30,000,000.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Amanullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

ARMENIA.

The Armenian republic was constituted in May, 1918. It has an area of 26,130 square miles and a population of 2,159,000. The republic up to the close of 1920 had not been fully organized.

AZERBAIJAN.

The republic of Azerbaijan was still in its formative state at the end of 1920. The capital is Baku. The population of the country is estimated at 4,615,000.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan; heir, Sayid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government — President, Hsu Shih-chang; premier, Chin Yun-peng. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The presi-

dent possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1918 amounted to $637,721,400, and the imports to $728,291,900. During the fisc l year 1920 goods to the value of $119,143,828 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to $226,887,848. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

GEORGIA.

Georgia is a republic, the capital of which is Tiflis. It has an area of 35,500 square miles and a population (1915) of 3,176,156.

HEDJAZ.

Hedjaz is an independent kingdom with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population of 750,000. Its capital is Jidda. The king is Husein Ibn Ali.

JAPAN.

Government — Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince, Hirohito. Cabinet:
Premier—Kei Hara.
Justice—Count Enkichi Oki.
Foreign Affairs—Kosai Uchida.
Interior—Takejiro Tokonami.
Finance—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
War—Giichi Tanaka.
Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburo Kato.
Education—Tokugoru Nakatashi.
Agriculture and Commerce—Tatsuo Yamamoto.
Communications—Utaro Noda.
Railways—Hajime Motoda.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 464 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1918, was 57,070,936 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 78,261,856 in 1918. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are:

Tokyo, 1916	2,244,796	Nagoya, 1916	389,272
Osaka, 1916	1,460,218	Hiroshima ..	167,130
Kyoto, 1916	539,153	Nagasaki ...	161,174
Kobe, 1916	498,317	Kanazawa ..	129,804
Yokohama, 1916	428,663	Kure	128,141

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1919 amounted in value to $1,096,534,000; exports, $1,049,675,500. In 1920 the imports from the United States were valued at $453,147,063, and the exports to the same country at $527,220,867. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

Chosen (Korea).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1918, 17,412,871. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asfendiar Khan; heir-apparent, Nasyr Tycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva was a Russian vassal state.

PALESTINE.

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the supreme council of the allied powers, given at San Remo in April, 1920. The area of the country is 13,724 square miles and the population 675,000. The high commissioner representing Britain is Herbert L. Samuel.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population, 9,500,000. Imports in 1918, $78,011,000; exports, $56,452,500. Imports from the United States in 1920, $846,034; exports to, $3,056,308. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1919), 8,924,000. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1919 were $39,650,735; and the exports, $62,319,750. Imports from the United States in 1920, $1,450,779; exports to $337,950. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

SYRIA.

Syria is an independent state under France as the mandatory power. The area is about 106,740 square miles and the population 3,000,000.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu. Total area of Abyssinia, 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Abel. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,563,828. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Prince Ahmed Fuad. British high commissioner, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1,014,400 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1917 was 12,750,918, of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,400,000. Population of Cairo, 790,938; Alexandria, 444,617. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports in 1918 were valued at $226,850,200, and the imports at $255,776,550. Imports from the United States in 1920, $27,229,699; exports to, $105,872,508. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Exports to the United States (1920), $176,127; imports, $1,160,670.

LIBERIA.

President, C. B. King, vice-president, S. A. Ross. Legislative power is vested in a senate

of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1917 were valued at $618,536 and the imports (1913) at $902,063. Imports from the United States in 1920, $286,412; exports to, $16,267.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, M. Garbit. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population on Dec. 31, 1918, was 3,545,575. The capital is Antananarivo with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1918, $20,098,960; exports, $18,356,500. Exports to United States (1920), $1,810,747; imports from, $368,412.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 231,500 square miles; population, 5,400,000. Total imports in 1918, $71,816,630; exports, $23,351,835. Imports from the United States in 1920, $4,515,127; exports to, $996,363.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamoun Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1914, 1,953,000. Imports in 1918, $41,488,515; exports, $25,909,600.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Hipolito Irogoyen; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1918), 8,279,159; Buenos Aires, 1,637,155 (Jan. 1, 1918). Total exports in 1918, $826,466,000; imports, $480,895,070. Exports to the United States in 1920, $257,783,114; imports, $167,146,548. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gutierrez Guerra; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 100,097; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1918, $73,000,000; imports, $13,600,000; exports to the United States in 1920, $8,022,401; imports, $3,648,534. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolens.

BRAZIL.

President, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa; capital, Rio de Janerio. Area, 3,275,510 square miles. Population (estimated 1917), 30,492,275; Rio de Janeiro (1913), 975,818; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 348,130; Pernambuco, 216,484. Exports (1919), $284,275,000; imports, $247,351,150. Exports to the United States in 1920, $281,217,794; imports, $115,020,317. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Juan Luis Sanfuente; capital, Santiago. Area, 289,829 square miles. Population in 1918, 3,945,538; Santiago, 415,641; Valparaiso, 212,659; Concepcion, 72,785. Total exports in 1918, $261,358,400; imports, $163,527,770. Exports to the United States in 1920, $112,637,825; imports, $44,290,985. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Marco F. Suarez; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1918), $37,728,500; total imports, $22,034,000. Exports to the United States in 1920, $54,160,217; imports, $52,123,464. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Jose Luis Tamajo; capital Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 105,000. Total exports in 1918, 13,745,250; imports, $8,345,360. Exports to the United States in 1920, $12,841,820; imports, $10,736,382. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Manuel A. Gondra; capital, Asuncion. Area, 165,000 square miles. Population (estimated 1917), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1917), 120,000. Total exports in 1918, $6,171,311; imports, $5,141,726. Exports to the United States in 1919, $1,434,483; imports, $1,623,813. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Senor Leguia; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1919, $99,862,950; imports, $48,525,550. Exports to the United States in 1920, $44,121,058; imports, $34,703,088. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Baltasar Brum; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1918), 1,429,585; Montevideo (Jan. 31, 1919), 361,452. Total exports in 1919, $137,289,950; imports, $42,103,950. Exports to the United States in 1920, $52,118,859; imports, $27,805,629. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 398,594 square miles. Population Dec. 31, 1917, 2,844,618; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1918, $19,604,300; imports, $16,604,300. Exports to the United States in 1920, $32,925,492; imports, $25,922,220. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Gen. Alvaro Obregon. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,881 square miles. The

estimated population in 1912 was 15,501,684. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 470,659; Guadalajara, 118,799; Puebla, 101,214; Monterey, 81,006; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Pachuca, 38,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,905; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 31,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are oil, precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1918 the total exports amounted to $183,652,725; total imports for the same year were $82,235,017. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1920 the imports from the United States were $143,785,526; exports to, $168,330,626.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Julio Acosta; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1918), 459,423; San Jose, 38,016. Total exports, $9,902,600; imports, $2,843,205. Exports to the United States in 1920, $9,275,954; imports, $8,288,034. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Carlos Herrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1918), $11,319,000; imports (1919), $11,230,819. Exports to the United States in 1920, $16,347,595; imports, $10,309,233. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1916), 613,758; Tegucigalpa, 28,950. Total exports (1918), $7,733,600; imports, $4,983,800. Exports to the United States in 1920, $8,290,122; imports, $11,246,758. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief imports, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (1917), 746,000; Managua, 41,538; Leon, 73,520. Total exports (1919), $7,754,940; imports, $5,929,803. Exports to the United States in 1920, $7,803,463; imports, $9,064,397. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Ernest Lefevre. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population in 1920, 401,428; city of Panama (1917), 61,369; Colon, 26,076. Total exports outside of Canal Zone in 1918, $2,899,557; imports, $7,821,660. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to $8,365,894, and the imports to $26,798,467. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Don Jorge Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 13,176 square miles. Population (1919), 1,298,621; San Salvador, 66,800. Total exports (1918), $12,399,800; imports, $6,142,698. Exports to the United States in 1920, $9,108,482; imports, $7,514,213. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is $3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1919 was 2,898,905.

Population of provinces in 1919:

Havana	697,583	Matanzas	312,704
Santa Clara	657,697	Pinar del Rio	266,198
Oriente	735,810	Camaguey	228,913

Population of principal cities in 1916:

Havana	360,517	Cardenas	32,513
Cienfuegos	82,092	Pinar del Rio	52,472
Camaguey	93,057	Santa Clara	57,767
Matanzas	56,468	Guantanamo	60,216
Manzanillo	62,485	Sancti Spiritus	58,843
Santiago	63,041		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1919 amounted to $315,587,167 and the exports to $477,221,863. The imports from the United States in 1920 were valued at $396,595,049 and the exports at $645,571,828. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartiguenave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1917), $1,692,968; imports (1919), $1,837,744. Exports to the United States in 1920, $9,859,162; imports, $21,967,684.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Federico H. Carvajal. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1918) of 955,159; Santo Domingo, the capital, has 26,812 inhabitants. In 1918 the exports amounted to $22,576,514 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports (1919), $20,168,952. Exports to the United States in 1920, $30,364,591; imports, $38,007,611.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices.

The governor-general is Francis Burton Harrison and the vice-governor Charles E. Yeater. The governor's term is indefinite. He receives $20,000 a year, while the vice-governor receives $10,000.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1918), 9,009,802. The population of Manila in 1914 was 266,943. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and cocoanut oil. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months; March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amounted in value to $71,009,094, as compared with $69,291,477 in 1918. The principal articles sent are cotton manufactures, iron and steel manufactures and mineral oils. The imports into the United States amounted in value to $72,962,140, as compared with $82,490,760 in 1919. The principal articles imported are unmanufactured manila, sugar, tobacco, fruits and nuts, and vegetable oils.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1919 amounted to $107,774,000; total exports, $113,118,000.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of $7 per day for ninety days of each session and $1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. The governor is Arthur Yager and the resident commissioner in the United States is Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,012, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. In 1918 the population was estimated at 1,246,361. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,005; Mayaguez, 16,563; Arecibo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 6,125; Yauco, 6,589; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 8,321.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1920, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were $133,207,508, and imports from the United States amounted to $90,724,259. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.

Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.

Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.

Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Capital—Juneau.

Governor—Thomas Riggs, Jr.

Secretary—William L. Distin.

Treasurer—W. G. Smith.

Area and Population—Area, 590,884 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of whom 25,331 were Indians; estimated total population in 1918, 64,984.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, $15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1920, was $33,998,462. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, $1,394,982; manufactures of cotton, $1,449,479; manufactures of iron and steel, $9,721,583; meat and dairy products, $3,846,691; wood and manufactures of, $2,019,724; min-

eral oils, $1,766,460. Total value of shipment of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, $66,498,871. The main articles were: Copper ore, $13,571,683; canned salmon, $38,873,312; furs, $3,271,743.

Gold Shipments (1920)—From Alaska to the mainland, $8,058,818; from the mainland to Alaska, $66,245. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were $8,828,112.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to United States July 7, 1898.
Created a territory June 14, 1900.
Governor—Charles J. McCarthy.
Population—According to the federal census of 1920 the total population of the territory was 255,912. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1920 had a population of 83,327.
Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1920, was $142,246,003. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,041,786,623 pounds, valued at $116,420,795. The other articles of importance were: Fruits and nuts, $19,091,007. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was $59,261,621. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, $9,238,160; oils, $7,078,703; breadstuffs, $6,109,247; lumber and manufactures of wood, $4,510,281; meat and dairy products, $2,673,962; cotton goods, $1,788,578.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.
Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.
Population, about 7,550.
Merchandise shipped from the United States to Samoa in 1920, $884,827.
Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.
Governor—Capt. Waldo B. Evans, U. S. N.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.
Area, 210 square miles.
Population, about 12,250.
Merchandise shipped from United States 1920, $142,219.
First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.
Governor (1918)—Capt. Ivan C. Wettengel, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.
Area, 474 square miles.
Population (June, 1918), 21,767.
Governor—Chester Harding.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Acquired by the United States March 3, 1917.
Area, 142 square miles.
Population (1918), 32,000.
Governor—Rear-Admiral Joseph W. Oman, U. S. N.

BASEBALL WAR AVERTED.

In the fall of 1920, just before the baseball season in the major leagues closed, it became known that several players in the White Sox American league team had accepted money to "throw" games in the championship series with the Cincinnati National league team. Professional gamblers and others in the conspiracy made, it was alleged, a large amount of money by betting that the White Sox would lose the world's championship. Some of the accused players were indicted by the county grand jury in Chicago. The game had received a hard blow, as its success both as a sport and as a business investment was based upon popular belief in the honesty of the players. The owners of the National and American league clubs realized that some action had to be taken at once to restore the confidence of the public. For a time no agreement could be reached, a number of club owners refusing to accede to a plan proposed by A. D. Lasker, a director of the Chicago National league club, to place the control of organized baseball in the hands of the three most prominent men obtainable, not connected with baseball, these men to act as a superior tribunal "with unreviewable authority over presidents of all leagues, club owners, players and every other person, act or thing connected with the national game." Previously the national commission had consisted of the presidents of the two major leagues and a club owner. The principal objection to the Lasker plan came from Ban Johnson, president of the American league, and he was supported in his position by the owners of the Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington American league clubs.

The owners of the National league clubs and the Chicago, Boston and New York American league teams insisted on reorganizing the control of baseball on the lines of the Lasker plan and, in case the objecting owners refused to come in, were prepared to organize a twelve club circuit. They did not, however, cease to seek a compromise, and this was finally reached on Nov. 12, when Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States district court, in Chicago, well known as a lover of baseball and as a fearless jurist, accepted an offer to become the new ruling authority in organized baseball at an annual salary of $42,500 for seven years. He was offered $50,000 a year, but he accepted the position only on condition that he be allowed to continue on the bench and that his salary as judge, $7,500 a year, be deducted. This was satisfactory to the owners and a contract was duly signed.

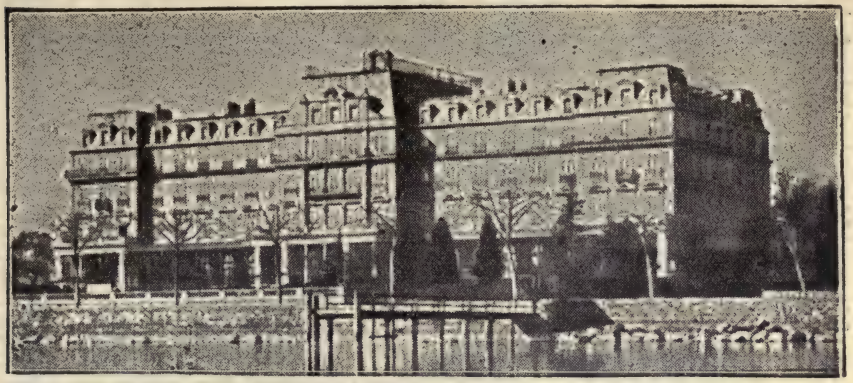
DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5	2.96	55	9.81	110	13.87	450	28.06	600	32.40	800	37.42
10	4.18	60	10.25	120	14.49	500	29.58	650	33.73	900	39.69
15	5.12	65	10.67	130	15.08	550	31.02	700	35.00	1,000	41.83
20	5.92	70	11.07	140	15.65						
25	6.61	75	11.46	150	16.20						
30	7.25	80	11.83	200	18.71						
35	7.83	85	12.20	250	20.92						
40	8.37	90	12.55	300	22.91						
45	8.87	95	12.89	350	24.75						
50	9.35	100	13.23	400	26.46						

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.



HOME OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

On the evening of Jan. 12, 1920, President Woodrow Wilson issued a call for the first meeting of the council of the league of nations. It was addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Brazil, Belgium and Spain and was as follows:

"In compliance with article V. of the covenant of the league of nations, which went into effect at the same time as the treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, of which it is a part, the president of the United States, acting on behalf of those nations which have deposited their instruments of ratification in Paris as certified in a process-verbal drawn up by the French government, dated Jan. 10, 1920, has the honor to inform the government of Great Britain that the first meeting of the council of the league of nations will be held in Paris at the ministry of foreign affairs on Friday, Jan. 16, at 10:30 a. m.

"The president earnestly ventures the hope that the government of Great Britain will be in a position to send a representative to this first meeting. He feels that it is unnecessary for him to point out the deep significance attached to this meeting or the importance which it must assume in the eyes of the world.

"It will mark the beginning of a new era in international co-operation and the first great step towards the ideal concert of nations.

"It will bring the league of nations into being as a living force, devoted to the task of assisting the peoples of all countries in their desire for peace, prosperity and happiness.

"The president is convinced that its progress will accord with the noble purpose to which it is dedicated."

In compliance with the foregoing call the council of the league of nations was formally organized on Jan. 16, 1920, at a meeting held in the salle de l'horloge or clock room of the French foreign ministry on the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, of representatives of the following nations:

France—Leon Bourgeois.
Great Britain—Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
Italy—Carlo Ferraris.
Japan—Ambassador Keishiro Matsui.
Spain—Ambassador Quinones de Leon.
Brazil—Dr. Eastoa da Cunha.
Greece—Premier Eleutherios Venizelos.
Belgium—Paul Hymans.

Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Grey of Great Britain were present but in unofficial capacities. M. Bourgeois was elected chairman of the meeting on motion of Premier Venizelos. In his opening address M. Bourgeois said:

"To-day, gentlemen, we are holding the first meeting of the council, convened by the president of the United States. The task of presiding at this meeting and of inaugurating this great international institution should have fallen to President Wilson. We respect the reasons which will delay the final decisions of our friends in Washington, but we may all express the hope that the difficulties will soon be overcome, and that a representative of the great American republic will occupy the place which awaits him among us. The work of the council will then assume that definite character and that particular force which should be associated with our work.

"Jan. 16, 1920, will go down in history as the date of the birth of a new world. Decisions to be reached to-day will be in the name of all nations adhering to the covenant of the league. It will be the first decree of all free nations, leaguing themselves together for the first time in the world to substitute right for might. But the organization of the league of nations will not be complete until the assembly of all the states meets.

"We do not forget the impatience with which our decisions are awaited. We are also well aware of the doubts of some and the ardent enthusiasm of others, but we are here to represent responsible governments, and while realizing the grandeur of the work we cannot ignore the inevitable difficulties of the enterprise we are trying to serve. With eyes fixed on the distant future, but with our feet on the solid ground of political and social realities, we will create a world in which the league can develop in the spirit of justice and the will for peace."

Lord Curzon followed with a speech along the same line, saying:

"On behalf of the British empire I desire to express the loyalty of my government, and of the external dominions of the British crown, to the spirit which underlies the covenant of the league, our intention by every means in our power to ensure its practical efficacy, and our firm belief that through its instrumentality alone we can hope to ensure that such horrors and miseries as the world has experienced during the last five years

shall not be repeated, and that a new era of international relationships shall dawn.

"It has sometimes been said that the league of nations implies the establishment of a superstate or supersovereignty. The very title 'league of nations' should be sufficient to dispel this misconception. The league does not interfere with nationality; it is upon the fact of nationhood that it rests.

"The success of the labor conference is of good augury for the future of the league of nations and in particular it has demonstrated the use and the power of public debate in one field of international action. The peoples of all countries have now learned that foreign affairs are their vital concern, and they are demanding with ever increasing insistence that international obligations shall not be incurred without their knowledge and behind their backs. Their eyes have been opened to the necessity for co-operation between all nations, but they ask that it shall be open co-operation.

"There is another and more important result which it is to be hoped that the habit of mutual confidence may bring about. It is this—that great national armaments will in time automatically disappear. We shall not perhaps see this come about in the immediate future, but the present weight of armaments is so oppressive to the nations and peoples concerned that we should at once resort to the measures indicated in the covenant to bring relief.

"Whilst I am in entire agreement with all that M. Bourgeois has said, I should wish especially to express my full concurrence in his observations as regards the United States of America. The decision must be her own, but if and when the United States elects to take her place in the new council chamber of the nations, the place is vacant for her, and the warmest welcome will be hers."

Ambassador de Cunha for Brazil said his country would devote herself with fervor to the work of peace and fraternity among the nations. He referred to the fact that he was the only representative from America present and said he was proud to have the honor of bringing assurances of the co-operation of Pan-America in the operation of the league.

When the speeches had been concluded M. Bourgeois announced that the only item in the order of the day was the appointment of three members of the commission to fix the boundaries of the Saar valley, with one member appointed by France and one by Germany. The council named as its members Col. Wace, an English officer; Maj. Lambert, a Belgian, and Maj. Kobaish, a Japanese.

M. Bourgeois proposed London as the place of the next meeting of the league council and the suggestion was approved.

Raymond B. Fosdick, who had been appointed undersecretary-general of the league and American representative in the organization, cabled his resignation to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general, Jan. 19. His message read:

"Now that the league of nations is no longer a provisional organization, but has become established as a going concern, the continued lack of decision as to America's course places me personally in a position of peculiar embarrassment. In order, therefore, to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding as to my position as undersecretary-general of the league, it seems best for me to offer my resignation.

"I do this with deep regret, because I do not like to appear to be abandoning those with whom I have been associated the last few months just at the moment when their responsibilities and opportunities are becoming real.

"The league is now approaching the point where it can begin to carry out the world's hopes for disarmament, arbitration and the protection of backward people, the furthering of international health projects, and all the other humanitarian issues upon which we have been working for the last six months.

"I feel sure, however, that you will appreciate the reasons which have led up to my decision and will recognize that if as an American I now feel forced to withdraw from official connection with the secretariat, it is not for lack of faith in the league."

On Jan. 30 a public celebration of the organization of the league of nations was held in the Sorbonne, Paris, presided over by President Poincare and attended by many other of the leading officials of the government. Marked enthusiasm was shown.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The second meeting of the council was held in London, England, beginning Feb. 11, the sessions being held in the St. James palace, the temporary home of the league. The nations represented were Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan and Spain. Arthur J. Balfour, representing Great Britain, assumed the chair and in his welcoming address expressed regret at the absence of the United States. The work accomplished at this session of the council included the adoption of rules of procedure, appointment of the Saar basin governing commission, appointment of Sir Reginald Tower as high commissioner of Danzig, and approval of plans for a permanent court of international justice, for freedom of communication and transit, for the international health office and for the summoning of an international financial conference. The accession of Switzerland to the league was accepted.

On March 13 the council met in Paris and approved plans for sending a commission of inquiry to Russia to report upon the state of affairs there. Steps for the prevention of typhus in Poland were also taken. The fourth meeting of the council was held in the Luxembourg palace, Paris, April 9 and 10. The most important matter disposed of at this session was the request of the supreme council that the league take a mandate for Armenia. The request was refused on the ground that the force necessary to administer the territory was lacking. The fifth meeting of the council was held in Rome, Italy, May 14-16, thirty-six states being represented. A permanent armaments commission was constituted and an international statistics commission appointed. New treaties were registered and plans were made for a general assembly of all the member nations.

The sixth meeting of the council was held in London on June 14, when the request of Persia for league intervention against Russian soviet aggression was considered. No decision was arrived at. The seventh meeting of the council was held in London July 11 and 12, when it was decided to refer the Aland dispute between Sweden and Finland to a committee of three international jurists who were to report whether it was a domestic question for Finland or an international one. The eighth meeting of the council and the first on neutral soil took place at San Sebastian, Spain, beginning July 30. The French plan for an international general staff of military experts to propose plans of operations in the event of war was agreed to.

HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

The following permanent health organization was approved:

(1) A general commission composed of

delegates of all states represented in the league and of states who adhered to the old international health office.

(2) A permanent committee composed of delegates of the states forming the league.

(3) A general medical secretariat.

This new health department will complete and revise the existing conventions, advise the league on all matters of public health, establish co-operation between states and work in conjunction with the international labor bureau for the application of measures for protecting the health of the workers. It will co-operate with the Red Cross and organize scientific missions.

THE ALAND DISPUTE.

The council also adopted a report justifying the blockade principle and favoring the establishment of an international blockade committee. Other meetings of the council were held in Paris in September and in Brussels in October, at which business of importance was transacted. It was announced at the Paris session that Sweden and Finland had agreed to accept the intervention of the league of nations in the Aland dispute and that the United States would be represented on the commission which would be appointed to investigate the question and reach a decision. [Abram I. Elkus, former ambassador to Turkey, was subsequently appointed to represent the United States.] It was also announced that a successful appeal had been made to Poland and Lithuania to compose their differences without war.

PERMANENT HOME IN GENEVA.

During the year most of the routine business of the league of nations council was transacted in the London office. In August Sir Eric Drummond, the secretary-general of the league, bought the National hotel in Geneva, Switzerland, for the permanent home of the organization as provided in the covenant. The archives were moved into it later in the year and the place was used for the first assembly of the league in November.

On the invitation of the council President Wilson on July 15 issued a call for the first assembly of the league of nations at Geneva on Nov. 15, when the following important subjects were to be dealt with: The election of a president and vice-presidents; the admission of states not named in the annex to the covenant; discussion of the budget of the league, covering the period to Dec. 31, 1920, and provisional estimates for the 1921 budget; discussion of the plans formulated for a permanent court of international justice and for a permanent health organization; international communications and transit and international waterways; the economic weapon of the league; supervision of traffic in women and children; the amendments to the covenant proposed by the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish governments, and the traffic in opium.

EXPENSES OF THE LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the league council in Brussels in October Sir Hubert Ames, treasurer, announced that it would cost the nations about $2,500,000 a year to support the league. Of this $854,000 would be expended for salaries, $1,400,000 for administration and the remainder for the maintenance of the various international bureaus and commissions.

NATIONS IN THE LEAGUE.

Many nations applied for admission into the league of nations early in 1920 and others came in later. Much interest was taken in the case of Switzerland, where the decision had to be submitted to a popular referendum. The national council on March 3 cast a vote of 114 in favor of and 55 against joining the league. The referendum was taken on May 16, when the cantonal vote stood eleven and one-half in favor of the proposition and ten and one-half against it. The popular vote, however, was 414,600 for the league and 320,880 against it. The Scandinavian kingdoms came in in March and most of the other countries in Europe with the exception of the enemy nations in the war and Russia came in about the same time. Their example was followed by the nations of Central and South America and by countries in other parts of the world. The only really great power that remained outside the league was the United States. Following is a list of the nations that had declared their adhesion to the league of nations up to Nov. 1, 1920:

Argentina.	Greece.	Peru.
Australia.	Guatemala.	Persia.
Belgium.	Haiti.	Poland.
Bolivia.	Hedjaz.	Portugal.
Brazil.	India.	Roumania.
British empire.	Italy.	Salvador.
Canada.	Japan.	Serbia.
Chile.	Liberia.	Siam.
China.	Netherlands.	South Africa.
Colombia.	New Zealand.	Spain.
Costa Rica.	Nicaragua.	Sweden.
Cuba.	Norway.	Switzerland.
Czecho-Slovakia	Panama.	Uruguay.
Denmark.	Paraguay.	Venezuela.
France.		

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

In accordance with article 14 of the league of nations covenant, providing for the formation of a permanent court of international justice, the council of the league at its meeting in London on Feb. 11 invited a number of jurists of high repute to draft a scheme for such a court. The men honored with this task were Elihu Root of the United States, Akidzuki of Japan, Altimira of Spain, Devilaqua of Brazil, Drago of Argentina, Fadda of Italy, Fromageot of France, Fram of Norway, Loder of Holland, Phillimore of Great Britain and Vesnitch of Jugo Slavia. There was some doubt at first as to whether Mr. Root would accept the position on account of the peculiar attitude of the United States toward the league of nations, but he gave his assent on March 25 and began work with his colleagues at The Hague on June 16. His ideas as to the composition and methods of procedure of the proposed tribunal were for the most part indorsed by the other jurists. After some weeks of discussion a draft of the court was completed and submitted to the council of the league, which at its meeting in Brussels on Oct. 26 approved it with the exception of the provision for obligatory jurisdiction. Some of the leading articles in the draft are given herewith:

This court shall be in addition to the court of arbitration organized by The Hague convention of 1899 and 1907, and to the special tribunals of arbitration to which states are always at liberty to submit their disputes for settlement.

The permanent court of international justice shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries, for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

The court shall consist of fifteen members: eleven judges and four deputy judges. The number of judges and deputy judges may be hereafter increased by the assembly, upon the proposal of the council of the league of nations, to a total of fifteen judges and six deputy judges.

The members of the court shall be elected

by the assembly and the council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the court of arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions:

At least three months before the date of the election the secretary-general of the league of nations shall address a written request to the members of the court of arbitration, belonging to the states mentioned in the annex to the covenant or to the states which shall have joined the league subsequently, inviting them to undertake, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the court.

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed as members of the court possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the assembly and the council shall be considered as elected.

In the event of more than one candidate of the same nationality being elected by the votes of both the assembly and the council the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

The members of the court shall be elected for nine years. They may be re-elected. They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall complete any cases which they may have begun.

The seat of the court shall be established at The Hague. The president and registrar shall reside at the seat of the court.

A session shall be held every year. Unless otherwise provided by rules of court this session shall begin on the 15th of June, and shall continue for so long as may be necessary to complete the cases on the list. The president may summon an extraordinary meeting of the court whenever necessary.

If, for some special reason, a member of the court considers that he cannot take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the president. If, for some special reason, the president considers that one of the members of the court should not sit on a particular case, he shall give notice to the member concerned. In the event of the president and the member not agreeing as to the course to be adopted in any such case, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court.

The full court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise. If eleven judges cannot be present, deputy judges shall be called upon to sit, in order to make up this number. If, however, eleven judges are not available, a quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the court.

The expenses of the court shall be borne by the league of nations, in such a manner as shall be decided by the assembly upon the proposal of the council.

The court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine suits between states.

The court shall be open of right to the states mentioned in the annex to the covenant, and to such others as shall subsequently enter the league of nations. Other states may have access to it. The conditions under which the court shall be open of right or accessible to states which are not members of the league of nations shall be determined by the council, in accordance with article 17 of the covenant.

When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the court. The court shall, first of all, decide whether the preceding conditions have been complied with; if so, it shall hear and determine the dispute according to the terms and within the limits of the next article.

Between states which are members of the league of nations, the court shall have jurisdiction (and this without any special convention giving it jurisdiction) to hear and determine cases of a legal nature, concerning: (a) The interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; (d) the nature or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation; (e) the interpretation of a sentence passed by the court.

The court shall also take cognizance of all disputes of any kind which may be submitted to it by a general or particular convention between the parties. In the event of a dispute as to whether a certain case comes within any of the categories above mentioned, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court.

The court shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction as defined in article 34, apply in the order as follows:

1. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states.
2. International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law.
3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
4. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

The court shall give an advisory opinion upon any question or dispute of an international nature referred to it by the council or assembly. When the court shall give an opinion on a question of an international nature which does not refer to any dispute that may have arisen, it shall appoint a special commission of from three to five members. When it shall give an opinion upon a question which forms the subject of an existing dispute it shall do so under the same conditions as if the case had been actually submitted to it for decision.

The official language of the court shall be French. The court may, at the request of the contesting parties, authorize another language to be used before it.

A state desiring to have recourse to the court shall lodge a written application addressed to the registrar. The application shall indicate the subject of the dispute and name the contesting parties. The registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned. He shall also notify the members of the league of nations through the secretary-general.

The hearing in court shall be public, unless the court, at the written request of one of the parties, accompanied by a statement of his reasons, shall otherwise decide.

Whenever one of the parties shall not appear before the court, or shall fail to defend his case, the other party may call upon the court to decide in favor of his claim. The court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with articles 33 and 34, but also that the claim is supported by substantial evidence and well founded in fact and law.

All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present at the hearing. In the event of an equality of votes, the president or his deputy shall have a casting vote.

If the judgment given does not represent, wholly or in part, the unanimous opinion of the judges, the dissenting judges shall be entitled to have the fact of their dissent or reservations mentioned in it. But the reasons for their dissent or reservations shall not be expressed in the judgment.

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of uncertainty as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

An application for revision of a judgment can be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some new fact, of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the court and also to the party claiming the revision always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence. The proceedings for revision will be opened by a judgment of the court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground. The court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of five years from the date of the sentence.

Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the court to be permitted to intervene as a third party. It will be for the court to decide upon this request.

Whenever the construction of a convention in which states, other than those concerned in the case, are parties, is in question, the registrar shall notify all such states forthwith. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be as binding upon it as upon the original parties to the dispute.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

The full text of the league of nations covenant, constituting part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, follows:

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Article 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Article 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with representatives of four other Members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

Article 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council

with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

Article 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

Article 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

Article 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Article 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a state-

ment of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Article 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Article 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Article 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect

to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

Article 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations:

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control:

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs:

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest:

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind:

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

Article 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

United States of America.	Cuba.	Nicaragua.
Belgium.	Ecuador.	Panama.
Bolivia.	France.	Peru.
Brazil.	Greece.	Poland.
British Empire	Guatemala.	Portugal.
Canada.	Haiti.	Roumania.
Australia.	Hedjaz.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
South Africa.	Honduras.	Siam.
New Zealand.	Italy.	Czecho-Slovakia.
India.	Japan.	Uruguay.
China.	Liberia.	

States Invited to Accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.	Netherlands.	Spain.
Chili.	Norway.	Sweden.
Colombia.	Paraguay.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Persia.	Venezuela.
	Salvador.	

II. First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY IN SESSION.

Forty-one nations were represented at the first session of the league of nations assembly beginning at Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1920. The larger nations not represented were the United States, Germany, Russia and Mex-

ico. Paul Hymans of Belgium was elected permanent president of the assembly and M. Motta, president of Switzerland, honorary president. Rules of procedure were adopted and it was decided that six commissions should be appointed to deal with the following subjects:

1. Organization.
2. Technical organization.
3. Health and international court of justice.
4. Finance.
5. Armaments, blockades and admission of new states.
6. Mandates.

These commissions were to consider the matters assigned to them and report later to the assembly. It was decided that their deliberations should be private. Six vice-presidents were chosen and these with the chairmen of the six commissions were to form the executive committee of the assembly. The vice-presidents elected were:

Sir George E. Foster, Canada.
H. A. van Karnebeek, Holland.
Viscount Ishii, Japan.
Honorio Pueyrredon, Argentina.
Rodrigo Octavio, Brazil.
Dr. Eduard Benes, Czecho-Slovakia.

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL CHANGES CAUSED BY THE WAR.

OUTLINE MAP OF WESTERN EUROPE AS IT EXISTED IN 1920.

The map of Europe was radically changed as the result of the world war which ended Nov. 11, 1918. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria lost heavily in territory. The same was also true of Russia, which was deprived of Finland, Poland and several provinces bordering on the Baltic sea. The most important new states formed since the close of the war are Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia, Poland and Finland, while among the minor ones are Esthonia, Latvia and Ukrainia. While the boundaries, as shown in the accompanying outline map of western Europe, are substantially correct at this time (Dec. 1, 1920), they are subject to some minor changes by treaty or otherwise.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1917.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1870-1914.

	1914.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Establishments	275,793	268,491	207,514	‡355,415
Salaried employes	964,217	790,267	364,120	461,009
Wage earners*	7,036,337	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613
Capital	$22,790,980,000	$18,428,270,000	$8,975,256,000	$6,525,156,486
Expenses	$19,735,338,000	$18,454,090,000	$9,870,425,000	$8,076,485,640
Salaries	$1,287,917,000	$938,575,000	$380,771,000	$391,988,208
Wages	$4,079,332,000	$3,427,038,000	$2,008,361,000	$1,891,228,321
Materials	$14,368,089,000	$12,142,791,000	$6,575,851,000	$5,162,044,076
Miscellaneous		$1,945,686,000	$905,442,000	$631,225,035
Value of products†	$24,246,323,000	$20,672,052,000	$11,406,927,000	$9,372,437,283

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910

Note—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.	Value added
1849-59	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-69	79 6	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63 3
1869-79	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-89	40.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-99	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34 3
1899-1909	29.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76 6
1909-14*	2.7	23.7	6.4	19.0	18.3	17.3	15.8

*Five year period.

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

Industry.	Rank according to *Men.	†Materials	‡Product
Slaughtering, meat packing	19	1	1
Iron and steel	5	3	2
Flour and grist mills	42	2	3
Foundries, machine shops	3	6	4
Lumber and timber	1	11	5
Cotton goods	2	4	6
Cars	4	17	7
Automobiles	22	9	8
Boots and shoes	6	8	9
Newspapers, periodicals	15	31	10
Bread, bakery products	13	12	11
Clothing, women's	8	15	12
Clothing, men's	7	18	13
Copper, smelting, refining	74	5	14
Liquors, malt	24	30	15
Petroleum, refining	59	7	16
Woolen, worsted goods	9	16	17
Leather	25	10	18
Electrical machinery	14	23	19
Paper and wood pulp	21	19	20
Blast furnaces	50	13	21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	10	29	22
Planing mill products	20	21	23
Book, job printing	16	39	24
Sugar refining	101	14	25
Furniture	12	33	26
Hosiery, knit goods	11	26	27
Silk goods	17	27	28
Butter	87	20	29
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	31	32	30
Gas	38	43	31
Food preparations, n. e. s.	70	25	32
Oil, cotton seed, cake	65	22	33
Liquors, distilled	155	68	34
Cars§	27	28	35
Tobacco, chewing, smoking	58	44	36
Lead, smelting, refining	137	24	37
Confectionery	28	38	38
Agricultural implements	33	45	39
Brass, bronze, copper	41	35	40
Structural iron work	35	42	41
Chemicals	46	40	42
Fertilizers	62	36	43
Coffee, spice, roasting	126	34	44
Canning, preserving	30	37	45
Brick, tile, terra cotta	18	65	46
Automobile bodies, parts	34	49	47
Soap	86	41	48
Glass	23	63	49
Millinery, lace goods	37	51	50

*Wage earners. †Cost of. ‡Value of. §Cars and general shop construction by steam railroad companies.

INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS (1914).

(000 omitted.)

Group.	Capital.	Product.
Food	$2,174,387	$4,816,709
Textiles	2,810,848	3,414,615
Iron and steel	4,281,998	3,223,144
Lumber	1,733,456	1,599,710
Leather	743,347	1,104,595
Paper and printing	1,433,176	1,456,046
Liquors, beverages	1,015,715	772,080
Chemicals	3,034,209	2,001,634
Stone, clay, glass	987,328	614,162
Metals (not iron and steel)	1,013,632	1,417,042
Tobacco	303,840	490,165
Vehicles, land transport	803,496	1,034,497
Railroad repair shops	417,706	552,618
Miscellaneous	2,047,842	1,749,418
All industries	22,790,980	24,246,435

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

(000 omitted.)

Industry	Capital.	Product.
Airplanes and parts	$401	$790
Agricultural implements	338,532	164,087
Ammunition	37,454	30,840
Artificial flowers	3,349	7,614
Artificial limbs	1,003	1,498
Artists' materials	2,947	3,238
Asbestos products	3,520	2,814
Belting, hose, rubber	22,437	23,561
Boots, shoes, rubber	46,051	53,822
Brooms	8,706	14,085
Brushes	14,333	17,894
Buttons	19,075	20,712
Combs, hairpins	2,959	5,478
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies	21,281	18,950
Dental goods	10,949	16,160
Electrical machinery	355,725	335,170
Enameling	2,128	2,166
Engravers' materials	352	768
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	11,879	17,659
Feathers, plumes	5,396	11,451
Fire extinguishers, chem.	675	1,298
Fireworks	2,162	2,296
Foundry supplies	2,814	2,013
Fuel, manufactured	1,771	863
Fur goods	29,677	43,633
Furs, dressed	2,490	2,875
Graphite, refined	3,059	1,724
Hair work	2,543	3,335
Hand stamps	2,273	3,383
Hat, cap materials	6,417	6,929
Hats, straw	12,589	25,444
Housefurnishing goods	19,014	26,453
Ice, manufacture	174,309	60,386
Instruments, scientific, etc.	16,742	17,495
Ivory, shell, bone work	1,160	1,896
Japanning	261	381
Jewelry, instrument, cases	2,187	3,621
Lapidary work	3,613	5,360
Mattresses, spring beds	24,922	38,717

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Models, patterns (not paper)	$5,534	$8,605
Mucilage and paste	3,550	5,695
Musical instruments	3,858	3,625
Musical instruments, organs	8,042	6,297
Musical instruments, pianos	101,746	62,775
Piano, organ materials	21,201	19,876
Optical goods	17,011	18,188
Paving materials	57,432	35,678
Pencils, lead	10,670	8,328
Pens, fountain, stylographic	3,270	6,875
Phonographs	33,771	27,116
Photographic apparatus	4,397	4,273
Materials	31,991	34,768
Pipes, tobacco	3,232	4,220
Roofing materials	23,645	27,978
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	199,183	223,611
Sand and emery paper	5,279	4,328
Shipbuilding, iron, steel	132,712	66,217
Shipbuilding, wood	23,348	22,465
Signs, adv. novelties	21,288	24,792
Soda water apparatus	10,419	8,781
Sporting goods	8,468	13,235
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	18,186	21,903
Steam packing	17,708	14,213
Stencils, brands	863	1,103
Surgical appliances	11,883	14,920
Theatrical scenery	266	327
Toys and games	10,484	13,757
Umbrellas and canes	9,649	13,813
Washing machines, etc.	7,298	7,600
Whips	3,050	3,162
Windmills	6,426	5,497
Window shades	11,526	17,444
All other	3,481	1,104
Total	2,047,842	1,749,418

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1914).

(000 omitted.)

State.	Capital.	Product.
Alabama	$227,505	$178,798
Arizona	40,300	64,000
Arkansas	77,162	83,940
California	736,106	712,861
Colorado	181,776	136,879
Connecticut	620,194	545,472
Delaware	69,394	56,025
District of Columbia	40,810	28,978
Florida	88,319	81,112
Georgia	258,326	253,271
Idaho	44,961	28,454
Illinois	1,943,836	2,247,323
Indiana	668,863	730,705
Iowa	233,128	310,750
Kansas	163,790	323,234
Kentucky	193,423	230,249
Louisiana	261,635	255,313
Maine	233,844	200,450
Maryland	293,211	377,749
Massachusetts	1,396,722	1,641,373
Michigan	869,143	1,086,163
Minnesota	354,434	493,354
Mississippi	81,006	79,550
Missouri	522,548	637,952
Montana	79,246	84,446
Nebraska	121,008	221,676
Nevada	13,591	16,083
New Hampshire	156,749	182,844
New Jersey	1,352,382	1,406,633
New Mexico	8,984	9,300
New York	3,334,278	3,814,661
North Carolina	253,842	289,412
North Dakota	14,313	21,147
Ohio	1,677,552	1,782,808
Oklahoma	65,478	102,006
Oregon	139,500	109,762
Pennsylvania	3,149,411	2,832,350
Rhode Island	308,445	279,546
South Carolina	203,211	138,891
South Dakota	$15,060	$24,139
Tennessee	211,423	212,071
Texas	283,544	361,279
Utah	71,843	87,112
Vermont	79,847	76,991
Virginia	261,501	264,039
Washington	277,715	245,326
West Virginia	175,995	193,512
Wisconsin	754,287	695,172
Wyoming	29,270	11,224
Total, 1914	22,790,980	24,246,435
Total, 1909	18,428,270	20,672,052
Total, 1904	12,675,581	14,793,903

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES (1914).

(000 omitted.)

City.	Capital.	Product.
Akron, O.	$111,313	$122,292
Albany, N. Y.	26,560	25,211
Atlanta, Ga.	36,084	41,279
Baltimore, Md.	177,301	215,172
Battle Creek, Mich.	19,893	23,248
Bayonne, N. J.	92,752	98,234
Binghamton, N. Y.	18,237	18,360
Birmingham, Ala.	55,844	43,144
Boston, Mass.	215,177	284,802
Bridgeport, Conn.	81,483	85,126
Buffalo, N. Y.	243,290	247,516
Camden, N. J.	101,461	71,824
Cambridge, Mass.	48,999	57,484
Canton, O.	37,986	43,713
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20,338	34,989
Chester, Pa.	25,148	21,021
Chicago, Ill.	1,190,069	1,483,498
Chicopee, Mass.	23,501	28,869
Cincinnati, O.	157,468	210,860
Cleveland, O.	312,909	352,418
Columbus, O.	52,098	57,608
Dallas, Tex.	23,489	31,065
Dayton, O.	71,541	71,071
Denver, Col.	44,679	46,982
Detroit, Mich.	293,493	400,348
Duluth, Minn.	19,617	19,729
East Chicago, Ind.	38,706	41,624
East St. Louis, Ill.	28,322	26,905
Elizabeth, N. J.	32,244	31,228
Erie, Pa.	38,530	29,447
Evansville, Ind.	24,666	31,427
Fall River, Mass.	89,290	64,663
Fitchburg, Mass.	24,881	23,983
Flint, Mich.	27,151	53,375
Fort Wayne, Ind.	31,167	30,205
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46,843	49,792
Hammond, Ind.	24,042	20,584
Hartford, Conn.	53,825	42,831
Hoboken, N. J.	19,771	23,461
Holyoke, Mass.	51,668	44,041
Houston, Tex.	25,443	25,868
Indianapolis, Ind.	87,569	139,700
Jersey City, N. J.	150,783	164,528
Johnstown, Pa.	36,707	50,974
Joliet, Ill.	28,928	30,091
Kalamazoo, Mich.	18,529	20,214
Kansas City, Kas.	56,012	159,700
Kansas City, Mo.	53,341	60,953
Kenosha, Wis.	26,530	28,341
Lansing, Mich.	23,174	26,984
Lawrence, Mass.	99,640	73,178
Lorain, O.	38,360	29,110
Los Angeles, Cal.	101,681	103,458
Louisville, Ky.	89,957	105,223
Lowell, Mass.	68,715	56,049
Lynn, Mass.	44,253	69,783
Manchester, N. H.	33,469	50,800
McKeesport, Pa.	42,482	33,743
Memphis, Tenn.	44,435	39,133
Meriden, Conn.	19,757	16,746
Milwaukee, Wis.	240,780	223,555
Minneapolis, Minn.	109,040	187,854
Moline, Ill.	34,179	19,125
Nashville, Tenn.	28,966	33,276
Newark, N. J.	214,169	210,601

City.	Capital.	Product.
New Bedford, Mass....	$88,244	$65,575
New Castle, Pa.....	26,872	38,395
New Haven, Conn.....	65,746	57,752
New Orleans, La.....	53,989	60,814
New York, N. Y.....	1,026,104	2,292,832
Niagara Falls, N. Y...	64,221	44,817
Omaha, Neb.....	51,264	66,478
Oakland, Cal.....	36,411	28,522
Passaic, N. J.....	48,659	53,268
Paterson, N. J.....	74,161	78,479
Pawtucket, R. I.....	50,354	42,079
Peoria, Ill.....	32,509	64,669
Perth Amboy, N. J....	61,814	148,960
Philadelphia, Pa.....	772,696	784,510
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	309,217	246,694
Portland, Ore.....	48,670	55,677
Providence, R. I.....	119,673	115,335
Racine, Wis.....	67,635	43,632
Reading, Pa.....	45,334	53,232
Richmond, Va.....	39,940	62,401
Rochester, N. Y.....	127,489	140,607
Rockford, Ill.....	38,853	26,371
St. Paul, Minn.....	76,790	68,682
St. Louis, Mo.....	314,708	360,480
Salt Lake City, Utah...	19,247	16,673
Schenectady, N. Y....	57,388	48,763
Scranton, Pa.....	25,152	28,722
San Francisco, Cal.....	$145,622	$162,300
Seattle, Wash.....	61,317	64,475
Sheboygan, Wis.....	21,481	17,509
Sioux City, Iowa.....	22,610	49,479
Somerville, Mass.....	20,896	43,971
South Bend, Ind.....	21,512	31,180
South Bethlehem, Pa..	68,793	40,179
South Omaha, Neb....	26,618	106,025
Spokane, Wash.....	18,801	16,636
Springfield, Mass.....	45,753	44,429
Springfield, O.....	32,401	27,722
Syracuse, N. Y.....	63,820	52,164
Tacoma, Wash.....	28,287	27,708
Terre Haute, Ind.....	13,920	25,699
Toledo, O.....	91,149	115,049
Trenton, N. J.....	55,345	54,802
Troy, N. Y.....	42,380	39,930
Utica, N. Y.....	30,672	30,490
Waterbury, Conn.....	50,288	50,659
Wheeling, W. Va.....	26,858	27,879
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	19,014	16,734
Wilmington, Del.....	46,400	39,403
Winston-Salem, N. C...	25,703	37,988
Worcester, Mass.....	79,243	82,829
Yonkers, N. Y.....	50,409	67,223
York, Pa.....	20,362	22,048
Youngstown, O.....	130,102	92,111

BOMB EXPLOSION IN WALL STREET.

Through the explosion of a bomb or infernal machine in Wall street, New York city, Sept. 16, 1920, thirty-eight persons lost their lives, while 300 were injured. Nearly all the victims were clerks or messengers employed in the vicinity or passers-by. The place where the explosion occurred was directly in front of the new assay office adjoining the subtreasury, and across the street from the J. P. Morgan building. Here a one-horse uncovered truck had been left and it was taken for granted by the police that the bomb or infernal machine was brought on it with a clock device setting the time of the explosion at noon, when the street would be the most crowded. It was quickly established that the disaster was not the result of an accident but the deliberate act of one or more persons. Most of the damage was done by short, heavy slugs of cast iron window weights with rust on their broken ends, showing that they had not been broken by the explosion itself. On the bodies of many of the victims were found yellow stains that might have been made by nitric acid, which is a base of trinitrate of toluol (TNT). Other circumstances also led the authorities to conclude that the explosion was the work of anarchists, who either wished to destroy the J. P. Morgan building or to cause a reign of terror in the country's financial center. J. P. Morgan himself was in Europe, but his son Junius Spencer Morgan was in the banking house and was slightly cut by flying glass. None of the other partners in the firm were injured.

No severe structural injury to any of the great buildings in the vicinity was done, although the fronts of the Morgan office, the Mills building, the Equitable Trust building and the United States Trust building suffered considerable damage. The greatest property loss in the district was in broken window glass. The perpetrators of the outrage had not been discovered up to the middle of November, 1920.

THE WOMAN'S ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial association was incorporated on Jan. 29, 1919, to restore the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, at 28 East 20th street, New York city. The association has purchased the site of the birthplace—also adjoining property—and is now building thereon Roosevelt house, which is to be a center of Americanization and patriotic work as well as a museum of Roosevelt relics. The officers of the association are:

Honorary President—Mrs. Leonard Wood.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. James T. Leavitt, Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Elihu Root, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Mrs. John Henry Hammond.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. James Russell Parsons, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch.

Secretary—Mrs. Charles A. Bryan.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn.

The association has organizations in most states and in a number of foreign countries. The principal office of the association is No. 1 East 57th street, New York city.

DEATH OF KING ALEXANDER OF GREECE.

Alexander, king of Greece after his father Constantine was deposed from the throne July 12, 1917, on account of his pro-German activities, died Monday afternoon, Oct. 25, 1920, in Athens. He had been ill since the first part of the month from the poisonous effects of a bite inflicted by a pet monkey. Specialists were brought from Paris, France, but their efforts to save the king's life were in vain. His condition was made more hopeless by a severe congestion of the lungs.

King Alexander was born Aug. 1, 1893. He was educated in part at Oxford university and this caused him to be friendly to the English. He was democratic in his ways and made a good record in the artillery branch of the Greek army. He was married to Aspasia Manos, a Greek peasant girl.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conducted 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work, upon which, in 1909, the sum of $31,548,736 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,025 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to $13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as $47,749,164. The total value of products was $16,933,427, of which amount $16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only $26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,283, proprietors and firm members 29,922 and salaried employes 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,166,948, employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,775 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,108 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was $3,662,527,064, of which $3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and $282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Fuels—				
Coal, anth...	423	$139,324,467	$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum..	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,464	592,677
Petrol'm and nat. gas.	166,320	135,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals—				
Iron	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,258
Precious metals—				
Deep mine..	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,755
Placer mines	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc	1,142	24,453,299	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver	12	718,861	868,458	640
Manganese	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone—				
Limestone	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	326	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	108	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,748
Bluestone	637	1,182,873	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asph'lt'm and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite	10	316,221	670,829	726
Buhr and mill stones	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fluorspar	15	319,426	288,509	376
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	20	328,690	344,130	436
Grindstones	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnesite	13	62,444	68,463	84
Marl	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica	78	$182,828	$206,794	608
Mineral pigments	26	115,860	151,015	246
Monazite and zicron	4	50,909	64,472	34
Oil. scythe and whet stones	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Precious stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite	12	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz	14	155,418	231,025	208
Sulphur	4	4,538,389	4,432,065	460
Talc and soapstone	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	7	42,493	66,557	73
Tungsten	116	365,780	563,457	237
All other industries*	27	740,874	778,938	560
Total		1,042,642,693	1,238,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Maine	102	.....	$1,876,341	$2,056,063
N. Hampshire	53	.....	1,204,966	1,308,597
Vermont	182	.....	6,795,268	8,221,323
Massachusetts	147	.....	2,987,175	3,467,888
Rhode Island.	27	.....	673,877	897,606
Connecticut	75	.....	1,158,491	1,375,765
New York	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,975
New Jersey	151	.....	4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania.	3,000	59,780	300,977,955	349,059,786
Ohio	964	25,067	53,852,530	63,767,113
Indiana	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois	759	10,918	68,718,121	76,658,974
Michigan	173	21	51,319,338	67,714,479
Wisconsin	286	.....	5,508,751	7,459,404
Minnesota	250	.....	38,574,180	58,664,852
Iowa	431	.....	13,694,714	13,877,781
Missouri	1,224	39	27,515,101	31,667,525
North Dakota	53	6	570,140	564,812
South Dakota	43	3	5,154,263	6,432,417
Nebraska	20	.....	260,049	322,517
Kansas	582	3,402	15,831,787	18,722,634
Delaware	9	.....	508,937	516,213
Maryland	173	.....	5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia	244	.....	8,863,954	8,795,646
West Virginia	718	15,146	71,347,631	76,287,889
North Carolina	130	.....	1,416,075	1,358,617
South Carolina	32	.....	1,034,823	1,252,792
Georgia	109	.....	2,064,236	2,874,595
Florida	96	.....	5,909,532	8,846,665
Kentucky	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,100,075
Tennessee	365	1	11,969,257	12,692,547
Alabama	302	.....	22,442,278	24,350,667
Arkansas	146	62	4,309,211	4,603,845
Louisiana	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma	212	12,113	21,071,609	25,637,892
Texas	92	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana	543	.....	46,520,545	54,991,961
Idaho	370	.....	7,198,763	8,649,343
Wyoming	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,188
Colorado	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico	285	.....	5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona	251	.....	28,608,216	34,217,651
Utah	235	.....	16,606,028	22,083,282
Nevada	374	.....	14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington	170	.....	7,800,722	10,537,556
Oregon	161	.....	1,223,468	1,191,512
California	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454
Geographic divisions—				
New England.	586	.....	14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic	3,903	71,122	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central	2,662	56,379	200,211,992	237,534,170
West N. Central	2,603	3,450	101,600,234	130,252,538
South Atlantic	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,462
East S. Central	1,109	1,110	46,133,257	49,143,289
West S. Central	452	14,700	40,200,158	47,530,927

Geographic divisions.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Mountain	3,728	97	$166,586,458	$205,053,900
Pacific	1,610	4,316	61,589,468	75,111,522
Total U. S.	18,164	166,320	1,042,642,693	1,283,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 86,389; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

Members. Terms expire.
W. P. G. Harding (Ala.) governor.....1922
Edmund Platt (N. Y.), vice-governor....1928
Adolph C. Miller (Cal.).....1924
Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.).....1926
Ex Officio Members — The secretary of the treasury, chairman, and the comptroller of the currency.
Executive secretary—W. W. Hoxton.
Secretary—W. T. Chapman.
Assistant secretary—R. G. Emerson.
Chief, Division of Examination—W. W. Paddock.
Fiscal Agent—W. M. Imlay.
Headquarters—Treasury department, Washington, D. C.
Salaries—Of five members, $12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member $7,000 a year additional to his salary of $5,000 as comptroller. The executive secretary receives $10,000 a year, the secretary to the board $6,000, the assistant secretary $3,600, the general counsel $8,500, the chief of operations and examination $5,000 and the fiscal agent $4,000.
Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employes and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of $10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside $10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION.

Capt. Roald Amundsen left Christiania, Norway, in the ship Maud, June 25, 1918, bound for the Arctic ocean. The vessel touched at Tromso, Norway, and also at Dixson island in the White sea to take on oil, and after that nothing was heard of the expedition until April 22, 1920, when a wireless message was received at Nome, Alaska, from Anadir, a Siberian trading post on the Bering sea, telling of the arrival of Amundsen at that point His ship was at that time icebound near the mouth of the Kolyma river. Later the vessel was released and the voyage was resumed, but in the direction of Nome, where the captain desired to obtain further supplies before returning to the Arctic. The ship was stormbound at Sledge island, not far from Nome, and the explorer was brought to the town in a tug, arriving there July 27. His plan then was to proceed to the north and drift across or near the north pole in the ice. The new start was made Aug. 7, but word was received at Nome Sept. 26 that the Maud had not proceeded far before it was locked in the ice between Wrangell island and the northern Siberian coast. Capt. Amundsen then had a crew of only three men with him, the others having left when he refused to pay the wages they demanded.

Following is an account of the trip of the Maud in the waters of the Arctic between the ice pack and the northern edges of Europe and America, which in connection with the voyage through the northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1906 gave Capt. Amundsen the honor of being the first to circumnavigate the globe north of Europe, Asia and America:

"We left our winter place on Sept. 12, 1919, after having mined and forced our way through 2,500 yards of unbroken ice from two to three yards thick. We were detained next day by heavy pack at St. Samuel's island, but got through on the 14th and continued our way to the east, being again detained next day, as the ice lay close to St. Peter's island and did not assist any passage outside.

"We had to force our way through the unknown strait between the islands and the mainland, where newly formed ice offered considerable resistance. We succeeded after a vigorous battle in penetrating this intricate and shallow passage, showing in some places no more than one and a half foot of water under the keel.

"Much ice was found in the Nordenskiold sea, but it offered small hindrance to our advance. We passed through the strait of Laptec, separating the inner Siberian islands from the mainland, on the 19th. The sea to the east of the islands seemed free from ice and we shaped our course from Jeanette island, but were stopped next morning by impenetrable pack on the 73d parallel.

"We made fast to the edge to begin our drift, but found shortly after, by close examination, that the ice pack was in drift toward the south at the rate of one and a half knots an hour. This would not do, so we cast loose from the ice, after a very careful inspection, which left us no hope whatsoever of penetrating it, and shaped our course to the southeast, following the ice.

"It was a bitter pill to swallow, but we decided to search for winter quarters somewhere along the coast. The only fit place was Tschaun bay. Navigation southward here in the latter part of September was most extraordinary; the nights were pitch dark, the sea running heavy and enormous ice floes very often in the middle of our course—it was not pleasant. From time to time a brilliant aurora borealis would appear and light us out of many an intricate situation.

"A northwest gale had been blowing all this time, and the result was that the pack ice reached our intended winter quarters just a little ahead of us and shut us out. We had no choice, as the ice came closer and closer to the coast. We went, therefore, as far as the ice permitted, and, plunging into some old floes fringing the west coast of Aion island, remained there.

"Three days after our arrival there we met with some members of the Tschuktschi and Maqati tribes. They had their tents on Aion island, but left for the interior of the country on Oct. 13 to spend the winter in the woods watching their reindeer herds."

Two members of the expedition named Knudsen and Tessem left the ship with mail for home, but nothing further was heard from them and it is assumed that they were lost.

The Maud was often so heavily weighed down by ice that the propeller and the helm were frozen and only the masts were visible above the surface. Bears were heard padding across the snow masses covering the ship's deck. By the time she reached Cape Cheliuskin the Maud encountered extremely hard, heavy ice, but, thanks to her splendid construction, she withstood all the attacks of the elements.

New land was discovered near Tsar Nicholas II. land, and it was scientifically explored. A thorough study of the customs and manners of the surrounding Eskimo tribes was also made. Several adventures occurred. Amundsen himself fell from the ship down on to the ice and broke one of his arms, and he also had a narrow escape in an encounter with a bear.

BRITISH IMPERIAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Early in 1920 plans were announced for a new exploring expedition to the antarctic regions under the leadership of J. Lachlan Cope, F. R. G. S., who was a member of the last Shackleton expedition as surgeon and biologist to the Ross sea party. The official name chosen was British Imperial Antarctic expedition. The ship chosen was the Terra Nova, Capt. Scott's old vessel, upon which very extensive alterations had been made, including the installation of oil burning engines and the building of an additional deck. A novel feature was the proposed use of an airplane with which to cross the antarctic continent and to carry on surveying and photographic work. A machine capable of carrying three men, photographic apparatus, a sledge, the necessary petrol and provisions for a month was taken along. The intention was to leave a depot of petrol near Axel Heiberg glacier before crossing the high interior mountains and to make use of the fuel on the return trip from the pole.

The general plan was to proceed from Wellington to Macquarie island, to make a survey of it and to proceed to Scott island, where three men were to be landed with a specially constructed hut. They were to remain there one year and carry on meteorological work. From Scott island the Terra Nova was to go to New Harbor in the Ross sea, where a large hut was to be set up. Thence the vessel was to proceed to Cape Crozier on Ross island, where three men were to be left a year to study the emperor penguins and do meteorological work, a small hut being

provided for them. Another party of three men was to proceed as far south as possible over the great ice barrier and spend the winter in studying meteorological conditions. Some time in December, 1920, the attempt to fly to the pole and back was to be made, after which the Terra Nova was to return to Wellington to provision for four years. Then she was to return and pick up the various shore parties, make another attempt to reach the polar regions by airplane if the first attempt should have failed, and after that make an effort to circumnavigate the entire antarctic continent. It was estimated that this would take about four years and that the return to civilization would be made late in 1925. Apparatus for long distance radio work was taken along and it was hoped to keep in touch with land stations at various times in the course of the long voyage.

Besides the leader, J. L. Cope, the expedition included A. H. Larkman, chief engineer; Lieut. Patrick Campbell, R. N., captain of the Terra Nova, and Ernest Joyce, who had been with three previous expeditions to the antarctic.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year. Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
Arctic.		
1854—E. K. Kane	80	56
1871—Capt. Hall	82	16
1876—Capt. Nares	83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely	83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary	83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	83	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary	90	(Pole)
Antarctic.		
1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 282 to 128 adopted, Dec. 17, 1917, a senate joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures. The resolution had passed the senate Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It was amended in the house and the senate accepted the resolution as amended Dec. 18 by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 8 nays.

Following is the joint resolution as adopted by the house and senate:

"Article —. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress."

The proposed amendment was submitted to state legislatures for ratification and by Jan. 16, 1919, more than thirty-six, the number required for making an amendment to the constitution valid, had taken affirmative action. The dates on which the various states ratified the amendment were as follows:

1918.	
Mississippi, Jan. 9.	Maryland, Feb. 13.
Virginia, Jan. 10.	Montana, Feb. 19.
Kentucky, Jan. 14.	Texas, March 4.
South Carolina, Jan. 23	Delaware, March 18.
North Dakota, Jan. 25	So. Dakota, March 20
Massachusetts, April 2	Kansas, Jan. 14.
Arizona, May 24.	No. Carolina, Jan. 14.
Georgia, June 26.	Alabama, Jan. 14.
Louisiana, Aug. 8.	Colorado, Jan. 15.
Florida, Nov. 27.	Iowa, Jan. 15.
1919.	New Hampshire, Jan. 15
Michigan, Jan. 2.	Oregon, Jan. 15.
Ohio, Jan. 7.	Utah, Jan. 15.
Oklahoma, Jan. 7.	Nebraska, Jan. 16.
Idaho, Jan. 8.	Missouri, Jan. 16.
Tennessee, Jan. 8.	Wyoming, Jan. 16.
Maine, Jan. 8.	Minnesota, Jan. 17.
W. Virginia, Jan. 9.	Wisconsin, Jan. 17.
California, Jan. 13.	Nevada, Jan. 21.
Washington, Jan. 13.	Vermont, Jan. 29.
Illinois, Jan. 14.	New York, Jan. 29.
Indiana, Jan. 14.	Pennsylvania, Feb. 25.
Arkansas, Jan. 14.	

Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

The states dry prior to December, 1917, were:

Alabama.	Maine.	Oregon.
Arizona.	Michigan.	South Carolina.
Arkansas.	Mississippi.	South Dakota.
Colorado.	Montana.	Tennessee.
Georgia.	Nebraska.	Utah.
Idaho.	North Carolina.	Virginia.
Iowa.	North Dakota.	Washington.
Kansas.	Oklahoma.	West Virginia.

RATIFICATION PROCLAIMED.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was formally proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919, by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in the absence of Secretary Robert Lansing, who was attending the peace conference in Paris. Though the document was dated the 29th, legal authorities in the department held that the ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted affirmatively on Jan. 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition would become effective one year from that date, or Jan. 16, 1920.

THE NAUEN WIRELESS STATION.

The wireless sending station at Nauen, Germany, was officially dedicated Sept. 29, 1920, by President Ebert in the presence of an invited company, including Ellis Loring Dresel, United States commissioner to Berlin. The towers and antennæ serving the United States have a sending radius of 12,000 miles and a capacity of seventy-five words a minute. The Nauen station is said to be the largest of its kind in the world.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1918.

Dec. 4—President Wilson sails for Europe.
Dec. 13—Arrives at Brest, France.
Dec. 14—Arrives in Paris; welcomed by President Poincare.
Dec. 15—Lays wreath on tomb of Lafayette.
Dec. 16—Given official luncheon in city hall.
Dec. 17—Confers with Marshal Foch.
Dec. 18—Holds first conference with American delegates.
Dec. 19—Receives visit from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.
Dec. 20—Returns visit of king of Italy.
Dec. 21—Delivers address at the Sorbonne.
Dec. 22—Visits Red Cross hospitals.
Dec. 25—Reviews and addresses American troops at Humes; leaves for London.
Dec. 26—Arrives in London and is welcomed by King George and Queen Mary.
Dec. 27—Has conference with Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour; given state banquet in Buckingham palace.
Dec. 28—Makes addresses in Guildhall and Mansion House, London.
Dec. 29—Visits Carlisle and arrives in Manchester.
Dec. 30—Makes address in Free Trade hall, Manchester.
Dec. 31—Returns to Paris.

1919.

Jan. 1—Leaves Paris for Rome, Italy.
Jan. 2—Arrives at Genoa.
Jan. 3—Arrives in Rome; made citizen of city; makes address in parliament.
Jan. 4—Visits pope; addresses Academy of Science; lays wreaths on tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II. and King Humbert.
Jan. 5—Welcomed in Milan; lays wreaths on Columbus and Mazzini monuments in Genoa
Jan. 6—Visits Turin; greeted by 1,000 mayors of Italian towns.
Jan. 7—Arrives in Paris.
Jan. 20—Addresses French senate.
Jan. 25—Makes address to delegation of French workingwomen.
Jan. 26—Visits battle fields at Chateau Thierry and Reims.
Feb. 3—Makes address before chamber of deputies.
Feb. 14—Leaves Paris for a brief visit to the United States.
Feb. 15—Sails on the George Washington for Boston.
Feb. 24—Arrives at Boston and speaks in Mechanics' hall.
Feb. 25—Arrives in Washington, D. C.
March 3—Speaks at conference of governors and mayors in Washington.
March 4—Attends closing session of congress; speaks at Metropolitan opera house in New York in evening.
March 5—Sails from New York on the George Washington for Europe.
March 13—Arrives at Brest, France.
March 14—Arrives at Paris.
March 15-June 28—Continues peace conference work.
May 9—Addresses International Law association in Paris.
May 10—Speaks at session of Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.
May 26—Speaks at dinner given to President-Elect Pessoa of Brazil.
May 29—Sends Memorial day message to America.
May 30—Makes Memorial day address at American cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.
June 17—Leaves Paris for visit to Belgium.
June 18—Motors with King Albert through large part of Belgium; arrives in Brussels.
June 19—Visits Charleroi, Louvain and other places; meets Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max and others; speaks in Belgian chamber of deputies.
June 26—Speaks at dinner given in his honor by President Poincare.
June 28—Attends signing of peace treaty; issues statements to the people of France and America; leaves for Brest.
June 29—Sails on the George Washington for New York.
July 4—Makes July 4 address to soldiers on the George Washington.
July 8—Arrives at New York and speaks in Carnegie hall; arrives in Washington.

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1918-1919.

[Compiled by J. T. Gerould, librarian Princeton university library.]

	Volumes.	Volumes added.	*Expended.	†Appropriation.	Staff.	Salary account.
Yale	1,253,830	32,743	$46,268.58	$41,736.00	48	$49,291.00
Columbia	709,845	23,154	43,023.86	99,393.70	57	60,850.00
Cornell	603,100	24,494	25,355.91	50,032.64	20	24,825.00
Chicago	570,849	25,866	40,833.72	62,163.74	96	90,308.79
Pennsylvania	481,190	13,964	11,874.37	15,740.78	29	21,860.00
Princeton	429,286	22,786	19,660.69	25,000.00	32	32,844.32
Illinois‡	418,949	23,454	53,136.00	55,000.00	58	61,849.00
Michigan	413,666	13,050	30,185.84	56,000.00	60	76,030.00
California§	392,682	18,527	26,000.00	37,642.00	31	56,840.00
Leland Stanford	310,230	11,374	26,313.69	50,000.00	23	32,500.00
Minnesota	280,000	14,855	31,126.71	35,205.00	38	51,240.00
Wisconsin¶	269,120	11,120	25,158.16	26,800.00	23	34,360.00
Brown**	253,000	7,829	10,788.00	10,500.00	12	13,370.00
Johns Hopkins	216,137	7,900	14,345.15	25,846.48	17	17,060.00
Ohio	202,820	21,720	26,000.00	21,000.00	33	33,900.00
Oberlin	195,600	8,409	6,949.00	7,500.00	18	19,000.00
Iowa	170,365	11,114	30,307.00	38,222.00	13	14,810.00
Missouri	166,816	5,706	8,000.00	14,000.00	15	17,960.00
Texas	165,678	17,514	36,858.30	38,922.00	21	21,301.00
Nebraska	145,000	5,680	15,300.00	18,000.00	15	17,320.00
Kansas	130,632	6,815	18,000.00	18,000.00	10	17,400.00
Indiana	130,400	4,400	6,302.45	9,195.00	7	12,900.00
Northwestern‡	119,575	4,093	10,878.11	17,064.70	9	10,535.87
Colorado	115,264	4,179	13,780.26	13,800.00	9	9,715.00
Washington	89,727	4,918	20,000.00	14,000.00	12	16,865.00
North Dakota	66,420	1,934	4,252.94	3,350.00	4	4,845.76
South Dakota	34,600	1,600	4,000.00	4,375.00	3	3,830.00

Note—Figures for Harvard were not available when this compilation was made.

*For books. †For 1919-1920. ‡Not including departments in Chicago. §Not including departmental libraries. ¶Not including historical library of 212,275 volumes in same building. **Not including John Carter Brown library.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1922.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 15, 1924.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1922.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 8, 1921.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 4, 1924.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Nevada — Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

New Hampshire — Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Ohio — Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Pennsylvania — Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1921.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.

Chosen in 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915.

Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.

Chosen in 1920.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
Augustus St. Gaudens.
James Buchanan Eads.
Patrick Henry.
William T. G. Morton.
Roger Williams.
Alice Freeman Palmer.

APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS.

States.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Total.
Alabama	$1,676,167.27	$1,995,501.79	$2,100,528.20	$5,772,197.26
Arizona	1,096,124.71	1,301,582.79	1,370,087.15	3,767,794.65
Arkansas	1,338,315.30	1,596,436 11	1,680,459.06	4,615,210.47
California	2,433,607.29	2,896,071.77	3 048,496.60	8,378,175.66
Colorado	1,375,920 24	1,048,384.71	1,735,141.80	4,759,446.75
Connecticut	492,552.42	583,422.84	614,129.30	1,690,104.56
Delaware	130,349.55	154,630.46	162,768.90	447,748.91
Florida	912,449 89	1,090,214.68	1,147,594.40	3,150,258.97
Georgia	2,152,942.64	2,557,485.02	2,692,089.50	7,402,517.16
Idaho	974,371.32	1,159,967.62	1,221,018.55	3,355,357.49
Illinois	3,506,652.82	4,152,546.23	4,371,101 29	12,030,300.34
Indiana	2,163,392.44	2,564,846.86	2,699,838.80	7,428,078.10
Iowa	2,316,226.61	2,741,787.78	2,886,092 40	7,944,106.79
Kansas	2,295,068.01	2,728,996.46	2,872,627.85	7,896,692.32
Kentucky	1,562,265.52	1,856,043.83	1,953,730.35	5,372,039 70
Louisiana	1,086,908.30	1,293,385.16	1,361,458.06	3,741,751.52
Maine	771,393.47	914,539 95	962,463.11	2,648,196.53
Maryland	697,750.11	826,000.34	869,474.04	2,393,224 49
Massachusetts	1,179,698.00	1,400,078.27	1,473,766.60	4,053,542.87
Michigan	2,319,921.33	2,749,706.22	2,894,427.60	7,964,055.15
Minnesota	2,273,822.11	2,699,471 61	2,841,549.06	7,814,642.78
Mississippi	1,434,957.38	1,709,027.70	1,798,976.51	4,942,961.61
Missouri	2,713,079.32	3,221,096.78	3,390,628.19	9,324,804.29
Montana	1,592,847.61	1,898,987.59	1,998,934.31	5,490,771.51
Nebraska	1,706,399.75	2,026,619.93	2,133,284.14	5,866,303.82
Nevada	1,029,358.17	1,221,573.56	1,285,866 90	3,536,798.63
New Hampshire	333,410.35	394,839.72	415,620.76	1,143,870.83
New Jersey	949,046.06	1,128,696.52	1,188,101.60	3,265,844.18
New Mexico	1,273,633.76	1,517,692.98	1,597,571.56	4,388,898.30
New York	3,989,791.41	4,727,117.16	4,975,912.80	13,692,821.37
North Carolina	1,825,679.70	2,165,957.19	2,279,954.94	6,271,591 83
North Dakota	1,226,375.37	1,459,884.53	1,539,720.56	4,222,980.46
Ohio	2,973,222.15	3,523,478 70	3,708,924.95	10,205,625 80
Oklahoma	1,844,961.84	2,190,805.45	2,306,111.00	6,341,878.29
Oregon	1,259,853.95	1,496,172.29	1,574,918.20	4,330,944.44
Pennsylvania	3,678,154.14	4,362,544 11	4,592,151 69	12,632,849.94
Rhode Island	186,500.46	221,408.81	233,061.91	640,971.18
South Carolina	1,147,734 05	1,332,864.40	1,434,594.10	3,945,192.55
South Dakota	1,296,734.35	1,540,369.29	1,621,441 36	4,458,545.00
Tennessee	1,815,227.45	2,150,996.65	2,264,207.00	6,230,431.10
Texas	4,678,989.50	5,559,816.80	5,852,438.74	16,091,245.04
Utah	909,205.72	1,078,424.99	1,135,184.20	3,122,814.91
Vermont	362,650.03	429,376.63	451,975.40	1,244,002.06
Virginia	1,589,155.85	1,884,900.61	1,984,105.91	5,458,162.37
Washington	1,154,550.28	1,372,497 77	1,444,734.49	3,971,782.54
West Virginia	851,534.37	1,010,817.29	1,064,018.20	2,926,369 86
Wisconsin	2,040,736.94	2,418,598.40	2,545,893.05	7,005,228.39
Wyoming	980,308.69	1,164,533 66	1,225,824.90	3,370,667 25
Total	77,600,000.00	92,150,000.00	97,000,000.00	266,750,000.00
Administration	2,400,000.00	2,850,000.00	3,000,000.00	8,250,000.00
Grand total	80,000,000.00	95,000,000.00	100,000,000 00	275,000,000.00

MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES (1919).

States.	Surfaced.	*All roads.
Alabama	6,125	55,446
Arizona	475	12,075
Arkansas	2,000	50,743
California	13,000	61,039
Colorado	2,550	39,780
Connecticut	3,200	14,061
Delaware	310	3,674
Florida	3,900	17,995
Georgia	13,200	80,669
Idaho	850	24,396
Illinois	12,800	95,647
Indiana	31,000	73,347
Iowa	1,500	104,074
Kansas	1,550	111,052
Kentucky	13,900	57,916
Louisiana	2,700	24,563
Maine	3,525	23,537
Maryland	3,100	16,459
Massachusetts	9,100	18,681
Michigan	10,600	74,190
Minnesota	7,000	93,517
Mississippi	2,700	45,779
Missouri	7,550	96,041
Montana	900	39,264
Nebraska	1,450	80,272
Nevada	340	12,182
New Hampshire	2,000	14,090
New Jersey	6,050	14,817
New Mexico	620	43,091
New York	18,400	79,398
North Carolina	6,850	50,758
North Dakota	1,160	68,796
Ohio	31,800	86,354
Oklahoma	700	107,916
Oregon	5,000	36,819
Pennsylvania	10,600	91,556
Rhode Island	750	2,170
South Carolina	3,800	42,226
South Dakota	800	96,306
Tennessee	8,880	46,050
Texas	12,300	128,960
Utah	1,650	8,810
Vermont	2,300	14,249
Virginia	6,150	53,388
Washington	6,300	42,428
West Virginia	1,600	32,024
Wisconsin	15,500	77,280
Wyoming	600	14,797
Total and average	299,135	2,478,552

*Public rural roads, surfaced and unsurfaced.

MOTOR CAR REGISTRATIONS AND REVENUES (1918).

States.	*Registration.	†Revenue.
Alabama	46,171	$470,274
Arizona	23,905	142,288
Arkansas	41,458	410,649

States.	*Registration.	†Revenue.
California	407,761	$3,524,036
Colorado	83,244	379,559
Connecticut	86,067	1,285,164
Delaware	12,955	232,449
District of Columbia	30,490	220,753
Florida	54,186	345,775
Georgia	104,676	331,816
Idaho	32,289	576,555
Illinois	389,620	2,764,330
Indiana	227,160	1,293,128
Iowa	278,313	2,547,596
Kansas	189,163	978,837
Kentucky	65,884	402,250
Louisiana	40,000	240,000
Maine	40,372	570,171
Maryland	74,666	1,189,984
Massachusetts	193,497	2,184,821
Michigan	262,125	2,875,266
Minnesota	204,458	1,076,811
Mississippi	48,400	335,000
Missouri	188,040	1,3?4 ?62
Montana	51,053	350,914
Nebraska	173,374	536,897
Nevada	8,159	31,083
New Hampshire	24,817	509,335
New Jersey	155,519	2,431,757
New Mexico	17,647	105,631
New York	459,292	4,945,298
North Carolina	72,313	394,739
North Dakota	71,678	471,429
Ohio	412,775	2,125,426
Oklahoma	121,500	1,102,380
Oregon	63,324	461,422
Pennsylvania	394,186	4,048,186
Rhode Island	35,218	385,608
South Carolina	55,492	300,217
South Dakota	90,521	282,742
Tennessee	63,000	390,000
Texas	251,118	2,039,589
Utah	32,273	229,203
Vermont	23,553	398,856
Virginia	72,228	684,636
Washington	117,278	875,391
West Virginia	38,750	447,705
Wisconsin	196,253	2,076,701
Wyoming	16,200	80,000
Total	6,146,617	51,477,417

*Does not include motorcycle nor dealers or manufacturers' licenses. †Gross revenue from registrations.

MOTOR CAR DENSITY IN 1920.

[Compiled by Andrew Linn Bostwick of the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.]

State.	*Number.	†Population per car.
South Dakota	104,628	6.1
Nebraska	200,000	6.5
Iowa	363,079	6.6
California	477,450	7.2
Kansas	227,752	7.77
North Dakota	82,885	7.79
Nevada	9,305	8.3
Colorado	104,865	9.0
Wyoming	21,371	9.1
Washington	148,775	9.12
Oregon	83,332	9.16
Minnesota	259,743	9.19
Montana	59,324	9.23
Idaho	42,220	10.2
Wisconsin	236,290	11.1
Michigan	325,813	11.26
Ohio	511,031	11.27
Arizona	28,979	11.5
District of Columbia	35,400	12.4
Utah	35,236	12.8
Indiana	227,255	12.9
Vermont	26,807	13.1
Connecticut	102,410	13.48
Rhode Island	44,833	13.481
Illinois	478,438	13.6
Delaware	16,152	13.8
Missouri	244,363	13.9
New Hampshire	31,625	14.01
Oklahoma	144,500	14.03
Texas	331,310	14.1
Maine	53,425	14.4
Maryland	95,634	15.2
Massachusetts	247,182	15.6
New Jersey	190,873	16.5
Florida	55,400	17.4
Pennsylvania	482,117	18.1
New York	566,511	18.3
New Mexico	18,082	19.9
Georgia	137,000	21.1
South Carolina	79,143	21.3
North Carolina	109,017	23.5
Virginia	94,100	24.5
Kentucky	90,008	26.8
Tennessee	80,422	29.1
West Virginia	50,203	35.3
Louisiana	51,000	35.3
Arkansas	49,450	35.4
Mississippi	45,030	39.8
Alabama	58,898	39.9
Total	7,558,848	14.0

*Number of automobiles Jan. 1. 1920. †Population per automobile according to 1920 census.

ILLINOIS HARD ROADS PLAN.

The act providing for a statewide system of durable hard roads in Illinois was passed by the legislature and approved by Gov. Lowden June 22, 1917. At the November election in 1918 it was approved by the electors of the state by a majority of 212,405 votes. The act provided for a bond issue of $60,000,000 for paying the cost of the system of roads, the work to be under the supervision of the state department of public works and buildings. In order to test the validity of the act a friendly suit was filed in the Circuit court of Sangamon county by John M. Mitchell. Judge E. S. Smith upheld the act and an appeal was taken to the State Supreme court, which on April 15, 1919, handed down an opinion that the bond issue was valid.

The general location of the routes of the proposed roads is described in the act. There are to be forty-six of them, the terminals and intervening towns being as follows:

1. Chicago to Metropolis through Chicago Heights, Watseka, Danville, Paris, Marshall, Robinson, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel, Albion, Grayville, Carmi, Harrisburg and Vienna.
2. Beloit, Wis., to Cairo, Ill. through Rockford, Oregon, Dixon, Mendota, Peru, La Salle, El Paso, Bloomington, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, Vandalia, Centralia, Duquoin, Carbondale and Anna.
3. Morrison to Chester through Prophetstown, Moline, Rock Island, Aledo, Monmouth, Macomb, Rushville, Beardstown, Virginia, Ashland, Alexander, Jacksonville, Whitehall, Carrollton, Jerseyville, Alton, East St. Louis and Waterloo.
4. Chicago to East St. Louis through Berwyn, Riverside, Lyons, Joliet, Dwight, Pontiac, Bloomington, Lincoln, Elkhart, Williamsville, Springfield, Carlinville, Edwardsville and Granite City.
5. Chicago to East Dubuque through Elgin, Marengo, Rockford, Freeport and Galena.
6. Chicago to Fulton through Wheaton, Geneva, Elburn, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling and Morrison.
7. Joliet to East Moline through Morris, Ottawa, La Salle, Peru, De Pue, Princeton and Geneseo.
8. Sheldon to Burlington, Iowa, through Watseka, Chenoa, El Paso, Eureka, Peoria, Farmington, Elmwood, Yates City, Galesburg and Monmouth.

9. Hoopeston to Hamilton through Paxton, Bloomington, Carlock, Goodfield, Deer Creek, Morton, Peoria, Canton, Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb and Carthage.
10. Danville to Jacksonville through Urbana, Champaign, Monticello, Bement, Decatur and Springfield.
11. Marshall to East St. Louis through Greenup, Effingham, Vandalia, Greenville, Baden Baden and Highland.
12. Lawrenceville to East St. Louis through Olney, Flora, Salem, Carlyle and Lebanon.
13. Shawneetown to E. St. Louis through Harrisburg, Marion, Carbondale, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, Sparta and Belleville.
14. Carmi to Duquoin through McLeansboro, Benton and Christopher.
15. Albion to Belleville through Fairfield, Mount Vernon, Ashley, Nashville and Okawville.
16. Paris to Staunton through Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Pana, Hillsboro, Litchfield and Mount Olive.
17. Grant Park to Lacon through Momence, Kankakee, Dwight, Streator, Eagle Church Corners, Garfield, Wenona, Custer and Lacon.
18. Chicago to Princeton through Aurora, Oswego, Yorkville, Plano, Sandwich, Earlville and Mendota.
19. Chicago to Harvard through Barrington and Woodstock.
20. Waukegan to Woodstock through Grays Lake and McHenry.
21. Chicago to Wisconsin state line through Libertyville and Antioch.
22. Chicago Heights to Lake Forest through Joliet, Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, Dundee, Carpentersville and Barrington.
23. Wisconsin state line to Streator through Harvard, Marengo, Sycamore, De Kalb and Ottawa.
24. Peoria to Pana through Pekin, Green Valley, Mason City, Greenview, Athens and Springfield.
25. Kankakee to Fairfield through Gilman, Paxton, Champaign, Tuscola, Mattoon, Effingham, Tolliver, Louisville and Flora.
26. Freeport to Dixon through Polo.
27. Polo to Savanna through Mount Carroll.
28. Galesburg to Sheffield through Kewanee.
29. Peoria to De Pue through Chillicothe and Henry.
30. Peoria to Galva through Princeville and Wyoming.
31. Canton to Quincy through Lewistown, Rushville and Mount Sterling.
32. Windsor to Cerro Gordo through Sullivan, Lovington, Ulrich Station and Lake City.
33. Effingham to Robinson through Newton.
34. Harrisburg to Elizabethtown and Golconda.
35. Route 2 north of Cairo to Mount City.
36. Carthage to Jacksonville through Bowen, Ursa, Quincy, Payson, Barry, Pittsfield and Winchester.
37. Mount Vernon to Marion through Benton.
38. Jerseyville to Hardin and Kempsville.
39. Champaign to Bloomington through Mahomet, Mansfield, Farmer City and Leroy.
40. Sterling to Milledgeville, Chadwick, Mount Carroll and Stockton.
41. Galesburg to Abingdon, Avon and Prairie City.
42. Chicago to Wisconsin state line through Waukegan and Zion City.
43. Havana to Mason City.
44. Joliet to Kankakee through Manhattan and Wilton Center.
45. Garfield to Dana.
46. Arlington Heights to Oak Lawn through Mount Prospect, Des Plaines, Franklin Park, River Grove, Maywood, Broadview, LaGrange Park, LaGrange, Lyons and Summit.

WIND BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady	West	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising	West	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling	South	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly	East to south	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly	West to north	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady	Variable	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly	South to east	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly	South to east	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly	South to west	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	South to east	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	East to north	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly	Going to west	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

CONVICTION OF SENATOR NEWBERRY.

Truman H. Newberry, junior United States senator from Michigan, was convicted by a jury in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 20, 1920, of having conspired criminally in 1918 to violate the election laws. He was sentenced by Judge Clarence W. Sessions of the United States district court to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of $10,000. He was released on bonds pending an appeal. No action was taken in the United States senate to declare his seat vacant and Mr. Newberry continued to serve in that body. Convicted at the same time as the senator were his brother, John S. Newberry, and fifteen campaign managers. Most of them were given prison sentences and fined, but all were freed on bonds to await the result of their appeals to the Supreme court. The offense of which the senator and his associates were convicted consisted in the alleged use of money beyond the legal limit when Mr. Newberry was elected United States senator in 1918. His opponent in the election was Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer. The trial began Jan. 27, 1920. Mr. Newberry was secretary of the navy under President Roosevelt.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census report for 1910.]

Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Actors	28,297	16,305	11,992
Agents, general.	50,785	48,495	2,290
Agents, insurance	88,463	85,926	2,537
Agents, rail'y sta.	24,138	22,930	1,208
Agents, real est.	125,862	122,935	2,927
Architects	16,613	16,311	302
Artists	34,104	18,675	15,429
Authors	4,368	2,310	2,058
Baggagemen	12,273	12,273	.....
Bakers	89,531	84,752	4,779
Bankers	56,059	54,387	1,672
Barbers, haird'ers	195,275	172,977	22,298
Bartenders	101,234	100,984	250
Blacksmiths	240,519	240,488	31
Boarding house keepers	165,452	23,052	142,400
Boilermakers	44,761	44,761	.....
Bookkeepers	486,700	299,545	187,155
Brakemen	92,572	92,572	.....
Brokers, com'cial	24,009	23,690	319
Brokers, stock	13,729	13,522	207
Builders	174,422	173,573	849
Butchers	124,048	122,757	1,291
Cabinetmakers	41,892	41,884	8
Candymakers	30,943	13,608	17,335
Canvassers	18,595	13,980	4,615
Carpenters	817,120	817,082	38
Carriage drivers.	35,375	35,339	37
Chambermaids	39,789	187	39,602
Chauffeurs	45,785	45,752	33
Chemists	16,273	15,694	579
Cigarmakers	151,519	79,947	71,572
Clay, stone, workers	88,628	79,167	9,461
Clergymen	118,018	117,333	685
Clerks, store	387,183	275,589	111,594
Other	720,498	597,833	122,665
Collectors	35,747	33,850	1,897
Cooks	450,440	117,004	333,436
Com'cial travelers	163,620	161,027	2,593
Compositors	127,589	113,538	14,051
Conductors, steam railways	65,604	65,604	.....
Conductors, street railways	56,932	56,932	.....
Coopers	25,299	22,292	7
Dairy farmers	61,816	59,240	2,576
Deliverymen	229,619	229,469	150
Dentists	39,997	38,743	1,254
Designers	11,788	9,211	2,577
Detectives, marshals, etc.	23,599	23,219	380
Domestics, gen.	1,038,000	102,151	935,849
Draftsmen	33,314	32,923	391
Dressmakers	449,342	1,582	447,760
Druggists	67,575	65,414	2,161
Dyers	14,050	13,396	654
Electricians	135,519	135,427	92
Electrotypers, stereotypers	4,368	4,268	100
Elevator tenders.	25,035	25,010	25
Engineers, civil.	52,033	52,028	5
Locomotive	96,229	96,229	.....
Mining	6,930	6,930	.....
Stationary	231,041	231,031	10
Engravers	13,967	13,429	538
Exp. messengers.	6,781	6,778	3
Farmers	5,865,003	5,607,297	257,706
Filers, grinders.	49,525	46,679	2,846
Firemen, fire dept	35,606	35,606	.....
Locomotive	76,381	76,381	.....
Stationary	111,248	111,248	.....
Fishermen	68,275	67,799	476
Foremen, mfg.	175,098	155,358	19,740
Foresters	4,332	4,332	.....
Furnacemen	36,251	36,226	25
Garden'rs, florists	139,255	131,421	7,834
Glassblowers	15,564	15,474	90
Hatmakers (felt)	26,575	22,377	4,198
Hostlers	63,388	63,382	6
Hotelkeepers	64,504	50,269	14,235
Hskprs., stewards	189,273	15,940	173,333
Janitors	113,081	91,629	21,452
Jewelers	32,574	30,037	2,537
Laborers, domes.	533,697	13,693	520,004
Farm	5,975,057	4,460,654	1,514,423
Garden	133,927	126,453	7,474
General	934,909	919,031	15,878
Public service.	67,234	66,505	729
Railroad	570,975	567,522	3,453
Store	102,333	98,169	4,164
Launderers (not in laundry)	533,697	13,693	520,004
Laundry operat'rs	111,879	35,899	73,980
Lawyers, judges.	114,704	114,146	558
Lithographers	8,138	7,661	477
Longshoremen	62,857	62,813	44
Lumbermen	161,268	161,191	77
Machinists	488,049	487,955	93
Mail carriers	80,678	79,667	1,011
Mail clerks, railway	15,240	15,240	.....
Managers, mfg.	104,210	102,748	1,462
Manufacturers	255,591	251,892	4,699
Masons, brick, stone	169,402	169,387	15
Merchants, retail.	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
Wholesale	51,048	50,123	925
Millers, grain, etc.	23,152	23,093	59
Milliners	127,906	5,459	122,447
Miners	964,824	963,730	1,094
Molders, founders	120,900	120,783	117
Motormen	59,005	59,005	.....
Musicians	139,310	54,832	84,478
Nurses, not trained	125,838	15,926	110,912
Trained	82,327	5,819	76,508
Office boys and girls	97,169	92,474	4,695
Officials, city	52,254	49,668	2,586
State and U. S.	52,926	43,389	9,537
Painters, glaziers	337,355	334,814	2,541
Paperhangers	25,577	24,780	797
Patternmakers	23,559	23,006	553
Photographers	31,775	26,811	4,964
Physicians, surgeons	151,132	142,117	9,015
Plasterers	47,682	47,676	6
Plumbers	148,304	148,304	.....
Policemen	61,980	61,980	.....
Porters (not store)	84,128	84,055	73
Pressmen, printing	20,084	19,892	192
Professors, col.	15,668	12,710	2,958
Reporters, editors	34,382	30,201	4,181
Restaurant kprs.	60,382	50,316	10,516
Roofers	14,078	14,078	.....
Sailors	46,510	46,498	12
Salesmen and saleswomen	921,130	663,410	257,720
Saloonkeepers	68,215	66,724	1,491
Sawyers	43,276	43,257	19
Sewers, factory	291,209	60,003	231,206
Shoemakers (not factory)	69,570	68,788	782
Showmen	20,096	18,988	1,108
Soldiers, sailors.	77,153	77,153	.....
Stenographers	316,693	53,378	263,315
Stock herders	62,975	62,090	885
Stonecutters	35,731	35,726	5
Surgeons, veter.	11,652	11,652	.....
Switchmen, yardmen	85,147	85,095	52
Tailors	204,608	163,795	40,813
Teachers	599,237	121,210	478,027
Teamsters	408,469	408,396	73
Telegraph op'rs.	69,953	61,734	8,219
Telephone op'rs.	97,893	9,631	88,262
Tinsmiths	59,833	59,809	24
Undertakers	20,734	19,921	813
Upholsterers	20,221	18,928	1,293
Waiters	188,293	102,495	85,798

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

In 1910 there were 38,167,336 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States. Of these 30,091,564 were men and 8,075,772 women. The occupations by grand divisions were as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry—Total, 12,659,203; men, 10,851,702; women, 1,807,501.

Extraction of minerals—Total, 964,824; men, 963,730; women, 1,094.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Total, 10,658,881; men, 8,837,901; women, 1,820,980.

Transportation—Total, 2,637,671; men, 2,531,075; women, 106,596.

Trade—Total, 3,614,670; men, 3,146,582; women, 468,088.

Public service—Total, 459,291; men, 445,733; women, 13,558.

Professional service—Total, 1,663,569; men, 929,684; women, 733,885.

Domestic and personal service—Total, 3,772,174; men, 1,241,328; women, 2,530,846.

GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX (1910).

Age.	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Pct.
10 to 13 years	609.030	16 6	286,946	8.0
14 to 15 years	744.109	41.4	350.140	19.8
16 to 20 years	3,615,623	72.2	1,847.600	39.0
21 to 44 years	17.262.209	96.7	4,302.969	26.3
45 and over..	7,860,593	85.9	1,288,117	15.7

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LEADING INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Total	Owners.*	Clerks.	Wage earners.
Agricultural implements	60,229	2.489	7.189	50,551
Automobiles	85.359	2.564	7.074	75.721
Boots and shoes	215.923	5,752	11,874	198.297
Brass and bronze products	45.441	2,160	2,663	40.618
Bread, bakery products	144,322	29.136	14,970	100.216
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	31,506	10,480	2,595	18,431
Canning and preserving	71,972	6,920	5,084	59,968
Carriages and wagons	82,944	8,844	4,172	69,928
Cars, shop construction, etc	301.273	6,974	12,125	282,174
Cars, steam railroad	47,094	1,041	2,967	43,086
Chemicals	27,791	1,086	2,991	23,714
Clothing, men's	271,437	12,041	19,700	239,696
Clothing, women's	179,021	9,281	15,997	153,743
Confectionery	54,854	3,362	6,854	44,638
Copper, tin, sheet iron	86,934	7,269	6,050	73,615
Cotton goods	387,771	4,461	4,430	378,880
Electrical machinery	105,600	4,121	14,223	87,256
Flour and grist mill products	66,054	18,763	7,838	39,453
Foundry, machine shop products	615,485	31,605	52,869	531,011
Furniture, refrigerators	144,140	7,281	8,407	128,452
Gas, illuminating, heating	51,007	2,986	10,806	37,215
Hosiery, knit goods	136,130	3,308	3,547	129,275
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	43,061	1,119	3,513	38,429
Steel works and rolling mills	260,762	4,286	16,400	240,076
Leather goods	43,525	4,209	4,409	34,907
Leather, tanned, curried, etc	67,100	2,331	2,567	62,202
Liquors, distilled	8,328	1,111	787	6,430
Liquors, malt	66,725	4,362	7,784	54,579
Lumber, timber	784,989	68,165	21,805	695,019
Marble and stone	77,275	8,453	3,219	65,603
Oil, cottonseed, cake	21,273	2,167	2,035	17,071
Paint and varnish	21,896	2,016	5,640	14,240
Paper and wood pulp	81,473	2,298	3,197	75,978
Patent medicines, etc	41,101	5,647	12,559	22,895
Petroleum, refining	16,640	671	2,040	13,929
Printing, publishing	388,466	49,332	80,700	258,434
Silk and silk goods	105,238	2,236	3,965	99,037
Slaughtering, packing	108,716	3,514	15,474	89,728
Smelting, refining, copper	16,832	275	929	15,628
Smelting, refining, lead	8,059	132	503	7,424
Sugar, molasses	15,658	789	1,343	13,526
Tobacco, manufactures	197,637	21,012	9,815	166,810
Woolen, worsted, felt goods	175,176	3,192	3,262	168,722
All other industries	1,916,361	177,932	149,988	1,648,441
Total	7,678,578	487,173	576,359	6,615,046

*Includes salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (1909).

[Summary prepared by census bureau, 1912, showing distribution by class, sex and age.]

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Proprietors and firm members	273.265	263,265	9,592
Salaried officers of corporations	80.735	78,937	1.798
Superintendents and managers	133,173	130,304	2,869
Total proprietors and officials	487.173	472.914	14.259
Clerks	576.359	437.056	139.303
Wage earners (average number)	6,615,046	5.252.293	1,362,753
Total all classes	7.678.578	6.162.263	1,516.315
Sixteen years of age and over	6.452.800	5,162,547	1,290.253
Under 16 years of age	162.246	89,746	72,500

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-nine or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer above sea level (ft.)	No. of years.	Temperature.* Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. precipitation.†
Alabama—Mobile	108	49	102	1901	— 1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	48	107	1881	— 5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	44	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	399	41	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Francisco	206	49	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59	48	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,273	48	105	1878	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	32	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—New Haven	74	47	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
District of Columbia—Washington	111	49	106	1918	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	180	49	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	49	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	41	100	1887	— 8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	49	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	41	111	1898	—28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756	25	110	1918	—18	1884	13.5
Pocatello	4,503	21	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	356	49	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	816	49	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	607	41	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	830	49	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	42	110	1918	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,533	45	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654	48	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—New Orleans	55	49	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	47	110	1909	— 5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	47	93	1901	—23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	49	103	1911	—21	1917	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	78	49	105	1918	— 7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston	125	49	104	1911	—14	1917	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	48	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782	49	104	1918	—24	1872	32.2
Marquette	709	49	108	1901	—27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	970	49	104	1901	—41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	926	39	110	1917	—48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksburg	247	49	101	1881	— 1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	717	49	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121	40	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,492	40	108	1900	—57	1916	13.7
Nebraska—North Platte	2,809	46	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	49	110	1918	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291	44	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
New Jersey—Atlantic City	16	46	104	1918	— 7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany	97	46	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	49	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
New Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018	48	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
North Carolina—Charlotte	774	42	102	1887	— 5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	49	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
North Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	45	107	1910	—45	1916	17.6
Fort Buford, Williston	1,897	41	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767	49	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	49	100	1918	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1,262	29	108	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	58	48	102	1907	— 2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	510	42	106	1905	— 6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	117	49	106	1918	— 6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070	47	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
Rhode Island—Block Island	43	39	92	1911	— 6	1917	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston	48	49	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
South Dakota—Rapid City	3,271	34	106	1900	—40	1883	18.7
Yankton	1,231	47	107	1894	—36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,023	49	100	1887	—16	1884	49.4
Memphis	316	49	104	1901	— 9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,735	34	110	1886	— 6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69	48	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lake City	4,408	46	102	1889	—20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	848	33	98	1911	—41	1917	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	49	105	1918	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955	39	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Parkersburg	673	31	106	1918	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	49	102	1916	—25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121	49	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS IN CHICAGO.

The following table is taken from a report made by Arthur Young & Co., certified public accountants, showing the cost of foodstuffs in Chicago from 1905 to 1920, both inclusive. The quantities given are on a yearly basis as set forth in The Daily News Cook Book, while the prices are on a monthly basis. The prices prevailing in January of each year were applied to most of the 214 articles of food named, but in many instances, such as those of fresh fruits and vegetables, the prices ruling in the months when these products were in season were used. Only the figures for the years 1905, 1910, 1914 (the year when the world war began) and 1920 are given in detail here, but a summary for all the years is appended. This shows the total cost of all the meals for each year, the actual increase or decrease in such cost, the percentage of increase or decrease from year to year and the percentage of increase over 1905. The prices applied to the various articles are retail and were obtained from advertisements in The Daily News and other newspapers, catalogues of stores in the "loop district" of the city and from other available sources.

It will be seen from reports obtained from other sources, official and unofficial, that prices of some articles of food fell in the last half of 1920 and consequently the total cost of foodstuffs for the year was rather less than that shown by the table, as the prices applied to most of the articles were those prevailing in January.

		1905		1910		1914		1920	
Product.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.
Rib roast of beef	39 pounds	$0.14	$5.46	$0.20	$7 80	$0.22	$8.58	$0.25	$9 75
Pot roast of beef	20 pounds	.08	1.60	.12	2 40	.17	3 40	.24	4 80
Corned beef	3 pounds	.09	.27	.10	.30	.16	.48	.22	.66
Beef tenderloins	2 pounds	.16	.32	.22	.44	.40	.80	.85	1 70
Sirloin steak	36 pounds	.15	5.40	.20	7.20	.20	7.20	.35	12.60
Round steak	55 pounds	.12	6.60	.15	8.25	.18	9.90	.30	16 50
Leg of lamb	50 pounds	.13	6 50	.16	8.00	.18	9.00	.35	17.50
Lamb chops	29 pounds	.13	3 77	.17	4 93	.16	4 64	.55	15 95
Mutton	34 pounds	.13	4.42	.16	5.44	.15	5 10	.25	8.50
Mutton chops	17 pounds	.14	2 38	.17	2 89	.17	2 89	.35	5 95
Veal	78 pounds	.13	10.14	.17	13.26	.18	14.04	.35	27.30
Veal chops, etc	32 pounds	.12	3.84	.16	5.12	.21	5.44	.38	12.16
Dried beef	6 pounds	.25	1.50	.35	2.10	.50	3.00	.80	4.80
Spare ribs	4 pounds	.08	.32	.10	.40	.15	.60	.27	1.08
Tongue	16 pounds	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.18	2.88	.45	7.20
Roast pork	20 pounds	.09	1 80	.17	3.40	.18	3 60	.43	8 60
Pork chops	6 pounds	.10	.60	.18	1.08	.18	1.08	.45	2.70
Salt pork	7 pounds	.10	.70	.13	.91	.17	1.04	.32	2 24
Bacon	27 pounds	.16	4.32	.22	5.94	.25	6.75	.65	17.55
Ham	22 pounds	.10	2 20	.16	3 52	.18	3.96	.50	11 00
Liver	11 pounds	.12	1.32	.20	2.20	.30	3 30	.35	3.85
Sweetbreads	5 pounds	.15	.75	.18	.90	.75	3 75	.85	4 25
Pork tenderloins	7 pounds	.19	1.33	.26	1.82	.32	2.24	.85	5.95
Sausage	10 pounds	.09	.90	.14	1.40	.25	2 50	.40	4 00
Kidneys	14 each	.06	.84	.10	1.40	.10	1.40	.15	2.10
Tripe	4 pounds	.10	.40	.11	.44	.10	.40	.20	.80
Venison	15 pounds	.40	6.00	.40	6.00	.90	13.50	.85	12.75
Chicken	116 pounds	.14	6 24	.17	19.72	.18	20 88	.45	52 20
Turkey	32 pounds	.22	7.04	.26	8.32	.26	8.32	.85	27.20
Ducks	9 pounds	.16	1.44	.18	1.62	.20	1.80	.45	4 05
Geese	5 pounds	.14	.70	.14	.70	.18	.90	.40	2.00
Pigeons	4 each	.15	.60	.25	1.00	.35	1.40	1.35	5 40
Calves' heads	1 each	.15	.15	.15	.15	1.50	1.50	.35	.35
Calves' brain	8 pounds	.05	.40	.05	.40	.08	.80	.16	1 28
Calves' heart	10 each	.05	.50	.05	.50	.15	1.50	.15	1.50
Oxtails	5 each	.15	.75	.15	.75	.15	.75	.15	.75
Rabbits	5 each	.25	1.25	.25	1.25	.15	.75	.40	2.00
Squirrels	4 each	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.15	.60	.20	.80
Calves' feet	2 each	.10	.20	.10	.20	.15	.30	.12	.24
Pigs' feet	3 each	.05	.15	.05	.15	.06	.18	.10	.30
Whitefish	43 pounds	.15	6.45	.16	6 88	.14	6 02	.35	15 05
Codfish	20 pounds	.12	2.40	.12	2.40	.11	2.20	.38	7.60
Trout	15 pounds	.11	1.65	.15	2.25	.15	2.25	.28	4.20
Pike	4 pounds	.13	.52	.14	.56	.20	.80	.35	1 40
Salmon	4 pounds	.18	.72	.18	.72	.13	.52	.25	1 00
Halibut	15 pounds	.15	2.25	.12	1.80	.12	1.80	.25	3.75
Shad	19 pounds	.13	2.47	.15	2.85	.20	3.80	.28	5 32
Shad roe	1 each	.60	.60	.85	.85	.35	.35	.28	.28
Bass	6 pounds	.20	1.20	.22	1.32	.30	1 80	.40	2.40
Mackerel	5 pounds	.14	.70	.15	.75	.23	1.15	.35	1.75
Perch	6 pounds	.07	.42	.09	.54	.10	.60	.22	1.32
Catfish	4 pounds	.05	.20	.05	.20	.15	.60	.35	1.40
Bluefish	6 pounds	.13	.78	.15	.90	.16	.96	(Not on mkt.)	
Finnan haddie	4 pounds	.10	.40	.12	.48	.12	.48	.22	.88
Yarmouth bloaters	2 pounds	.15	.30	.15	.30	.15	.30	.13	.25
Salt mackerel	3 pounds	.10	.30	.10	.30	.25	.75	.25	.75
Salt herring	2 pounds	.08	.16	.08	.16	.08	.16	.15	.30
Kippered herring	1 pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.18	.18	.50	.50
Shrimps	1 pint	.13	.13	.15	.15	.18	.18	.38	.38

Product.	Quantity.	1905 Unit price.	1905 Total cost.	1910 Unit price.	1910 Total cost.	1914 Unit price.	1914 Total cost.	1920 Unit price.	1920 Total cost.
Smelts	1 pound	$0.10	$0.10	$0.10	$0.10	$0.13	$0.13	$0.38	$0.38
Clams	1 can	.21	.21	.21	.21	.20	.20	.40	.40
Oysters	31 pints	.20	6.20	.20	6.20	.30	9.30	.50	15.50
Anchovies	1 glass	.10	.10	.12	.12	.16	.16	.55	.55
Crabs	1 can	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.25	.85	.85
Clam chowder	1 can	.20	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.30	.30
Canned salmon	6 cans	.18	1.08	.20	1.20	.25	1 50	.40	2.40
Canned lobster	4 cans	.37	1.48	.42	1.68	.65	2.60	.89	3 56
Canned sardines	5 cans	.14	.70	.14	.70	.18	.90	.29	1.45
Potatoes	14 bushels	.90	12 60	.90	12.60	1.35	18.90	2 20	30.80
Potatoes	7 bushels	.90	6.30	.90	6.30	.85	5.95	2.20	15.40
Potatoes, sweet	25 pecks	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.50	12.50	.75	18.75
Potato chips	7 pounds	.22	1.54	.20	1.40	.25	1.75	.60	4.20
Parsnips	6 pecks	.10	.60	.10	.60	.35	2.10	.80	4 80
Turnips	2½ pecks	.20	.70	.20	.70	.25	.88	.75	2.63
Carrots	5½ pecks	.10	.55	.10	.55	.25	1.38	.50	2.75
Carrots	7 bunches	.05	.35	.05	.35	.02	.14	.05	.35
Beets	3½ pecks	.10	.35	.10	.35	.25	.88	.50	1.75
Beets	5 bunches	.15	.75	.15	.75	.02	.10	.05	.25
Cucumbers	52 each	.05	2.60	.05	2.60	.05	2.60	.20	10.40
Cabbage	41 each	.15	6.15	.15	6.15	.08	3.28	.15	6 15
Beans, string	8 quarts	.10	.80	.10	.80	.08	.64	.15	1.20
Beans, lima	10 pounds	.08	.80	.09	.90	.12	1.20	.20	2.00
Beans, navy	3½ pounds	.05	.18	.06	.21	.07	.25	.12	.42
Beans, baked	2 cans	.13	.26	.15	.30	.15	.30	.14	.28
Beans, black	2 cans	.08	.16	.08	.16	.10	.20	.15	.30
Onions	4 pecks	.10	.40	.10	.40	.30	1.20	.45	1.80
Onions, young	57 bunches	.01	.57	.01	.57	.03	1.43	.05	2.85
Peas, green	30 quarts	.05	1.50	.05	1.50	.13	3.90	.30	9.00
Peas, split	3 pounds	.07	.21	.08	.24	.10	.30	.14	.42
Asparagus	22 bunches	.10	2 20	.10	2.20	.07	1.54	.15	3.30
Cauliflower	16 each	.10	1.60	.10	1.60	.15	2 40	.25	4.00
Squash	14 each	.15	2.10	.15	2.10	.15	2.10	.15	2.10
Corn	16 dozen	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.35	5.60
Celery	58 bunches	.10	5.80	.10	5.80	.20	11.60	.29	16.82
Tomatoes	57 pounds	.05	2.85	.05	2.85	.05	2.85	.10	5.70
Radishes	42 bunches	.03	1.26	.03	1.26	.03	1 05	.05	2.10
Rhubarb	21 bunches	.05	1.05	.05	1.05	.05	1 05	.10	2.10
Eggplant	12 each	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.15	1.80	.15	1 80
Lettuce	70 bunches	.03	2.10	.03	2.10	.02	1.40	.15	10.50
Watercress	13 bunches	.05	.65	.05	.65	.05	.65	.10	1.30
Spinach	14 pecks	.10	1.40	.10	1.40	.20	2.80	.30	4.20
Parsley	11 bunches	.05	.55	.05	.55	.04	.44	.10	1.10
Red peppers	12 each	(*)	.40	(*)	.40	.05	.60	.10	1.20
Red cabbage	1 each	.15	.15	.15	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10
Spanish onions	2 pounds	.06	.12	.06	.12	.08	.16	.10	.20
Pumpkins	2 each	.20	.40	.20	.40	.20	.40	.30	.60
Artichokes	1 dozen	3.00	3.00	3 00	3.00	.60	.60	2.00	2.00
Macaroni	12 packages	.14	1.68	.12	1.44	.15	1.80	.19	2.28
Spaghetti	1 package	.14	.14	.12	.12	.15	.15	.19	.19
Salsify	7 quarts	.15	1.05	.15	1.05	.08	.56	.15	1.05
Okra	3 quarts	.15	.45	.15	.45	.15	.45	.15	.45
Canned tomatoes	23 cans	.15	3.45	.16	3.68	.15	3 45	.25	5.75
Canned corn	15 cans	.15	2.25	.15	2.25	.12	1.80	.15	2.25
Canned peas	13 cans	.11	1.43	.12	1.56	.16	2.08	.20	2.60
Canned pumpkin	1 can	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.19	.19
Canned squash	1 can	.14	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25
Onions	2 bottles	.20	.40	.25	.50	.30	.60	.35	.70
Mixed pickles	18 bottles	.20	3.60	.25	4.50	.35	6.30	.29	5.22
Horseradish	4 bottles	.10	.40	.10	.40	.10	.40	.25	1.00
Chowchow	3 bottles	.18	.54	.25	.75	.25	.75	.35	1.05
Olives	8 bottles	.25	2 00	.30	2.40	.25	2.00	.49	3.92
Mushrooms	13 bottles	.35	4.55	.35	4.55	.30	3.90	.50	6.50
Capers	1 bottle	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.25	.49	.49
Chili sauce	2 bottles	.14	.28	.14	.28	.25	.50	.29	.58
Catsup	5 bottles	.20	1.00	.20	1.00	.23	1.15	.20	1.00
Olive oil	8 bottles	.25	2.00	.25	2 00	.50	4.00	1.49	11.92
Salad dressing	9 bottles	.25	2.25	.25	2.25	.25	2 25	.45	4.05
Flavoring extract	12 bottles	.15	1.80	.15	1.80	.18	2.16	.35	4.20
Walnuts	8 pounds	.19	1.52	.23	1.84	.30	2.40	.75	6.00
Chestnuts	5 pounds	.10	.50	.10	.50	.12	.60	.60	3.00
Peanuts	3 pounds	.10	.30	.12	.36	.12	.36	.25	.75
Pecans	1 pound	.15	.15	.23	.23	.25	.25	.49	.49
Almonds	2 pounds	.21	.42	.25	.50	.30	.60	.49	.98
Cocoanuts	2 pounds	.15	.30	.20	.40	.25	.50	.18	.36
Maple sirup	14 quarts	.35	4.90	.47	6.58	.50	7.00	1.65	23.10
Honey	2 jars	.40	.80	.40	.80	.50	1.00	.40	.80
Molasses	4 quarts	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.60	2.40
Cider	6 gallons	.35	2.10	.35	2.10	.35	2 10	.98	5.88
Apples	7 pecks	.40	2.80	.40	2.80	.50	3.50	.75	5.25

Product.	Quantity.	1905. Unit price.	1905. Total cost.	1910. Unit price.	1910. Total cost.	1914. Unit price.	1914. Total cost.	1920. Unit price.	1920. Total cost.
Oranges	28 dozen	$0.40	$11.02	$0.40	$11.20	$0.35	$9.80	$0.98	$27.44
Lemons	7½ dozen	.35	2.63	.35	2.63	.30	2.25	.29	2.18
Bananas	27 dozen	.20	5.40	.20	5.40	.20	5.40	.40	10.80
Grapes	20 pounds	.20	4.00	.20	4.00	.25	5.00	.25	5.00
Grapefruit	13 each	.15	1.95	.15	1.95	.08	1.04	.15	1.95
Plums	3 quarts	.10	.30	.10	.30	.10	.30	.75	2.25
Peaches	14 dozen	.25	3.50	.25	3.50	.20	2.80	.50	7.00
Pears	4 dozen	.20	.80	.20	.80	.25	1.00	.60	2.40
Red currants	4 quarts	.10	.40	.15	.60	.12	.48	.25	1.00
Blueberries	7 quarts	.10	.70	.15	1.05	.18	1.05	.40	2.80
Pineapples	9 each	.15	1.35	.15	1.35	.15	1.35	.30	2.70
Black raspberries	25 quarts	.15	4.20	.20	5.60	.18	5.04	.35	9.80
Red raspberries	22 quarts	.15	3.30	.20	4.40	.20	4.40	.35	7.70
Strawberries	22 quarts	.15	3 30	.20	4.40	.13	2.86	.35	7.70
Quinces	2 pecks	.35	.70	.35	.70	.75	1.50	2.25	4.50
Cherries	16 quarts	.15	2.40	.20	3.20	.15	2.40	.35	5.60
Strawberry jam	3 jars	.20	.60	.20	.60	.22	.66	.45	1.35
Raspberry jam	3 jars	.20	.60	.20	.60	.22	.66	.45	1.35
Currant jelly	7 jars	.20	1.40	.20	1.40	.25	1.75	.45	3.15
Gooseberry jam	2 jars	.20	.40	.20	.40	.25	.50	.65	1.30
Quince jelly	1 jar	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.40	.40
Canned peaches	12 cans	.30	3.60	.31	3.72	.30	3.60	.40	4.80
Plum jam	2 jars	.20	.40	.20	.40	.25	.50	.65	1.30
Crabapple jelly	3 jars	.25	.75	.25	.75	.25	.75	.39	1 17
Apple jelly	2 jars	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.39	.78
Pineapple	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.40	.80
Currants	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.32	.64
Plums	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.60	1 20
Cherries	4 cans	.30	1.20	.31	1.24	.25	1.00	.59	2.36
Strawberries	2 cans	.22	.44	.25	.50	.25	.50	.52	1.04
Marmalade	5 jars	.22	1.10	.25	1.25	.25	1.25	.59	2.95
Spiced currants	2 jars	.23	.46	.25	.50	.25	.50	.80	1.60
Spiced pears	1 jar	.27	.27	.31	.31	.31	.31	1.43	1.43
Pickled peaches	2 jars	.30	.60	.31	.62	.25	.50	1.43	2.86
Citron, lemon peel	2 pounds	.16	.32	.16	.32	.22	.44	.85	1.70
Melons	23 each	.05	1.15	.05	1.15	.08	1.84	.15	3.45
Watermelons	4 each	.40	1.60	40	1.60	.30	1.20	.95	3.80
Apricots	9 pounds	.17	1.53	.19	1.71	.22	1.98	.53	4.77
Prunes	12 pounds	.15	1.80	.19	2.28	.16	1.92	.49	5.88
Currants	3½ pounds	.12	.42	.14	.49	.13	.46	.40	1.40
Raisins	7½ pounds	.17	1.28	.17	1.28	.12	.90	.40	3.00
Figs	5½ pounds	.15	.83	.15	.83	.20	1.10	.59	3.25
Dates	7½ pounds	.20	1.50	.20	1.50	.15	1.23	.65	4.88
Cranberries	8 quarts	.10	.80	.10	.80	.12	.96	.20	1.60
Flour (price ¼ brl.)	98 pounds	1.60	3.20	1.65	3.30	1.39	2.78	3.50	7.00
Graham flour	9 pounds	.03	.23	.03	.27	.04	.36	.05	.45
Cornmeal	17 pounds	.03	.43	.03	.51	.03	.51	.12	2.04
Indian meal	3 pounds	.05	.15	.05	.15	.05	.15	.12	.36
Rye meal	1 pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05	.09	.09
Buckwheat	2 pounds	.05	.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.10	.20
Hominy	16 pounds	.05	.80	.05	.80	.04	.64	.12	1.92
Rolled oats	30 pounds	.05	1.50	.05	1.50	.04	1.20	.10	3.00
Cereals	48 packages	.12	5.76	.12	5.76	.13	6.24	.35	16.80
Soda crackers	12 pounds	.07	.84	.08	.96	.10	1.20	.18	2.16
Rice	25 pounds	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.17	4.25
Tapioca or sage	12 pounds	.05	.60	.07	.84	.10	1.20	.19	2 28
Cornstarch	12 pounds	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.15	1.80
Baking powder	17 pounds	.40	6.80	.40	6.80	.45	7.65	.40	6.80
Gelatin	21 packages	.10	2.10	.10	2.10	.10	2.10	.20	4.20
Nutmeg, etc	8 pounds	.40	3.20	.40	3.20	.40	3.20	.65	5.20
Salt	40 pounds	†.07	.28	‡.09	.36	‡.09	.36	.25	10.00
Pepper	4¾ pounds	.60	2.85	.60	2.85	.40	1.90	.65	3.09
Vinegar	16 quarts	.25	4.00	.25	4.00	.25	4.00	.35	5.60
Mustard	6 pounds	.50	3.00	.50	3.00	.25	1.50	.75	4.50
Lard	37 pounds	.09	3.33	.15	5 55	.17	6.29	.40	14.80
Butter	142 pounds	.30	42.60	.38	53.96	.40	56.80	.69	97.98
Eggs	145 dozen	.25	36.25	.30	43.50	.39	56.55	.74	107.30
Bread	378 loaves	.08	30.24	.10	37.80	.10	37 80	.17	64 26
Cheese	31 pounds	.20	6.20	.25	7.75	.27	8.37	.40	12.40
Sugar	120 pounds	.06	7.20	.05	6 00	.06	6.60	.14	16.20
Milk	565 quarts	.06	33.90	.08	45.20	.08	45.20	.16	90.40
Buttermilk	2 quarts	.05	.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.10	.20
Cream	39 quarts	.32	12.48	.40	15.60	.40	15.60	.17	6 63
Tea	36 pounds	.60	21.60	.60	21.60	.60	21.60	.75	27.00
Coffee	60 pounds	.35	21.00	.35	21.00	.35	21.60	.55	33.00
Cocoa	15 pounds	.46	6.90	.50	7.50	.50	7.50	.50	7.50
Chocolate	3½ pounds	.34	1.19	.38	1.33	.38	1.33	.60	2.10

Note—Fractions in prices are eliminated. *Three for 10 cents. †Ten for 7 cents. ‡Ten for 9 cents.

Summary.

Total cost by years and percentage of increase over previous year and over 1905.

Year.	Total cost.	Increase.	Pct. inc. over previous year.	Pct. inc. over 1905
1905	$587.86	....	....	....
1906	591.27	$3.41	.59	.59
1907	611.34½	20.07	3.39	3.99
1908	644.57½	33.23	5 43	9.65
1909	653.64½	9.07	1.40	11.19
1910	673.99½	20.35	3.11	14.65
1911	703.87	29.88	4.43	19.73
1912	677.31	*26.56	*3 77	15.21
1913	710.08	32.77	4.82	20.77
1914	747.08	37.00	5.21	27.08
1915	723.84	*23.24	*3.11	23.13
1916	816.61	92.77	12 81	38.91
1917	1,034.19	217.58	26.64	75.92
1918	1,102.41	68.22	6.06	87.52
1919	1,299.88	197.47	17.91	121.12
1920	1,406.64	106.76	8.21	139.28

*Decrease.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CHICAGO FOOD PRICES.

The following figures are from the Monthly Labor Review (October, 1920) of the bureau of labor statistics, U. S. department of labor. They show that while in most instances the prices on Aug. 15, 1920, were higher than on the corresponding date in 1919, they were lower than on July 15, 1920. The decline continued in September, October and November, but official figures for those months were not available when this record closed. The prices are retail:

Article.	Unit.	Aug. 15 1913 Cts.	July 15, 1919 Cts.	Aug. 15, 1920 Cts.	Aug. 15, 1920. Cts.
Sirloin	Pound	24.1	41.1	47.8	47.1
Round steak	Pound	21.2	36.1	40 9	39.6
Rib roast	Pound	20.2	32.5	35.9	35.9
Chuck roast	Pound	15.7	27.2	28.0	27.3
Plate beef	Pound	11.4	19.5	19.0	18.4
Pork chops	Pound	20.9	44.7	42.6	43.4
Bacon	Pound	32.0	61.7	60.1	60.1
Ham	Pound	32.2	59.8	61.3	61.8
Lamb	Pound	19.9	35.8	41.5	39.6
Hens	Pound	19.7	38.3	42.3	42.9
Salmon, canned	Pound	....	33.7	38.8	38.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	15.0	15.0	16.0
Milk, evap.	15-16 oz.	....	15.2	14.6	14.9
Butter	Pound	32.7	58.4	62.9	61.3
Oleomargarine	Pound	....	41 3	38.7	37.9
Nut margarine	Pound	....	33.8	33.1	32.7
Cheese	Pound	25.0	44.6	43.4	42.0
Lard	Pound	15.1	39.9	27.7	27.2
Crisco	Pound	....	38.3	35.1	33.6
Eggs, fresh	Dozen	27 3	54.9	53.4	59.5
Bread	Pound	6 1	10.0	12.4	12.4
Flour	Pound	2.9	7.2	8.3	7.8
Cornmeal	Pound	2.8	6.1	7.2	7.1
Rolled oats	Pound	....	6.7	10.0	10.0
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg.	....	12.8	14.4	14.1
Cream of wheat	28 oz. pkg.	....	23.9	29 0	29.2
Macaroni	Pound	....	18.2	19.3	19.8
Rice	Pound	9.0	14.8	18.0	17.8
Beans, navy	Pound	....	11 9	11 6	11.6
Potatoes	Pound	2.0	5.2	9.8	5 1
Onions	Pound	....	6.9	5.8	4.8
Cabbage	Pound	....	5.2	8.1	4 2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	....	16.8	16.8	16.6
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	....	17.8	17.3	17.5
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	....	17.9	17.2	17.3
Tomatoes, can	No. 2 can	....	15.4	15.2	14.9
Sugar, gran	Pound	5.2	11.9	26.5	20.3
Tea	Pound	55.0	63 0	70.2	71.6
Coffee	Pound	30.7	43 1	45 4	45.0
Prunes	Pound	....	28.5	29.3	29.2
Raisins	Pound	....	18 3	28.2	28.9
Bananas	Dozen	....	36.8	44.7	42.4
Oranges	Dozen	....	49.7	66.7	63.2

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics in Washington, shows the average retail prices of twenty-two articles of food and the amount purchasable for $1, each year, 1913 to 1919, and in August, 1920:

Year.	Sirloin steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Round steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Rib roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Chuck roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Plate beef. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Pork chops. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3 9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4 3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8 3	.203	4 9
1916	.27	3.7	.245	4 1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7 8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4 9	.390	2 6
1919	.417	2 4	.389	2.6	3°5	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2 4
1920—Aug.	.473	2.1	.437	2.3	.349	2.9	.275	3.6	.186	5.4	.459	2.2

Year.	Bacon. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Ham. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Lard. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Hens. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Eggs. Av. price. Per doz.	Amt. for $1. Doz	Butter. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs
1913	$0.270	3 7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2 9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3 7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2 8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3 8	.148	6.8	.208	4 8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5,7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2 5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2 6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2 1	.487	2 1
1918	.529	1 9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1 8	.534	1 9	.369	2 7	.411	2 4	.628	1 6	.678	1.5
1920—Aug.	.548	1.8	.602	1.7	.314	3.2	.451	2.2	.636	1.6	.670	1.5

Year.	Cheese. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Milk. Av. price. Per qt.	Amt. for $1. Qts.	Bread. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Flour. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Cornmeal. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs	Rice. Av. price Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0 089	11.2	$0 056	17 9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33 3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15 9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.232	4 3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30 3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11 0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.062	10.9	.070	14 3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7 2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6 5	.100	10 0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920—Aug.	.405	2.5	.170	5.9	.119	8.4	.084	11.9	.069	14.5	.183	5.5

Year.	Potatoes. Av. price. Per lb.	Potatoes. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Sugar. Av. price. Per lb.	Sugar. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Coffee. Av. price. Per lb.	Coffee. Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Tea. Av. price. Per lb.	Tea. Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55 6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1 8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1 8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.022	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920—August	.050	20 0	.229	4.4	.484	2.1	.743	1.3

COST OF FOOD IN VARIOUS CITIES.

The following table published by the bureau of labor statistics in October, 1920, shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of twenty-two articles of food in August, 1920, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in August, 1919, and July, 1920:

City.	Pct. inc.—August, 1920, compared with—1913	Pct. inc.—August, 1920, compared with—Aug., 1919.	Pct. dec. Aug., 1920, comp. with July, 1920.
Atlanta	107	6	4
Baltimore	113	4	5
Birmingham	113	6	5
Boston	109	11	4
Buffalo	113	6	5
Butte	..	14	6
Charleston	113	6	1
Chicago	110	6	8
Cincinnati	106	10	6
Cleveland	110	9	8
Dallas	98	5	5
Denver	97	5	7
Detroit	117	4	9
Fall River	109	11	5
Indianapolis	104	5	8
Jacksonville	96	6	2
Kansas City, Mo	105	7	8
Little Rock	100	6	3
Los Angeles	87	16	4
Louisville	98	2	5
Manchester	116	11	5
Memphis	108	3	7
Milwaukee	114	6	8
Minneapolis	104	5	11
Newark	98	8	6
New Haven	108	9	4
New Orleans	104	5	3
New York	104	8	6
Omaha	110	7	8
Philadelphia	104	6	6
Pittsburgh	105	8	6
Portland, Ore	89	9	4
Providence	115	10	4
Richmond	119	7	2
St. Louis	114	8	6
Salt Lake City	87	7	6
San Francisco	89	13	4
Scranton	115	10	4
Seattle	91	5	6
Washington, D. C	109	3	5

DECREASE IN WHOLESALE PRICES.

[From Monthly Labor Review of U. S. bureau of labor statistics for October, 1920.]

A pronounced drop in the general level of wholesale prices in the United States from July to August (1920) is shown by information collected in representative markets by the bureau of labor statistics. Measured by changes in the bureau's weighted index number, in which each commodity has an influence proportionate to its importance in the country's markets, the decrease was over 4½ per cent.

Food articles showed the greatest price recessions, the decrease for the group as a whole being over 12 per cent. Farm products, containing many basic food materials, declined nearly 6 per cent. Cloths and clothing followed closely with a decrease of approximately 5¾ per cent from the July level. Smaller decreases were recorded for the groups of building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, the latter including, among others, such important articles as bran, cotton seed meal and oil, jute, rubber and soya-bean oil.

Fuel and lighting materials, on the other hand, continued upward, with an increase of over 6¼ per cent. Metals and house furnishing goods also showed a net advance from the preceding month.

ANNALIST COMPUTATION.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices rose in the early part of January, 1920; fell in February; rose until May 1; declined slightly during that month and then rose the middle of June, when there was a sharp decline which was continuing when the record closed Dec. 1. The index number published Nov. 20, 1920, showed:

Base—averages 1890-99=100 per cent.

Weekly Averages.

Nov. 20, 1920.....233.317
Nov. 22, 1919.....282.486
Nov. 23, 1918.....287.238

Yearly Averages.

1920*	291.092	1915	148.055
1919	295.607	1914	146.069
1918	287.080	1896	80.096
1917	261.796	1890	109.252
1916	175.720		

*To Nov. 22.

LOUISIANA'S GREAT GAME SANCTUARY.

In November, 1920, the state of Louisiana, through deeds of gift by the Rockefeller and Russel Sage foundations, came into possession of 164,300 acres of land on the gulf coast, all of it primeval wilderness and marsh lands, which for centuries have been the haunt of game birds and animals. The Russell Sage foundation donated Marsh island, with an area of 79,300 acres, lying in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Iberia, Mary and Vermilion parishes. The Rockefeller gift comprised 85,000 acres in Cameron and Vermilion parishes, bordering on the gulf and generally known as the Grand Chenier tract. The lands were given in fee simple to the state on the condition that they be perpetually used as a refuge for wild life.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander in Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.
The Assistant Secretary of War—William R. Williams.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General.

John J. Pershing.

Major-Generals.

Wood, Leonard.
Liggett, Hunter.
Morrison, John F.
Morton, Charles G.
March, Peyton C.
Bullard, Robert L.
Dickman, Joseph T.
Harbord, James G.
Kernan, Francis J.
Summerall, Charles P.
McAndrew, James W.
Hines, John L.
Allen, Henry T.
Shanks, David C.
Cronkhite, Adelbert.
Read, George W.
Bundy, Omar.
Wright, William M.
Muir, Charles H.
Mencher, Charles T.
Haan, William G.

Brigadier-Generals.

Edwards, Clarence R.
Bailey, Charles J.
Bell, George, Jr.
Hodges, Harry F
Ruckman, John W.
Treat, Charles G.
Kuhn, Joseph E.
Biddle, John, Jr.
Hodges, Henry C., Jr.
Sage, William H.
Kennedy, Chase W.
Hale, Harry C.
Blatchford, Richard M.
Sturgis, Samuel D.
Babbitt, Edwin R.
Barrette, John D.
McRae, James H.
Graves, William S.
Brewster, Andre W.
Lewis, Edward M.
McGlachlin, Ed. P., Jr.
MacArthur, Douglas.
Jervey, Henry.
Carter, Jesse McI.
Duncan, George B.
Lassiter, William.
Smith, William R.
Hutcheson, Grote.
Gordon, Walter H.
Hinds, Ernest.
McAlexander, U. G.
Hersey, Mark L.
Howze, Robert L.
Sladen, Fred W.
Bandholtz, Harry H.
Ely, Hanson E.
Aultman, Dwight E.
Hagood, Johnson.
Nolan, Dennis E.
Connor, William D.
Connor, Fox.
Craig, Malin.
Davis, Robert C.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

March, Peyton C.

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

Major-Generals.

Wright, William M., executive assistant to the chief of staff and director supply division.
Haan, William G., director war plans division.

Brigadier-Generals.

Jervey, Henry, director operations division.
Nolan, Dennis E., director military intelligence division.

Colonels.

McNair, W. S. (f. a.)
Munson, E. L. (med.)
Cruikshank, William M. (f. a.)
Fleming, A. S. (f. a.)
Lacey, F. E., Jr. (inf.)
Murray, Peter (inf.)
Anderson, E. D. (cav.)
Smith, M. C. (cav.)
Edwards, Oliver (inf.)
Wells, Briant H. (inf.)
Morrow, F. J. (inf.)
Richardson, L. T. (inf.)
Hartmann, E. T. (inf.)
Stewart, M. B. (inf.)
Lincoln, C. S. (inf.)
Enochs, Berkeley (inf.)
Wyllie, R. E. (c.a.c.)
King, Campbell (inf.)
Ross, Tenney (inf.)
Bishop, P. P. (c. a. c.)
Starbird, A. A. (f. a.)

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Grissinger, J.W. (med.)
Spaulding, O. L. Jr., (f. a.)
Gibbs, G. S. (s. c.)
Herron, C. D. (f. a.)
Donnelly, E. T. (f. a.)
Ford, Stanley H. (inf.)
Merrill, Dana T. (inf.)
Allison, James B. (s. c.)
De Witt, J. L. (inf.)
Hickman, E. A. (fin.)
Johnson, W. C. (inf.)
Gulick, J. W. (c. a. c.)
Weeks, C. W. (inf.)
Rees, Robert I. (inf.)
McCaskey, Doug. (cav.)
Whitfield, Robert (inf.)
McAndrews, J. R. (cav.)
Hartshorn, E. S. (inf.)
Standiford, W. R. (inf.)
Bowman, G. T. (cav.)
Johnson, W. H. (inf.)
Graham, W. B. (inf.)
Kellond, F. G. (inf.)
Seaman, A. O. (inf.)
Grant, Walter S. (cav.)
McBride, R. B. (c. a. c.)
Coward, J. M. (c. a. c.)
Taylor, W. W., Jr., (inf.)
Herbst, G. A. (inf.)
Hearn, R. H. (inf.)
Coxe, A. B. (cav.)
Tyner, George P. (cav.)
Merriam, H. C. (c. a. c.)
Masteller, K.C. (c. a. c.)

Majors.

Browning, W. S. (f. a.)
Sultan, D. I. (eng.)
Bryden, William (f. a.)
Honeycut, F. W. (f. a.)
Miles, Sherman (f. a.)
Connolly, D. H. (eng.)
Marshall, Geo. C., Jr. (inf.)
Wilson, W. K. (c. a. c.)
Mason, C. H. (inf.)
Jones, Clifford (c. a. c.)
Hunt, Elvid (inf.)
Fenton, C. L. (c. a. c.)
Gardner, Fulton, Q. C. (c. a. c.)
Spalding, M. E. (inf.)
Williams, Benjamin H. L. (c. a. c.)
Hammond, T. W. (inf.)
Lane, Arthur W. (inf.)
Kimball, R. H. (cav.)
McCoach, D., Jr. (eng.)
Groninger, H. M. (cav.)
Doniat, F. A. (f. a.)

Additional Members (act of June 4, 1920).

Reserve Corps—Colonels.

Bare, W. E. (inf.)
Hammond, C. C. (c. a.)
Pratt, J. H. (eng.)
Reckford, M. A. (inf.)
Rickards, G. C. (inf.)
Rumbold, F. M. (f. a.)
Ward, F. W. (inf.)

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Wilson, C. R. (s. c.)
Wilson, Guy M. (inf.)

Majors.

Goodman, J. B. (inf.)
Gurley, G. P. (inf.)
Ives, J. Moss (inf.)
Page, John W. (inf.)

Captain.

Reed C. Lawson, (f. a.)

The General Staff with Troops—Colonels.

Johnston, W. H. (inf.)
Slavens, T. H. (inf.)
Weigel, William (inf.)
Wittenmyer, E. (inf.)
Davis, W. C. (c. a. c.)
Helmick, Eli A. (inf.)
Leitch, Joseph D. (inf.)
Learnard, H. G. (inf.)
Chamberlaine, William (c. a. c.)
McManus, George H. (c. a. c.)
Upton, LaRoy S. (inf.)
Williams, H. O. (inf.)
Fergusson, Frank K. (c. a. c.)
Eltinge, Leroy (cav.)
Lott, Ab. G. (cav.)
Tebbetts, H. H. (inf.)
Fiske, H. B. (inf.)
Smither, H. C. (cav.)
McCoy, Frank R. (cav.)
Fassett, W. M. (inf.)
McCleave, Robert (inf.)
Stone, David L. (inf.)
Williams, E. J. (inf.)

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Kromer, L. B. (cav.)
Halstead, L. (inf.)
Rhea, James C. (cav.)
Thomas, J. R., Jr. (inf.)
Buchan, Fred E. (cav.)
Myers, Hu B. (cav.)
Fitch, Roger S. (cav.)
Fries, Claude S. (inf.)
Hilgard, M. R. (q. m.)
Shartle, S. G. (c. a. c.)
Fuqua, S. O. (inf.)
Young, F. S. (inf.)

Majors.

De Armond, E. H. (f. a.)
Cox, Creed F. (f. a.)
Lee, J. C. H. (eng.)
Supplee, H. C. M. (inf.)
Wallace, W. B. (inf.)
Russell, G. M. (cav.)
Joyce, K. A. (cav.)
Griffith, Frederick D., Jr. (cav.)
Herr, John K. (cav.)
Bagby, P. H. (inf.)
Chaffin, A. D. (inf.)
Cooper, V. W. (cav.)
Stilwell, J. W. (inf.)
Reynolds, S. C. (cav.)
Thompson, C. F. (inf.)
Chaffee, Adna R. (cav.)
Shallenberger, Martin C. (inf.)
White, H. H. (f. a.)
Smith, J. P. (c. a. c.)

Captain.

Telford, Charles (cav.)

DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU HEADS.

Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris.
Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.
Judge Advocate—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Quartermaster Corps, Quartermaster General—Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Military Storekeeper—Maj. Charles P. Daly.
Medical Department, Surgeon General—Maj.-Gen. M. W. Ireland.
Corps of Engineers, Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach.

Ordnance Department, Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams.
Chemical Warfare Service—Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries.
Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier.
Air Service—Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher.
Bureau of Insular Affairs, Chief—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Militia Bureau, Chief—Maj.-Gen. Jesse I. McCarter.

ARMY AND CORPS AREAS.

First Army.

First Corps Area—Includes the North Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; headquarters, 99 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass. Commander, Maj.-Gen. David C. Shanks.

Second Corps Area—Includes the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. The island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto, is for administrative purposes attached to the second corps area. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

Third Corps Area—Includes the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; headquarters, Fort McHenry, Md. (temporarily at Baltimore, Md.). Commander, Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

Second Army.

Fourth Corps Area—Includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana; headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga. (temporarily at Charleston, S. C.). Commander, Maj.-Gen. John F. Morrison.

Fifth Corps Area—Includes the states of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky; headquarters, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Commander, Maj.-Gen. George W. Read.

Sixth Corps Area—Includes the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (temporarily at Chicago, Ill.). Commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Third Army.

Seventh Corps Area—Includes the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; headquarters, Fort Crook, Neb. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy.

Eighth Corps Area—Includes the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. (For the purposes of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of the 33° parallel is attached to the ninth corps area.) Commander, Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman.

Ninth Corps Area—Includes the North Pacific coast artillery district, the South Pacific coast artillery district, the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California; headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (temporarily at San Francisco, Cal.). The territory of Alaska is attached to the ninth corps area for administrative purposes. (For the purpose of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of the 33° parallel is attached to the ninth corps area.) Commander, Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Departments.

The Hawaiian Department—Includes the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton.

The Philippine Department—Includes all of the Philippine archipelago and troops in China; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Kernan.

The Panama Canal Department—Includes the entire Canal Zone; headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

North Atlantic—Headquarters, Boston, Mass.; commander, Brig.-Gen. J. W. Ruckman.
Middle Atlantic—Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y.; commander, Brig.-Gen. C. J. Bailey.
South Atlantic — Headquarters, Charleston, S. C.; commander, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Barrette.
North Pacific—Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.; commander, Brig.-Gen. H. F. Hodges.
South Pacific—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Col. Ira A. Haynes.
Panama—Headquarters, Fort Amador, Canal Zone; commander, Col. Alston Hamilton.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS.

First—Headquarters, Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; commander, Maj.-Gen. C. P. Summerall.
Second—Headquarters, Camp Travis, Texas; commander, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord.
Third—Headquarters, Camp Pike, Arkansas; commander, Brig.-Gen. E. M. Lewis.
Fourth—Headquarters, Camp Lewis, Washington; commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir.
Fifth—Headquarters, Camp Gordon, Georgia; commander, Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines.
Sixth—Headquarters, Camp Grant, Illinois; commander, Brig.-Gen. George Bell, Jr.
Seventh—Headquarters, Camp Funston, Kansas; commander, Brig.-Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

AIR SERVICE HEADQUARTERS.

First Wing—Kelly field, Texas.
Second Wing—Langley field, Hampton, Va.
First Day Bombardment Group—Kelly field, Texas.
First Pursuit Group—Kelly field, Texas.
First Observation Group—Manila, P. I.
First Surveillance Group—Fort Bliss, Texas.
First Army Observation Group—Langley field, Virginia.
Second Observation Group—Honolulu, H. I.
Third Observation Group—France field, Canal Zone.

MILITARY POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES OCT. 1, 1920.

Aberdeen Proving Ground—Thirty-five miles northeast of Baltimore, Md.
Adams, Fort (1st corps area)—One mile southwest of Newport, R. I.
Alcatras Island—Near San Francisco, Cal.
Alexander, Camp—Discontinued.
Allen, Fort Ethan (1st corps area)—Two and one-half miles southwest of Essex Junction, Vt.
Amador, Fort (P. C. dept.)—One mile from Balboa, Canal Zone.
Amatol Arsenal—Hammonton, N. J.
Americus, Ga.—Supply depot.
Anchorage, Alaska (Att. 9th corps area)—P. O., Anchorage, Alaska.
Andrews, Fort (1st corps area)—On an island nine miles from Boston, Mass.
Apache, Fort (8th corps area)—Ninety miles south of Holbrook, Ariz., on the Gila river.
Armistead, Fort (3d corps area)—Subpost of Fort Howard, eight miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Armstrong, Fort (H. dept.)—Subpost of Fort Ruger, on Kaakaukukui reef, Honolulu harbor, P. O.
Augusta Arsenal—Three miles Augusta, Ga.
Baker, Fort (9th corps area)—Four miles north of Sausalito, Cal., six miles northwest of San Francisco.

Baker, Camp—Abandoned.
Baldwin, Fort (1st corps area)—Sixteen miles from Bath, Me.
Banks, Fort (1st corps area)—On mainland two miles northeast of Boston.
Barrancas, Fort (4th corps area)—Seven miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Barron Field—Nine miles south of Fort Worth, Tex.
Barry, Fort (9th corps area)—Five miles from San Francisco, Cal.
Bayard, Fort—Two miles from Bayard, N. M.
Beacom, Camp John H. (9th corps area)—Within city limits of Calexico, Cal.
Beauregard, Camp—Five miles northeast of Alexandria, La.
Benicia Arsenal—One mile from Benicia, Cal.
Benning, Camp—Southwest of Columbus, Ga.; reservation adjoining city limits.
Bliss Command, Fort (8th corps area)—Five miles northeast of El Paso, Tex.
Boise Barracks—One and one-half miles from Boise, Idaho.
Bolling Field—Two miles south of capitol, Washington, D. C.
Bowie, Camp—Two miles west of Fort Worth, Tex.; camp abandoned.
Boyd, Camp—On Fort Bliss reservation, Fort Bliss, Tex.
Brady, Fort (6th corps area)—One-half mile west of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Bragg, Camp (4th corps area)—Ten miles northwest of Fayetteville, N. C.
Brooks Field (8th corps area)—Seven miles southeast of San Antonio, Tex.
Brown Command, Fort (8th corps area)—Brownsville, Tex.

Call Field—Six miles southwest of Wichita Falls, Tex.; abandoned.
Campo, Cal. (9th corps area)—Post of Southern California border district.
Carlisle, Pa.—Field service and school, medical department.
Carlstrom Field—Seven miles southeast of Arcadia, Fla.
Canby, Fort (9th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Stevens, ten miles from Fort Stevens, mouth of Columbia river; P. O., Ilwaco, Wash.
Carroll, Fort (3d corps area)—Eight miles from Baltimore, Md. (subpost of Fort Howard).
Carruthers Field—Eleven miles west of Fort Worth and one mile south of Benbrook, Tex.; abandoned.
Casey, Fort (9th corps area)—Five miles from Port Townsend, Wash.
Caswell, Fort (4th corps area)—Two miles from Southport, N. C.
Chanute Field—One mile southeast of Rantoul, Ill.
Chapman Field—Sixteen miles south of Miami, Fla.
Charleston General Ordnance Depot—One mile east of North Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
Chigas, Camp (8th corps area)—Santa Fe street bridge, El Paso.
Clark, Fort (8th corps area)—Ten miles northwest of Spofford, Tex.
Clayton, Fort—In Canal Zone. (Process construction.)
Cody, Camp—Within city limits, N. W. Deming, N. M.; abandoned.
Columbia, Fort (9th corps area)—Opposite Fort Stevens at the mouth of Columbia river.
Columbus Barracks—City of Columbus, O.
Columbus, O. (army reserve depot)—Seven miles east of Columbus, O.
Constitution, Fort (1st corps area)—Three miles southeast of Portsmouth, N. H.
Corozal, Post of—Forty-four miles southeast of Colon, three miles from Pacific terminal of Panama canal.
Courchesne, Camp—Abandoned.
Crissy Field (9th corps area)—Near Presidio of San Francisco.
Crockett, Fort (8th corps area)—Southeast of and adjacent to Galveston, Tex.
Crook, Fort (7th corps area)—Five miles southwest of Omaha on Missouri river.
Cuartel de Espana—Headquarters of Post of Manila.
Cuartel de Infanteria—Included under Post of Manila.
Curtis Bay General Ordnance Depot—Seven miles south of Baltimore, Md.
Custer, Camp (6th corps area)—Four miles west of Battle Creek, Mich.

Dade, Fort (4th corps area)—Thirty-two miles southwest of Tampa, Fla.
Dallas, Tex. (repair depot)—Dallas, Tex.
Davis, Fort—P. O., Nome, Alaska.
Davis, Fort William D. — Ir Canal Zone. (Process construction.)
Delaware, Fort (2d corps area)—On Pea Patch island in Delaware river, one mile east of Fort Du Pont, Del.
Delaware General Ordnance Depot—In New Jersey, six miles northeast of Wilmington, Del.
De Lesseps, Fort—Canal Zone.
De Russey, Fort (H. dept.)—Subpost of Fort Ruger, Kalia, Waikiki, Oahu, Hawaii; four miles from Honolulu.
Des Moines, Fort (7th corps area)—South of and adjacent to Des Moines, Iowa.
De Soto, Fort (4th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Dade, Fla. Thirty-one miles from Tampa, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.—Storage warehouse, materials disposal and salvage.
Devens, Camp (1st corps area)—One mile south of Ayer, Mass.
Dix, Camp (2d corps area)—One-half mile southwest of Wrightstown, N. J.
Dodge, Camp (7th corps area)—Eleven and one-half miles north of Des Moines, Iowa.
Dorr Feld—Eleven and three-fourths miles east of Arcadia, Fla.
Douglas, Ariz. (8th corps area) (including Camp Harry J. Jones)—On Mexican border; P. O., Douglas, Ariz.
Douglas, Fort (9th corps area)—Four miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Douglas, Fort (war prison barracks No. 3)—Four miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Du Pont, Fort (2d corps area)—Two miles out of Delaware City, Del.

Eagle Pass, Tex. (8th corps area)—P. O., Eagle Pass, Tex.
East Potomac Park (3d corps area)—Washington, D. C.
Eberts Field—Twenty-two miles east from Little Rock, Ark.
Edgewood Arsenal—Edgewood, Md., adjacent to Aberdeen proving grounds.
Eldridge, Camp—Los Banos, Laguna, Luzon, P. I., forty-one miles from Manila.
Ellington Field—Seventeen miles southeast of Houston, Tex.; P. O., Houston, Tex.
Empire, Camp—Subpost of Gaillard; thirty-three miles from Colon; P. O., Empire, Canal Zone; quarantine camp for troops entering Canal Zone.
Erie Proving Ground—Port Clinton.
Europe, American Forces in—American graves registration service in Europe, 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglais, Paris, France.
Eustis, Camp Abraham (3d corps area)—Eighteen miles northwest of Newport News, Va.

Fisherman's Island (3d corps area)—Twenty-two miles northeast of Fort Monroe, Va.
Fitzsimons General Hospital—Denver, Col.
Flagler, Fort (9th corps area)—Five miles southeast of Port Townsend, Wash.; south shore of Puget sound.

Foote, Fort (3d corps area)—Eight miles below Washington, D. C., on Roziers bluff, left bank of the Potomac river.
Foster, Fort (1st corps area)—Six miles northeast of Portsmouth, N. H.; subpost of Fort Constitution, N. H.
France, American Forces in—Det. United States army, 7 Rue de Tilsitt, Paris.
France Field—Coco Walk, Cristobal, Canal Zone; aerial coast defense.
Frankford Arsenal—One-fourth mile from Bridesburg, Pa., one mile from Frankford, Pa.
Fremont, Camp—Menlo Park, Cal.; one mile west of Palo Alto, Cal.
Fremont, Fort (4th corps area)—On St. Helena island, four miles by boat from Port Royal, S. C., on Charleston & Western Carolina railway.
Front Royal—Two miles southeast of Front Royal, Va.; remount depot.
Funston, Camp (7th corps area)—East of Fort Riley, Kas., midway between Manhattan and Junction City, Kas.
Funston, Fort (9th corps area)—Within city limits of San Francisco.
Furlong, Camp (8th corps area)—Seventy-three miles west of El Paso, Tex.; P. O., Columbus, N. M.
Gaillard, Camp—Subpost of Gatun; thirty-five miles from Colon, P. O., Culebra, Canal Zone.
Gaines, Fort (4th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Morgan; thirty miles south of Mobile, Ala.; P. O., Dauphin Island, Ala.
Gatun, Camp at—Seven miles from Colon, Canal Zone.
Germany, American Forces in—Postoffice address all units of forces in Germany, except base section, No. 9, is A. P. O., 927; postoffice address base section No. 9 is A. P. O., 944. Freight and express address, port and zone transportation officer, Antwerp, Belgium.
Gerstner Field—Seventeen miles southeast of Lake Charles, La.
Getty, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Greble, R. I.; five miles from Newport, R. I.
Gibbon, Fort (Att. 9th corps area)—Near Tanana, junction of Tanana and Yukon rivers, Alaska.
Gordon, Camp (4th corps area)—Thirteen miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga.
Governors Island, N. Y. (2d corps area)—An island situated in New York harbor, at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers.
Grant, Camp (6th corps area)—Four and three-tenths miles south of Rockford, Ill.
Grant, Fort—Three miles from Balboa, C. Z.
Great Britain—Headquarters United States army liquidation mission in England, 35 Eaton place, London, S. W. 1.
Greble, Fort (1st corps area)—One mile west of Jamestown, five miles from Newport, R. I.
Greene, Camp—Two and one-half miles west of Charlotte, N. C.
Hamilton, Fort (2d corps area)—Brooklyn, N. Y.; seven and one-half miles by water from New York city.
Hancock, Camp—Wheless, Ga., southwest of Augusta, Ga.
Hancock, Fort (2d corps area)—Four miles from Highland Beach, N. J.
Harrison, Fort Benjamin (5th corps area)—Ten miles northeast of Indianapolis, Ind.
Harrison, Fort William Henry—Six miles west of Helena, Mont.
Hay, Camp John—Baguio, Mountain, Luzon, P. I., 171 miles from Manila.
Hazlehurst Field—(See Mitchel field.)
Hearn, Camp Lawrence J.—Fourteen miles south of San Diego, Cal.
Heath, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Banks, four and one-fourth miles northeast of Boston, Mass.
Henry Barracks (Att. 2d corps area)—East of Cayey, Porto Rico.
Hoboken, N. J.—Headquarters army transportation service.
Hoff General Hospital—Staten Island, N. Y.
Holabird, Camp—Five and one-half miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Army and navy general hospital.
Houston, Fort Sam (8th corps area)—In and near the city of San Antonio, Tex.
Howard, Fort (3d corps area)—Seventeen miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Huachuca, Fort (8th corps area)—Arizona, near southern border.
Hughes, Fort—(See Phil. dept., C. Def. Manila and Subic bays.)
Humphreys, Camp A. A.—Fifteen miles southwest of Washington, D. C. (Fairfax county, Virginia, on Potomac river).
Hunt, Fort (3d corps area)—Eleven and one-half miles south of Washington, D. C.
Jackson Barracks (4th corps area)—Six miles southeast of New Orleans, La.
Jackson, Camp (4th corps area)—Six miles east of Columbia, S. C.
Jackson, Fort (4th corps area)—Subpost of Jackson barracks; about seventy-three miles below New Orleans, across Mississippi river from Fort St. Philip; all business handled through Jackson barracks.
Jay, Fort (2d corps area)—On Governors Island, N. Y.
Jefferson Barracks—In South St. Louis, ten miles south of St. Louis, Mo.
Jesup Camp—Three and one-half miles south of Atlanta, Ga.
Johnston, Joseph E., Camp—Twelve miles from Jacksonville, Fla.
Jones, Harry J., Camp—See Douglas, Ariz.
Kamehameha, Fort—Queen Emma Point, Oahu, H. I.
Kearny, Camp (9th corps area)—Fifteen miles north of San Diego, near Linda Vista, Cal.
Kearny, Fort Philip (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Greble, R. I., one and one-half miles south of Saunderstown, R. I., seven miles from Newport, R. I.
Kelly Field (8th corps area)—Five miles south of San Antonio, Tex.
Keogh, Fort—Two miles south of Miles City, Mont.
Key West Barracks (4th corps area)—On the island of Key West, Fla.
Knox Camp (including Godman field) (5th corps area)—Thirty-one miles southwest of Louisville, Ky.
Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N. J.—Two miles from Lakehurst, N. J.
Langley Field (3d corps area)—Hampton, Va.
Lawton, Fort (9th corps area)—Six miles north of Seattle, Wash.
Leavenworth, Fort—Four miles from Leavenworth, Kas., on the Missouri river.
Leavenworth, Fort (disciplinary barracks)—Four miles from Leavenworth, Kas.
Lee, Camp (3d corps area)—Three miles east of Petersburg, Va.
Lee Hall, Va. (3d corps area)—Lee Hall, Va.
Letterman General Hospital—Presidio of San Francisco.
Levett, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Williams, three and one-half miles from Portland, Me., on southerly side of Cushing island, Portland harbor.
Lewis, Camp (9th corps area)—American Lake, Wash., nineteen miles south of Tacoma, Wash.
Lincoln, Fort—Four miles southeast of Bismarck, N. D.
Liscum, Fort (Att. 9th corps area)—On the shore line at Port Valdez, three miles from Valdez, Alaska.

Logan, Camp (8th corps area)—Five miles west of Houston, Tex.
Logan, Fort—South of Denver, Col.
Love Field—Five miles north of Dallas, Tex.
Luke Field (H. dept.)—Ford's island, Pearl harbor, Oahu, Hawaii. Aerial coast defense.
Lyon, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort McKinley, four miles from Portland, Me., on Cow island.
MacArthur, Fort (9th corps area)—Near San Pedro, Cal.
McCleary, Fort (1st corps area)—Three and one-half miles northeast of Portsmouth, N. H., subpost of Fort Constitution, N. H.
McClellan, Camp—Five miles north of Anniston, Ala.
McCook Field—Dayton, O. Air service experiment plant.
McDowell, Fort—Seven miles northeast from San Francisco, on Angel island, San Francisco bay.
McHenry, Fort (general hospital No. 2)—On Whetstone point, in the city of Baltimore.
McIntosh, Fort (8th corps area)—On the Rio Grande, one mile from Laredo, Tex.
McKinley, Fort (1st corps area)—Five miles from Portland, Me., on Great Diamond island.
McKinley, Fort William—Guadalupe, Rizal, Luzon, P. I., nine miles southeast Manila.
McPherson, Fort (4th corps area)—Fort McPherson, Ga.
McRee, Fort (4th corps area)—At entrance to Pensacola bay, ten miles from Pensacola, Fla.; subpost of Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Mackenzie, Fort—Three miles from Sheridan, Wyo.
Madison Barracks (2d corps area)—About ten miles from Lake Ontario, adjoining the town of Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.
Manila, Post of—In the city of Manila, Luzon, P. I. Includes Cuartel de Espana and Cuartel de Infanteria.
Mansfield, Fort (2d corps area)—Subpost of Fort H. G. Wright, seven miles from Westerly, R. I.
March Field—Ten miles southeast of Riverside, Cal., one mile from Alessandro, Cal.
Marfa Command (8th corps area)—At Marfa, Tex., on central Texas main line, Southern Pacific.
Mason, Fort—Within the city limits of San Francisco, at Black point, opposite Alcatraz island.
Mather Field (9th corps area)—Thirteen miles east of Sacramento, Cal.
Meade, Camp (3d corps area)—Camp Meade, Md.
Meade, Fort (7th corps area)—Two miles from Sturgis, S. D.
Meigs, Camp—Florida avenue and 5th street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
Mercedes, Tex. (8th corps area).
Merritt, Camp—Fifteen miles northwest of Jersey City, N. J.
Michie, Camp Robert E. L. (8th corps area)—One mile northeast of Del Rio, Tex.
Michie, Fort (2d corps area)—Subpost of Fort Terry, eleven miles from New London, Conn.
Middletown General Ordnance Depot—One mile west of Middletown, Pa.
Middletown, Pa.—General supply depot, west end of Middletown.
Miley, Fort (9th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Winfield Scott, in the city of San Francisco, near Golden Gate cemetery.
Miller Field—New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.; aerial coast defense.
Mills, Fort—Cavite, Corregidor, P. I., thirty miles from Manila.
Missoula, Fort (9th corps area)—Four miles southwest from Missoula, Mont.
Mitchel Field (2d corps area)—Mineola, L. I., N. Y., twenty-two miles east of New York city.
Monroe, Fort (3d corps area)—Commanding the entrance to Hampton roads, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Montgomery, Ala. (repair depot)—Montgomery, Ala.
Morgan, Fort (4th corps area)—On eastern side of entrance to Mobile bay, thirty miles from Mobile, Ala.
Morgan General Ordnance Depot—One mile south of South Amboy, N. J.
Morrison Air Service Depot—Morrison, Va.
Mott, Fort (2d corps area)—Six miles northwest of Salem, N. J., on Salem branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, at head of Delaware bay.
Moultrie, Fort (4th corps area)—On Sullivan's island, north of main entrance to Charleston harbor, six miles from Charleston, S. C.
Myer, Fort (3d corps area)—Four miles southwest of Washington, D. C., on the Potomac river.
New Cumberland, Pa. (army reserve depot)—Seven miles southeast of Harrisburg, Pa.
New York Arsenal—On Governors island, New York harbor, one-half mile by government ferryboat from south ferry, New York city.
Niagara, Fort (2d corps area)—Lake Ontario, mouth of Niagara river, seven miles from Lewiston, N. Y.
Nichols, Camp (P. dept.)—Maricaban, Rizal, Luzon, P. I., ten miles from Manila.
Nogales (8th corps area)—Southern Arizona, on Southern Pacific, near border.
Norfolk, Va. (including army supply base, Newport News and Camp Hill)—P. O. army supply base, army supply base, Norfolk, Va.
Normoyle Camp—San Antonio, Tex.
Ogden Arsenal—Arsenal, Utah, seven miles south of Ogden on the Bamberger electric railroad.
Oglethorpe, Fort (4th corps area)—Eight miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn., within government reservation of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park.
Omaha, Fort (7th corps area)—In the city of Omaha, Neb.
Ontario, Fort (2d corps area)—Junction of Oswego river with Lake Ontario, within the city of Oswego, N. Y.
O'Reilly General Hospital—Oteen, N. C.
Otis, Camp—Thirty-one miles from Colon.
Park Field, Millington, Tenn.—Sixteen miles north of Memphis.
Payne Field—Four and one-half miles north of West Point, Miss.
Penniman General Ordnance Depot—On the York river, six miles east of Williamsburg, Va.
Pettit Barracks—Zamboanga, Moro, Mindanao, P. I., 671 miles from Manila.
Picatinny Arsenal—Five miles from Dover, N. J.
Pickens, Fort (4th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Barrancas, Fla.; on Santa Rosa island, one mile from Fort Barrancas, nine miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Pig Point General Ordnance Depot—Across James river from Newport News, Va.
Pike, Camp (4th corps area)—Eight miles northwest of Little Rock, Ark.
Plattsburg Barracks (2d corps area)—On the west shore of Lake Champlain, at the town of Plattsburg, N. Y.
Polk, Camp—Raleigh, N. C.
Pope Field (1st corps area)—Discontinued.
Popham, Fort (1st corps area)—In the town of Phippsburg, Me., on Hunnewells point, west bank of the Kennebec river.
Porter, Fort (2d corps area)—Within city limits of Buffalo, N. Y., on Niagara river.
Post Field (8th corps area)—Fort Sill, Okla.
Preble, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Williams, two miles from Portland, Me.

Presidio of Monterey (9th corps area)—Partly within the city limits of Monterey, Cal.
Presidio of San Francisco (9th corps area)—On the southern margin of the harbor of San Francisco, in the northwest suburbs of the city of San Francisco, Cal.
Puryear Field (9th corps area)—El Centro, Cal.
Quarry Heights—Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
Randolph, Fort—On Margarita island, five miles from Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Raritan Arsenal—On Raritan river, three and one-half miles northeast of New Brunswick, N. J.
Ream Field—Imperial Beach, Cal.; subpost, Rockwell Field.
Reed, Walter (U. S. A. general hospital)—Takoma park, west of Georgia avenue, northern part of District of Columbia.
Reno, Fort—On the north fork of the Canadian river.
Revere, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Andrews, at Nantasket Head in the town of Hull, Mass.
Rich Field—Waco, Tex.
Riley, Fort—Four miles northeast of Junction City, Kas.; the cavalry school.
Ringgold, Fort (8th corps area)—Northwest of Mission, Tex., on Hidalgo branch of Gulf Coast lines.
Robinson, Fort—On White river, three miles from Crawford, Neb.
Rock Island Arsenal—On an island in Mississippi river, adjacent to Rock Island, Ill.
Rockwell Field—Near San Diego, Cal.
Rodman, Fort (1st corps area)—Four miles from New Bedford, Mass.
Roots, Fort Logan H. (4th corps area)—Four miles east of Little Rock, Ark.
Rosecrans, Fort (9th corps area)—West side of entrance to San Diego harbor, six miles from San Diego.
Ross Field (9th corps area)—Arcadia, Cal.
Ruger, Fort (H. dept.)—Diamond Head, Oahu, six miles from Honolulu.
Russell, Fort D. A. (9th corps area)—Southeastern part of Wyoming, three miles from Cheyenne.
St. Michael, Fort (Att. 9th corps area)—On St. Michael island in Norton sound, Alaska.
St. Philip, Fort (4th corps area)—Subpost of Jackson barracks on Mississippi river, seventy miles below Jackson barracks, six miles from Buras, La.
Sam Fordyce, Camp (8th corps area)—Sam Fordyce, Tex.
San Antonio Arsenal—Within the city limits of San Antonio, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.—Aviation general supply depot.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground—Six miles from Highland Beach, N. J.
San Jacinto, Fort (8th corps area)—On the east end of Galveston island, a subpost of Fort Crockett.
San Juan (Att. 2d corps area)—Reservations in the city of San Juan, on the island of San Juan, Porto Rico.
Saulsbury, Fort (2d corps area)—Six and one-half miles east of Milford, Del.
Savanna Proving Ground—On the Mississippi river, nine miles northwest of Savanna, Ill.
Schenectady, N. Y. (army reserve depot)—Three and one-half miles south of Schenectady, N. Y.
Schofield Barracks (H. dept.)—On the island of Oahu, Hawaii, about twenty miles from Honolulu and nine miles from Pearl Harbor.
Schuyler, Fort (2d corps area)—Subpost of Fort Totten, N. Y.; three miles from Westchester, N. Y.
Scott Field—Belleville, Ill.
Scott, Winfield, Fort (9th corps area)—San Francisco bay, part of reservation of Presidio.
Screven, Fort (4th corps area)—Eighteen miles southeast of Savannah, Ga.
Selfridge Field—Mount Clemens, Mich.
Seven Pines General Ordnance Depot—Seven miles east of Richmond, Va.
Sevier, Camp—Six and seven-tenths miles northeast of Greenville, S. C.
Seward, William H. (Att. 9th corps area)—Haines, on Chilkat inlet, Alaska.
Shafter, Fort (H. dept.)—Kahauiki, Kona district, about three miles northwest of Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.
Shannon, Camp (8th corps area)—Southwestern part of New Mexico, twenty-five miles west of Hermanas, N. M.
Sheffield Nitrate Plant (4th corps area)—Sheffield, Ala.
Shelby, Camp—Ten and one-half miles south of Hattiesburg, Miss.
Sheridan, Fort (6th corps area)—Twenty-five miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan.
Sheridan, Camp—Three and one-fourth miles north of Montgomery, Ala.
Sherman, Camp (5th corps area)—Three miles northwest of Chillicothe, O.
Sherman, Fort—Three miles from Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Sill, Fort (8th corps area)—On Medicine Bluff creek, six miles north of Lawton, Okla.
Slocum, Fort—On David's island, two miles southwest of New Rochelle, N. Y.
Smallwood, Fort (3d corps area)—Subpost of Fort Howard, eleven miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Snelling, Fort (7th corps area)—Seven miles southeast of St. Paul, Minn.
Souther Field—Four miles north of Americus, Ga.
Sparta General Ordnance Depot—Sparta, Wis.
Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis, Ind.
Springfield Armory—One mile out of Springfield, Mass.
Standish, Fort (1st corps area)—On Lovell's island in Boston harbor, seven miles from Boston; subpost of Fort Strong.
Stanley, Camp (8th corps area)—Twenty-four miles northeast of San Antonio, Tex., near Leon Springs, Tex.
Stark, Fort (1st corps area)—Three miles from Portsmouth, N. H., subpost of Fort Constitution, N. H.
Sternberg General Hospital—Located in the city of Manila, P. I.
Stevens, Fort (9th corps area)—Opposite Fort Canby, at mouth of Columbia river, Oregon.
Story, Fort (3d corps area)—Eighteen miles northeast of Norfolk, Va.
Strong, Fort (1st corps area)—On an island in Boston harbor, five miles from Boston.
Sumter, Fort (4th corps area)—On a made island, in the entrance to Charleston harbor, six miles from Charleston, S. C.; subpost of Fort Moultrie, S. C.
Taliaferro Field—Fourteen miles north of Fort Worth, Tex.
Taylor, Camp Zachary (5th corps area)—Five miles south of Louisville, Ky.
Taylor Field—Eighteen miles southeast of Montgomery, Ala.
Taylor, Fort (4th corps area)—Subpost of Key West barracks.
Terry, Fort (2d corps area)—Long Island sound, thirteen miles from New London, Conn.
Thomas, Fort—Two miles from Newport, Ky.
Tilden, Fort (2d corps area)—Three miles from Rockaway Park, L. I.
Totten, Fort (2d corps area)—Two miles from Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Travis, Camp (8th corps area)—Three miles northeast of San Antonio, Tex.
Travis, Fort (8th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Crockett, on Bolivar point in the city of Galveston, Tex.

Tripler General Hospital—Located in Honolulu, H. I.
Tulleytown Arsenal—One and one-half miles from Tulleytown, Pa.
Tusco, Camp (8th corps area)—Cement plant, El Paso, Tex.
Upton, Camp (2d corps area)—Sixty-three miles from New York city, near Yaphank, on the Long Island railroad.
Vail, Camp Alfred—Four miles northwest of Long Branch, N. J.
Valdez (Att. 9th corps area)—Alaska.
Vancouver Barracks (9th corps area)—Vancouver, Wash.
Wadsworth, Camp—Calvert, S. C., five miles southwest of Spartanburg, S. C.
Wadsworth, Fort (2d corps area)—Northeastern coast of Staten island, N. Y.
Ward, Fort (9th corps area)—Nine miles west of Seattle, Wash.
Warren, Fort (1st corps area)—On an island near the outlet entrance to Boston harbor.
Washington Barracks—On Greenleaf's point in Washington, D. C.
Washington, Fort (3d corps area)—Twelve miles south of Washington, D. C., on bank of Potomac river.
Washington, D. C.—General supply depot.
Watertown Arsenal—Watertown, Mass., six miles from Boston, Mass.
Watervliet Arsenal—Within city limits of Watervliet, N. Y.
Wayne, Fort (6th corps area)—Four miles southeast of Detroit, Mich.
West Point—On Hudson river, fifty-one miles above New York city.
Wetherill, Fort (1st corps area)—Subpost of Fort Adams, two miles from Newport, R. I.
Wheeler, Camp—Seven miles southeast of Macon, Ga.
Whipple Barracks—One mile from Prescott, Ariz.; P. O., Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
Whitman, Fort (9th corps area)—Subpost of Fort Worden, Wash.; P. O., La Conner, Wash.
Williams, Fort (1st corps area)—Four miles from Portland, Me.
William Beaumont General Hospital—To be constructed on El Paso reservation.
Wingate General Ordnance Depot—Ten miles east of Wingate, N. M.
Wood, Fort (2d corps area)—Bedloes island, New York harbor.
Woodbury General Ordnance Depot—Westville, N. J., six miles south of Philadelphia, Pa.
Wool, Fort (3d corps area)—At the Rip Raps, Fort Monroe, Va.
Worden, Fort (9th corps area)—Puget sound, fifty-one miles from Seattle, Wash.
Wright, Fort George (9th corps area)—Four miles west of Spokane, Wash.
Wright, H. G., Fort (2d corps area)—Eight miles across sound from New London, Conn.
Wright, Wilbur (aviation general supply department)—Fairfield, O.
Yuma, Ariz. (8th corps area)—Att. 9th corps area.

TYPICAL ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

TENTATIVE TABLE PREPARED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

The army of the United States consists of the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserve. Of this force the regular army constitutes the expeditionary force which is available at any time to be thrown to the front in an emergency, and to be followed by the national guard as soon as the national guard can be mobilized and brought up. These two forces—the regular army and the national guard—will compose the fighting force while the organized reserve is being mobilized and its training completed. In a tentative table prepared at the war department there are shown the units considered necessary for an army with proportionate corps, army and general headquarters reserve and the attached troops required. The typical army under this table will have the following component parts:

A.—Divisions.

9 divisions, war strength; — divisions, peace strength; — brigade of infantry (colored), peace strength.

B.—Corps Troops (for Three Corps).

Corps artillery, of: 3 corps artillery headquarters (F. A.), 3 brigade headquarters (F. A.), 3 regiments 155 mm. (F. A.), 3 regiments 155 mm. general purpose fire guns (C. A.), 3 observation battalions (F. A.), 3 ammunition trains (F. A.), 3 antiaircraft regiments (C. A.).
Corps engineer service, of: 3 corps engineer headquarters, 3 combat engineer regiments, 9 auxiliary engineer battalions.
Corps air service, of: 3 headquarters, 6 observation squadrons, 3 balloon groups, 3 air parks, 3 photo sections, 3 communications sections.
Corps medical service, of: 3 corps surgeon's officers, 3 medical regiments.
Howitzer corps Q. M. C. transport, of: 3 corps transport offices, 6 headquarters motor commands, 36 truck companies, 3 motor car companies (passengers), 6 motorcycle companies, 6 service park units, 3 wagon trains, 3 corps headquarters.
Special corps troops, of: 3 headquarters, 3 corps headquarters troop and detachment, 3 signal battalions, 3 military police battalions (infantry), 3 ordnance heavy maintenance companies, 3 field remount depots (400) Q. M. C., 3 service battalions Q. M. C.

C.—Army Troops (for One Army).

Army artillery, of: 1 army artillery headquarters (F. A.), 1 ammunition train (F. A.).
Antiaircraft brigade (C. A. C.), of: 1 brigade headquarters, 3 A. A. regiments.
Army engineer service, of: 1 army engineer headquarters, 3 combat engineer regiments, 6 auxiliary engineer battalions, 1 topographical battalion, 1 water tank train, 5 bridge trains (heavy), 2 bridge trains (light), 1 camouflage company.
Army air service, of: 1 headquarters, 1 air headquarters squadron, 3 communication sections, 2 balloon parks, 3 airdrome companies, 1 attack wing, of 1 wing headquarters, 2 pursuit groups, 1 attack group, 1 photo section, 1 observation group.
Army medical service, of: 1 army chief surgeon's office, 4 medical regiments, 15 evacuation hospitals (750 beds), 12 mobile surgical hospitals (250 beds), 1 convalescent hospital (5,000 beds), 1 army medical laboratory, 3 supply depots, 3 veterinary evacuation hospitals.
Army Q. M. C. transport, of: 1 army transport office, 3 headquarters motor commands, 18 truck companies, 1 motor car company (passengers), 2 motorcycle companies, 1 army motor repair shop company.
2 cavalry divisions.
Noncavalry regiments.
1 army headquarters.
Special army troops: 1 headquarters, 1 army headquarters troop and detachment, 2 signal battalions, 1 military police battalion (infantry), 1 ordnance light maintenance com-

pany, 3 ordnance ammunition companies, 1 field remount depot (1,200) Q. M. C., 8 service battalions Q. M. C.

D.—G. H. Q. Reserve (for One Army).

G. H. Q. artillery, of: Light artillery—1 brigade (F. A.), of: Brigade headquarters, 3 regiments 75 mm. (motorized), 3 regiments 75 mm. (portee). Nonregiments, mountain, Medium and heavy artillery—1 brigade (C. A. C.) of: Brigade headquarters, 2 regiments 155 mm. G. P. F. guns, 2 regiments 240 mm. howitzers, 1 regiment 6 inch guns (motorized), 2 ammunition trains.
Antiaircraft artillery and machine guns, of: 1 regiment (C. A. C.).
G. H. Q. engineers, of: 1 G. H. Q. engineer headquarters, 1 topographical battalion, 1 camouflage battalion, 2 bridge trains, 1 water tank train, 1 road regiment, 4 railway battalions, 1 construction regiment,
8 auxiliary engineer battalions.
Special troops of 4 ordnance heavy maintenance companies.

E.—G. H. Q. Artillery, Tanks and Air Service Required for a Field Force of Armies.

1 regiment of trench mortars (C. A. C.), 1 regiment of twelve 12 inch R. R. guns (C. A. C.), 1 regiment of twelve 16 inch R. R. howitzers (C. A. C.), 10 sound ranging companies (C. A. C.), 1,800 tanks (infantry), 1 attack wing, 1 day bombardment group G. H. Q. air service headquarters, 1 attack wing headquarters, 1 day bombardment group, 1 observation group, 2 balloon wings, 24 airship companies, 2 communication sections, 3 airdrome companies.

F.—Communications Zone Troops Normally Attached to Each Army.

9 bakery companies, Q. M. C.; 9 salvage companies, Q. M. C.; 9 clothing and bathing units, Q. M. C.; 10 railroad detachments, Q. M. C.; 9 laundry companies, Q. M. C.; 13 sales commissary units, Q. M. C.; 3 supply companies, Q. M. C.; 3 graves registration units, Q. M. C.

Force to Be Maintained in U. S.

The tentative army units as given above will be maintained largely on paper. But for the expeditionary force to be maintained within the United States in time of peace the following personnel will be apportioned, the figures being approximate in each case:

Under A the one division at war strength will have 892 officers and 18,492 men (the 2d division at Camp Travis, Tex., having been designated for this war strength organization). Divisions at peace strength will be eight, having 4,384 officers and 86,944 men. The colored brigades of infantry will have 122 officers and 3,242 men.

Under B, corps troops, there will be maintained only the following:

	Officers.	E. M.
3 brigade headquarters (F. A.)	30	135
6 regiments 155 mm. howitzers (F. A.)	15	279
3 observation battalions (F. A.)	15	279
3 ammunition trains (F. A.)	9	195
3 battalions antiaircraft regiments (C. A.)	48	1120
1 combat engineer regiment	26	710
1 air service headquarters	4	35
5 companies balloon groups	20	650
2 air parks	10	344
6 headquarters motor commands	12	36
3 truck companies	3	32
3 service park units	3	54
2 signal battalions	34	890
3 ordnance heavy maintenance companies	6	396

Under C, army troops, there will be maintained the following:

1 topographical battalion	15	330
2 bridge trains (heavy)	6	180
1 bridge train (light)	3	90
1 camouflage company	3	90
1 A. S. wing headquarters	4	20
1 pursuit group	89	735
1 attack group	89	755
2 cavalry divisions	680	12560
6 cavalry regiments	264	5844
1 light ordnance maintenance company	1	53
3 ordnance ammunition companies	6	252

Under D, G. H. Q. reserve (for one army), there will be maintained the following:

1 regiment light mountain artillery	49	1003
2 C. A. C. brigade headquarters	12	70
2 regiments 155 mm. G. P. F. guns	76	1920
2 regiments 240 mm. howitzers	76	1920
2 ammunition trains	14	400
1 battalion road regiment (G. H. Q. engineers)	15	330
1 railway battalion	15	330
4 ordnance heavy maintenance companies	8	528

Under E, additional units of G. H. Q. artillery, tanks and air service required for a field force of armies there will be maintained the following:

1 regiment trench mortars C. A. C.	24	600
1 brigade headquarters of 12 inch R. R. guns (C. A. C.)	6	40
4 regiments of twelve 16 inch R. R. howitzers	*152	3300
3 sound ranging companies of C.A.C.	9	210
1800 tanks (infantry), approximately	†70	1000
1 day bombardment group	86	720
1 A. S. attack wing headquarters	4	20
1 day bombardment group	89	735
4 airship companies	20	520

*Material at present available consists of 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch guns and 12 inch mortars.

†Chief of infantry to recommend tank organization other than the divisional tank companies.

Under F, communications zone troops, there will be maintained the following:

9 bakery companies, Q. M. C.	9	630
9 salvage companies, Q. M. C.	..	180
9 clothing and bathing units, Q.M.C	9	189
7 laundry companies (Q. M. C.)	..	259
9 sales commissary units (Q.M.C.)	9	99

Under the above schedule the three army corps will have approximately 10,926 officers and 228,972 men. The army troops will comprise 3,567 officers and 58,777 men and the general headquarters reserve 1,351 officers and 33,648 men.

SECOND DIVISION AT FULL STRENGTH.

For the one division which as an expeditionary force of the army is to be maintained at full strength within the United States in time of peace the war department on Nov. 9 designated the 2d division, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord commanding, stationed at Camp Travis, Tex. The full strength will be 892 officers and 18,492 men, and telegraphic orders were issued to the general recruiting service to concentrate effort toward obtaining the 6,000 men required to fill the division. The 2d division was selected because the facilities at Camp Travis would comfortably accommodate the full division and allow sufficient ground for training and maneuvers. Under normal recruiting procedure recruits for the 2d division are sought chiefly in the states of Texas and Oklahoma, which are allocated to this division under the recently adopted policy of allocation

of states to regiments for recruiting purposes. The priority given recruiting for the 2d division contained in this order brought about enlistment of men from all parts of the United States. The 2d division is known as the "Indian Heads" from the shoulder insignia worn in France, where the division fought at Belleau Wood and in the Argonne.

PLAN EXPLAINED BY MAJ.-GEN. HAAN.

At a convention of the American officers of the world war at Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 8, 1920, Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan, U. S. A., director of the war plans division of the war department general staff, outlined the policy of the war department for the organizing of the new army of the United States as follows:

"With the geographical partition of the United States into nine military districts, as recently announced in war department orders, the first step was initiated in the reorganization plan of the army under the national defense act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920. The new districts are officially known as corps areas and replace the six departments which had been established since 1916. These areas are organized not only with respect to the military population composed within their boundaries but also with reference to supplementing the military defense of the coast lines.

"The next step in the general plan of organization will be the development of one effective, well balanced army—the army of the United States. The national defense act, as amended, contemplates an army of three coordinated components; namely, the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserves; organized in peace time so as to include all of those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency. Plans in process of construction by the war department involve the individual development of each of the three, and their effective fusing, one with the other, and with the army as a whole. Each component will have a fixed mission and an equally important role. The development of each must be assured without competition that will adversely affect the others. It is evident, therefore, that any plan which does not have for its essence the policy of one for all and all for one will lack the spirit so necessary to ultimate success, as the efficiency and power of the whole army is completely dependent upon the measure of co-operation that exists between all the components. The manhood represented in the army of the United States is the manhood of a united country, and as such will have little respect for friction or distrust developed mainly with a view of obstructing its progress. The missions of the three components may be roughly defined as follows:

"The regular army, to garrison our overseas possessions, the coast fortresses and other stations necessary to be maintained in the United States; to provide personnel to assist in the training of the national guard and organized reserves; to provide the personnel necessary for the administration of the army and the organization of an adequate and effective force which will be instantly available for emergencies within the United States or elsewhere, and which in peace time will serve as a model for the organization, discipline and training of the active and semiactive military forces of the nation. The ultimate strength of the regular army, under present law, will be approximately 300,000 officers and enlisted men.

"The national guard, to provide in time of peace an adequate and effective force available in minor emergencies for employment by the states or the United States; in time of war to provide an adequate, balanced and effective component of the army of the United States for employment within the United States or elsewhere. The national guard is the second line increment or component of the army in peace or war.

"The organized reserves, to provide an organized and balanced force which may be expanded into an adequate war component of the army of the United States to meet any emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army and the national guard. The organized reserve is distinctly a war force. In time of peace it will be maintained at such a strength as may be necessary to form a skeletonized organization, or cadre, capable in an emergency of broad expansion.

"Plans are now being developed for a basic peace organization of the army of the United States which will permit of its rapid expansion in the event of a major emergency into a well balanced, organized war force and containing all elements required in a great war army, including a system of localized replacements. While the details have not been completely worked out, each corps area will contain troops of the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserves; all organized in time of peace into brigades, divisions and army corps, with the necessary auxiliary and special troops. Each corps area commander is charged with all the military activities in his area and with certain exceptions is in command of all the regular and organized reserve personnel stationed therein. He must not, however, be confounded with the commander of tactical corps that may be organized in his area. He deals direct with local authorities and one of his most important duties is that which relates to the organization of the national guard and organized reserves.

Development of National Guard.

"In the development of the national guard careful consideration will be given not only to its function in war and training of citizens for use in war, but also with relation to its use as state forces during the special situations it will be called upon to meet in peace time. The national guard is the first component of the army, upon whom will fall the control of local domestic disorder, and the value of national guard troops from a state standpoint is negligible unless they are prepared to operate as infantry in the limited sense required for guarding industrial centers, railroads, docks, bridges, etc., in disturbances caused by violence, fire, flood or epidemic. It may be said that national guard troops assigned as coast artillery, antiaircraft units, regiments of heavy guns and howitzers, ammunition and supply trains have no state function in peace time, but the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that all of the above combat commands are armed with rifles, pistols or machine guns; while the trains personnel are also armed with rifles and have the additional value of facilitating the transport of commercial supplies and necessities in emergencies when ordinary transportation facilities are inoperative.

"With regard to other auxiliary and special troops as medical regiments, observation battalions, ordnance maintenance companies and motorcycle companies, the war department is considering the practicability of arming such troops with a view to their state functions. In connection with the possible necessity for changes in arms of service in order to procure a well balanced tactical organization which may be expanded in time of war without dis-

ruption of existing units it has been found that many national guard detachments of high standing in the basic arms have accepted their transfer to technical branches with much enthusiasm after they have mastered the details of the work. It is well known that troops transferred from cavalry and infantry to the service of machine guns, truck mortars and antiaircraft weapons invariably accept their new assignments with favor. The ultimate strength of the national guard under the national defense act, as amended, will be approximately 435,000. This is practically the same number of officers and men of the national guard who were serving in the United States army on June 30, 1918, and there are some who question whether the guard can assume those proportions in peace time. It should be remembered, however, that the inducement of additional pay must be considered in future calculations, for the following table, while operative, has not as yet received the publicity it merits.

Pay Table for National Guard.

"The approximate pay per annum of line officers and enlisted men of the national guard (includes forty-nine drills and fifteen days' field service) is as follows:

Captain	$794.88
First lieutenant	462.72
Second lieutenant	376.96
Sergeants, 1st class	223.36
Sergeants, 2d class	168.96
Sergeants, 3d class	149.12
Sergeants, 4th class	115.20
Corporal	94.72
Private, 1st class	74.88
Private	64.00

"The number of organizations and the strength of national guard to be allocated to the nine corps areas is being considered by a joint committee of regular army, national guard and organized reserve officers on duty at the war department. After their work is approved the location of troops will be a function of committees of regular, national guard and reserve officers in each state, of which the two latter components will form a majority. The question of the command of national guard brigades and higher units when they are organized from the troops of two or more states will have to be decided after a careful survey of the sentiment of the military authorities of the states in question. Of course, such command would function in peace time during maneuvers and joint exercises only, the training at home stations being coordinated through the headquarters of corps area commanders. The fact that such command has been exercised successfully in the past leads to the conclusion that it will be effective for field purposes in future.

"In the initial organization of divisions of organized reserves, as indicated above, statistical reports show that approximately 70,000 reserve officers have been appointed since Nov. 11, 1918, and there are over 12,000 applications on file. None of the officers so appointed have been given definite assignments.

Organized Reserves Operation.

"Under plans now in process of development all reserve officers will be placed under the orders of the commander of the corps area embracing their residence upon appointment and assigned by him to a unit of the organized reserves at or contiguous to his place of residence. For example, Maj. B of Boston is appointed to the ordnance reserve corps, and upon the recommendation of the chief of ordnance is assigned by the war department to duty at Watertown arsenal as assistant to the commanding officer. This is Maj. B's war assignment. When ordered into active service for the fifteen days' period of training he goes to Watertown arsenal and performs duties similar to those he would perform in war. Capt. C of Wilmington, N. C., is appointed in the infantry section and is placed at the disposition of the commander of the 4th corps area for assignment. He is assigned to command company C, 329th infantry, 83d division, which is located in eastern North Carolina. Capt. C., with the other officers and noncommissioned officers of his division, goes to Camp Jackson for the period of training each year.

"Each unit of the organized reserves will be localized and will be officered by reserve officers residing in the locality. The enlisted personnel will be assigned to units localized in the vicinity of their places of residence. Provision will be made for transferring officers and enlisted men upon changes of residence to similar units located in their new places of residence. As the organized reserves are distinctly a war force and will attract a class of citizens who do not feel inclined or are unable to undertake the obligations assumed by members of the national guard, and as it will be maintained as a cadre or skeletonized force, there will be no competition between it and the national guard. For purposes of administration and such voluntary training as may be possible in addition to the annual period of fifteen days an adequate personnel of the regular army will be provided. Plans for equipping the organized reserves are being studied with a view to prompt and effective mobilization of this component in a national emergency. Regulations for the administration of the organized reserves are now being prepared by the authorized committee of the war department."

COMMISSIONED STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Under reorganization act of June 4, 1920.

COMBATANT ARMS.

General officers of the line	68
Infantry (includes 1 major-general as chief of infantry)	4,201
Cavalry (includes 1 major-general as chief of cavalry)	951
Field artillery (includes 1 major-general as chief of field artillery)	1,901
Coast artillery corps (includes 1 major-general as chief of coast artillery)	1,201
Air service (includes 1 major-general as chief of air service and 1 brigadier-general as assistant to the chief of air service)	1,516
Corps of engineers (includes 1 major-general as chief of engineers and 1 brigadier-general as assistant to the chief of engineers)	602
Signal corps (includes 1 major-general as chief signal officer)	301
Total	10,741

NONCOMBATANT ARMS.

General staff corps* (war department)	88
Adjutant-general's department (includes 1 major-general as adjutant-general and 1 brigadier-general as assistant to the adjutant-general)	117
Inspector-general's department (includes 1 major-general as inspector-general)	62
Judge-advocate general's department (includes 1 major-general as judge-advocate general)	115
Quartermaster corps (includes 1 major-general as quartermaster-general and 3 brigadier-generals as assistants to the quartermaster-general)	1,053
Finance department (includes 1 brigadier-general as chief of finance)	142

Medical department (includes 1 major-general as surgeon-general and 2 brigadier-generals as assistants to the surgeon-general):	
Medical corps	1,820
Dental corps	298
Veterinary corps	175
Medical administrative corps	140
	2,433
Ordnance department (includes 1 major-general as chief of ordnance and 2 brigadier-generals as assistants to the chief of ordnance)	353
Chemical warfare service (includes 1 brigadier-general as chief of the chemical warfare service)	101
Bureau of insular affairs (includes 1 major-general as chief of the bureau)	3
Chaplains (includes 1 colonel as chief of chaplains)	240
Professors of military academy	7
Military storekeeper	1
Other officers (includes detached officers' list and general staff with troops)	2,261
Total	6,976
Aggregate	17,717

*Does not include 5 general officers (1 chief of staff and 4 assistants) who are accounted for in the 68 general officers of the line.

TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Under the reorganization act of June 4, 1920, the authorized strength of the United States regular army, including officers and enlisted men, is 298,882. The combatant arms of line of the army are divided as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General of the army	1		1
General officers of the line	67		67
Infantry	4,200	110,000	114,200
Field artillery	1,900	37,000	38,900
Coast artillery	1,200	30,000	31,200
Cavalry	950	20,000	20,950
Air service	1,514	16,000	17,514
Corps of engineers	600	12,000	12,600
Signal corps	300	5,000	5,300
Total	10,732	230,000	240,732

In the noncombatant arms there are 6,976 officers and 50,000 enlisted men.

Master sergeant	
Foreign service	
First sergeant	
Foreign service	
Staff sergeant	
Foreign service	
Sergeant	
Foreign service	
Corporal	
Foreign service	
Private, first class	
Foreign service	
Private	
Foreign service	

Enlisted men of all grades and in all branches of the service receive 20 per cent increase on base pay and longevity pay, while serving beyond the continental limits of the United States and territories contiguous thereto except in the Canal Zone, Panama, Hawaii or Porto Rico.

Extra Pay for Specialists.

Extra pay for specialist ratings is limited to privates and privates, first class, in all branches of the service who work at trades or perform special duties. There are six specialist ratings carrying extra pay per month of $3, $8, $12, $15, $20 and $25.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Rank.	Per year.
General	$10.000
Lieutenant-general	9.000
Major-general	8.000
Brigadier-general	6.000
Colonel	4.600
Lieutenant-colonel	4.100
Major	3.840
Captain	3.120
First lieutenant	2.600
Second lieutenant	2.120

Officers of lower rank than colonel receive additional pay for continuous service and for service abroad.

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same.

ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men in the United States army are divided into seven grades as follows:

1. Master sergeant.
2. First or technical sergeant.
3. Staff sergeant.
4. Sergeant.
5. Corporal.
6. Private, first class.
7. Private.

The monthly base pay of each of these ranks, under the act of June 4, 1920, is as follows:

Master sergeant	$74.00
First sergeant	53.00
Staff sergeant	45.00
Staff sergeant	45.00
Corporal	37.00
Private, first class	35.00
Private	30.00

To these amounts are to be added a temporary increase of 20 per cent on the base pay until June 30, 1922; 10 per cent for length of service or longevity during second five year period of enlistment; 20 per cent longevity pay during third five year period; 30 per cent longevity pay during fourth five year period, and 40 per cent longevity pay from the twenty-first year to the end of service. If on foreign service 20 per cent more is added to the base pay and longevity pay. Thus the total monthly pay for each period will be:

1.	2.	3	4.	5.
$104.70	$112.10	$119.50	$126.90	$134.30
119.50	128 38	137.26	146.14	155.02
79.50	84 80	90.10	95.40	100.70
90.10	96 56	102.82	109 18	115 54
69.90	74.40	78.90	83.40	87.90
78 90	84.30	89.70	95.10	100.50
54.00	58.50	63 00	67.50	72.00
63.00	68.40	73.80	79 20	84.60
44.40	48.10	51 80	55.50	59 20
51.80	56 24	60.68	65.12	69.56
35 00	38.50	42 00	45.50	49.00
42.00	46.20	50 40	54 60	58.80
30 00	33.00	36 00	39 00	42.00
36.00	39.60	43.20	46.80	50.40

Qualification Pay.

In the infantry, cavalry and field artillery, coast artillery, engineers, signal corps and air service, enlisted men who qualify in the use of the rifle or in the use of the equipment of their arm of the service are entitled to additional pay per month of $2, $3, $5, $7, $9, depending on their qualification and the arm, as shown in the following table:

Casemate electrician	$9.00
Observer, first class	9.00
Plotter	9.00
Coxswain	7.00
Chief planter	7.00

Chief loader	$7.00
Observer, second class	7.00
Gun commander	7.00
Gun pointer	7.00
Expert first class gunner, F. A.	5.00
Expert rifleman	5.00
Expert military telegrapher	5.00
Sharpshooter	3.00
First class gunner	3.00
First class military telegrapher	$3.00
Marksman	2.00
Second class gunner	2.00
Military telegrapher	2.00
Medal of honor*	2.00
Distinguished service cross*	2.00
Distinguished service medal*	2.00

*Twenty per cent increase for foreign service payable on this item.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data from Statesman's Year-Book, Brassey's Naval Annual and other sources.]

ARMIES (PEACE STRENGTH).

Country.	Men.	Country.	Men.
Abyssinia	250,000	Honduras	77,611
Afghanistan	98,000	Hungary	27,000
Argentine Rep.	20,000	Italy	250,000
Australia*	295,354	Japan	600,000
Austria		Jugo Slavia	200,000
Belgium	100,000	Lithuania	30,000
Bolivia	3,577	Mexico	120,000
Brazil	54,000	Montenegro	4,000
Bulgaria	20,000	Morocco	11,700
Canada*	73,900	Nepal	30,000
Chile	25,000	Netherlands	194,000
China	180,000	Nicaragua	2,000
Colombia	6,000	Norway†	118,500
Costa Rica	52,208	Panama	
Cuba	1,800	Paraguay	2,600
Czecho-Si'kia	150,000	Persia	2,000
Denmark	78,000	Peru	11,000
Ecuador	5,452	Poland‡	714,000
Esthonia	90,000	Portugal	30,000
Finland	30,000	Roumania	30,000
France	350,000	Russia‡	600,000
Germany	100,000	Salvador	16,144
Great Britain	250,000	Serbia (see Jugo Slavia).	
Greece	200,000	Siam	20,000
Guatemala	85,535	Spain	216,649
Haiti	2,798	Sweden	86,507
Switzerland	260,000	Uruguay	15,000
Turkey	100,000	Venezuela	9,400

*Militia. †Troops of the line. ‡On war footing.

NAVIES (WAR CRAFT OF ALL KINDS).

Country.	Ships.	Country.	Ships.
Argentine Rep.	25	Mexico	12
Australia	11	Netherlands	115
Austria*		Nicaragua	1
Brazil	36	Norway	58
Chile	34	Paraguay	3
China	24	Persia	2
Costa Rica	2	Peru	13
Cuba	2	Portugal	31
Denmark	44	Roumania	24
Ecuador	4	Russia*	
Esthonia	4	Siam	21
France	423	Spain	64
Germany	24	Sweden	83
Great Britain	877	Turkey*	
Greece	30	United States†	350
Haiti	3	Uruguay	2
Hungary*		Venezuela	7
Italy*	248		
Japan	220		

*No data available. †Effective only.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE MILITARY TRAINING.

Democratic members of the house of representatives at a caucus held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1920, went on record as opposed to universal military training, the following resolution being adopted by a vote of 106 yeas to 17 nays:

"It is the sense of this caucus that no measure should be passed by this congress providing for universal, compulsory military service or training."

This action was taken in the face of the following letter from President Wilson to the caucus:

"I am told that a caucus of democratic members has been called to consider pending military legislation, and the suggestion has been made that a resolution be adopted committing the democratic membership of the house against general military training.

"In the present circumstances it would seem to me unfortunate to make a party issue upon this subject, particularly since within a few months the party will assemble in convention and declare the principles upon which it deems it wise to commit itself in a national election.

"The present disturbed state of the world does not permit such sureness with regard to America's obligations as to allow us lightly to decide upon this great question upon purely military grounds while the demonstrated advantages of the use to the country which came from military service in the war plainly suggest that in the national interest, quite apart from military considerations, the moderate and carefully conducted course of military training may have the highest possible advantages.

"In our discussion of the subject you will recall I gave approval in principle to the various very moderate training projects suggested by the general staff and I would be very glad to have you convey to appropriate members of the house who will attend the caucus my strong feeling against action by the caucus which will tend to interpose an arbitrary party determination to the consideration which this subject should receive from the best thought of the members of the house, considering alike the national emergencies which may confront us and the great disciplinary and other advantages which such a system plainly promises for the young men of the country."

ROCKEFELLER MILLIONS TO CHARITY.

It was announced on Nov. 24, 1920, that John D. Rockefeller had given $63,763,357 to charitable and other institutions as a memorial to his wife, Laura Spellman Rockefeller, who died in 1915. The sum was set apart for the support of the particular organizations which had the support of Mrs. Rockefeller in her lifetime and for other religious and philanthropic institutions of a similar character. Women and children, in particular, will be benefited by the donation, which is being administered by the Laura Spellman memorial, chartered by the state of New York. The directors are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles E. Hughes, George W. Murray, Starr J. Murphy and Willard S. Richardson. Among the institutions benefiting by the gift are these: Alta Social settlement, Cleveland, O.; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York city; China continuation committee; community funds in Cleveland and New York; board of promotion Northern Baptist convention, the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian association. [For mention of other gifts by John D. Rockefeller in 1920 see page 495, this volume.]

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Oct. 1, 1920.

Commander in Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Gordon Woodbury.
Aid—Commander P. N. Foote, U. S. M. C.

GENERAL BOARD.

Rear-Admiral R. H. Jackson.
Rear-Admiral C. J. Badger (ret.).
Rear-Admiral H. T. Mayo.
Rear-Admiral W. L. Rodgers.
Rear-Admiral J. Strauss.
Commander G. M. Baum.
Commander F. A. Todd.
Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (ret.), U. S. M. C.

NAVY.

Admirals.

R. E. Coontz.
A. Gleaves.
H. Rodman.
H. B. Wilson.

Vice-Admirals.

H. P. Jones.
C. S. Williams.
W. L. Rodgers.

Rear-Admirals.

E. A. Anderson.
P. Andrews.
G. H. Barber.
F. B. Bassett.
W. C. Braisted
M. L. Bristol.
B. C. Bryan.
W. H. G. Bullard.
G. H. Burrage.
G. E. Burd.
W. L. Capps.
L. H. C. Chandler.
G. R. Clark.
T. J. Cowles.
B. C. Decker.
H. O. Dunn.
Charles L. Dyson.
R. Earle.
E. W. Eberle.
A. F. Fechteler.
H. A. Field.
W. B. Fletcher.
J. H. Glennon.
C. T. Grayson.
R. S. Griffin.
A. S. Halstead.
J. A. Hoogewerff.
C. F. Hughes.
H. McL. Huse.
J. L. Jayne.
M. Johnston.
H. P. Jones.
G. Kaemmerling.
R. M. Kennedy.
T. W. Kinkaid
G. W. Kline.
H. S. Knapp.
A. T. Long.
N. A. McCully.
J. D. McDonald.
S. McGowan.
J. S. McKean.
C. B. McVay.
C. B. Morgan.
A. P. Niblack.
J. H. Oliver.
J. W. Oman.
C. W. Parks.
C. J. Peoples.
C. P. Plunkett.
A. R. Robertson.
S. S. Robinson.
H. H. Rousseau.
A. H. Scales.
W. R. Shoemaker.
E. Simpson.
W. S. Sims.
W. S. Smith.
T. Snowden.
H. O. Stuckney.
E. R. Stitt.
J. Strauss.
D. W. Taylor.
T. Washington.
R. Welles.
H. A. Wiley.
S. S. Wood.

MARINE CORPS.

Commandant.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune.

Major-Generals.

George Barnett.
John A. Lejeune.

Brigadier-Generals.

S. D. Butler.
Eli K. Cole.
L. Feland.
H. C. Haines.
C. H. Lauchheimer.
H. Lee.
Charles G. Long.
Charles L. McCawley.
Wendell C. Neville.
Joseph H. Pendleton.
Cyrus S. Radford.
George Richards.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATIONS.

Cavite, P. I.
Guantanamo bay, Cuba.
Guam.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Olongapo, P. I.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Juan, P. R.
Tutuila, Samoa.
Virgin islands.

SUBMARINE BASES.

Cavite, P. I.
Coco Solo, C. Z.
Hampton Roads, Va.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Pedro, Cal.

TORPEDO STATIONS.

Alexandria, Va.
Newport, R. I.
Keyport, Wash.

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS.

Gulfport, Miss.—Capt. A. Crenshaw, commandant.
Newport, R. I.—Capt. D. E. Dismukes, commandant.
Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.—Capt. J. W. Timmons, commandant.
Hampton Roads, Va.—Capt. M. W. Crose, commandant.
Great Lakes, Ill.—Rear-Admiral H. B. Abbett, commandant.
San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. H. B. Price, commandant.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARDS.

Washington, D. C.—Capt. J. H. Dayton, commandant.
Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral S. S. Robinson, commandant.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. L. R. de Steiguer, commandant.
New York, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral J. D. McDonald, commandant.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. C. S. Kempff, commandant.
Norfolk, Va.—Rear-Admiral G. H. Burrage, commandant.
Charleston, S. C.—Rear-Admiral E. A. Anderson, commandant.
Mare Island, Cal.—Capt. E. L. Beach, commandant.
Bremerton, Wash.—Capt. H. A. Field, commandant.

ARMAMENT OF BIG FIGHTING SHIPS.

The United States battle cruisers when built will, unless the plans are changed, carry eight 16-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns each. The latest battle ships are armed with from twelve 14-inch to twelve 16-inch guns. The battle ships built between 1902 and 1910 have four 12-inch and eight 8-inch guns, while those in commission built since then have from eight 12-inch to twelve 14-inch guns. The armored cruisers are armed chiefly with 8-inch, 10-inch and 6-inch guns.

STRENGTH OF U. S. NAVY IN MEN.

The strength of the United States navy Nov. 1, 1920, included a total of 149,780 officers and men. There were 11,931 regular and reserve officers, warrant officers and midshipmen and 117,815 regular and reserve men. There were 476 men in the nurse corps. The shortage in the enlisted personnel of the navy, based on the authorized strength, was 28,667 and in the marine corps 9,065.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVAL FORCES.

Admiral R. E. Coontz issued the following general orders July 12, 1920:

1. The naval forces of the United States shall be organized in accordance with the following definitions and plan:

2. Definitions—A fleet is an organized body of ships under the command of a commander in chief. A force is the major subdivision of a fleet. It is usually composed of all the vessels of that fleet that are of the same type or class or that are assigned to the same duty. A flotilla is the major subdivision of a force of torpedo vessels. A squadron is the major subdivision of a force of vessels other

than torpedo vessels, in which class of vessels it is a major subdivision of a flotilla. A division is the major subdivision of a squadron. A section is one-half of a division.

Composition of Subdivisions—There shall be normally two ships in each section of battle ships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers. There shall be normally three ships in each section of all ships other than battle ships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers. There shall be normally two sections in each division. There shall be normally two divisions in each squadron of battle ships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers. There shall be normally three divisions in each squadron of vessels other than battle ships, battle cruisers and armored cruisers. There shall be normally three squadrons of torpedo vessels in each flotilla. The number of squadrons or flotillas in a force is not limited.

3. Names of Subdivisions of the Fleet—Fleets shall be named geographically: United States Atlantic fleet, United States Pacific fleet, United States Asiatic fleet.

Forces shall be named as follows: Battle ship force, cruiser force, destroyer force, submarine force, air force, mine force and train. Forces which are rendered advisable by future developments may be organized under appropriate names.

Squadrons and flotillas shall be named by serial numbers, beginning with one in each force. Divisions shall be named by serial numbers, beginning with one in each force. Sections are not named permanently.

When necessary for clearness the name of the fleet shall follow the name of the subdivision of the fleet. Examples: Battle ship division one, cruiser division six, United States Atlantic fleet, destroyer flotilla one, submarine division five, mine division two, train squadron four.

In numbering squadrons, flotillas and divisions the newest ships shall have the largest numbers.

4. Titles of Commanders of Subdivisions—The title of the commander of any subdivision of the fleet shall be formed by prefixing the title "commander" to the name of the subdivision of the fleet he commands. Examples: Commander battle ship division one, commander cruiser division ten, commander train, commander train squadron six.

5. Assignment of Vessels—The department will assign vessels to fleets, flotillas, squadrons and divisions, but such assignment shall not be interpreted to limit the discretion of the commander in chief in making at any time a strategic or tactical distribution of his command.

6. Vessels in Reserve—Vessels in commission in reserve constitute a part of the command of the commander in chief of the fleet to which they may be assigned. Appropriate units from such vessels as may be in commission in reserve will be organized into subdivisions in all respects analogous to the subdivisions constituted of similar active units and shall be administered by subdivision commanders under the supervision of the commander of that force of the fleet to which they are assigned. Such subdivisions shall be named by the members they would have should they join the active fleet.

7. Administrative Command—Administrative command shall be exercised by the commander in chief through the force commanders; by the force commanders through the division commanders of the battle ship force and scout force; and through the flotilla commanders, squadron commanders and division commanders of all others forces.

8. Tactical Command—Tactical command shall be exercised by the commander in chief through the force commanders; by the force commanders through the squadron commanders; or through the flotilla commanders; by the flotilla commanders through squadron commanders; by the squadron commanders through the division commanders; but any flag officer may communicate directly, for tactical purposes, with any vessel or any subdivision of his command.

9. Organization of Small Fleets—Fleets made up of vessels not suitable for tactical grouping may be organized so as best to meet their special situation.

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Nov. 1, 1920.

BATTLE SHIPS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Alabama	1900	11,552	17.01	592
Arizona	1917	31,400	21.0	1,630
Arkansas	1912	26,000	21.0	1,594
California‖	....	32,300	21.0	1,630
Colorado‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,630
Connecticut	1906	16,000	18.78	1,304
Delaware	1910	20,000	21.56	1,384
Florida	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Georgia	1906	14,948	19.2	812
Idaho	1919	32,000	21.0	1,600
Illinois	1901	11,552	17.45	861
Indiana	1895	10,288	15.55	851
Iowa	1897	11,340	17.1	886
Kansas	1907	16,000	18.1	1,333
Kearsarge	1899	11,520	16.8	883
Kentucky	1899	11,520	16.9	883
Louisiana	1906	16,000	18.82	1,305
Maine	1902	12,500	18.0	960
Maryland‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,600
Massachusetts	1896	10,288	16.21	851
Michigan	1910	16,000	18.79	1,156
Minnesota	1907	16,000	18.85	1,323
Mississippi	1917	32,000	21.0	1,600
Missouri	1903	12,500	18.15	1,098
Montana‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Nebraska	1907	14,948	19.06	1,118
Nevada	1915	27,500	20.53	1,598
New Hampshire	1908	16,000	18.16	1,344
New Jersey	1906	14,948	19.18	1,118
New Mexico	1918	32,000	21.0	1,560
New York	1914	27,000	21.47	1,545
North Carolina‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
North Dakota	1910	20,000	21.01	1,285
Ohio	1904	12,500	17.82	960
Oklahoma	1915	27,500	20.58	1,628
Oregon	1896	10,288	16.79	851
Pennsylvania	1916	31,400	21.05	1,560
Rhode Island	1906	14,948	19.01	1,142
South Carolina	1910	16,000	18.86	1,356
South Dakota‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Tennessee‖	....	32,300	21.0	....
Texas	1913	27,000	21.05	1,628
Utah	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Vermont	1907	16,000	18.33	1,344
Virginia	....	14,948	19.01	1,142
Washington‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
West Virginia‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
Wisconsin	1901	11,552	17.17	834
Wyoming	1912	26,000	22.22	1,594

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Charleston	1906	9,700	22.04	795
Frederick	1905	13,680	22.41	1,125
Huntington	1905	13,680	22.15	1,125
Montana	1908	14,500	22.26	1,151
North Carolina	1908	14,500	21.91	1,151
Pittsburgh	1905	13,680	22.44	1,125
Pueblo	1905	13,680	22.24	1,125
St. Louis	1906	9,700	22.13	799
Seattle	1906	14,500	22.27	1,151
South Dakota	1907	13,680	22.24	1,125

CRUISERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Brooklyn	1896	9.215	21.91	702
Rochester	1893	8,200	21.0	627

CRUISERS—SECOND CLASS.

Chicago	1887	4,500	19.0	433
Columbia	1893	7.350	22.80	480
Minneapolis	1894	7.350	23.07	489
Olympia	1894	5.865	21.69	439

CRUISERS—THIRD CLASS.

Albany	1900	3.430	20.52	338
Anniston	1893	2.089	18.9	275
Birmingham	1908	3.750	24.33	422
Chattanooga	1904	3,200	16.65	311
Chester	1908	3.750	26.52	404
Cincinnati	1894	3.183	19.91	329
Cleveland	1903	3,200	16.45	311
Denver	1904	3.200	16.75	330
Des Moines	1904	3.200	16.65	330
Galveston	1904	3.200	16.41	349
New Orleans	1898	3.430	20.00	338
Raleigh	1893	3.183	21.12	294
Salem	1908	3.750	25.95	404
Tacoma	1904	3,200	16.58	311

*Completed. †Displacement. ‡Knots. §Including officers. ‖Under construction or authorized.

BATTLE CRUISERS.

Name.	Tons.	Speed.
Lexington	35.300	35 0
Constellation	35.300	35 0
Saratoga	35.300	35 0
Ranger	35.300	35 0
Constitution	35.300	35 0
United States	35.300	35 0

Note—The battle cruisers were all under construction in 1920.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION NOV. 1, 1920.

Battle Ships, First Line (B. B.).

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Arizona	31,400	New York	27.000
Arkansas	26 000	North Dakota	20 0 0
Delaware	20.000	Oklahoma	27.500
Florida	21.825	Pennsylvania	31.400
Idaho	32.000	Tennessee	
Mississippi	32.000	Texas	27.000
Nevada	27.500	Utah	21.825
New Mexico	32,000	Wyoming	26,000

Battle Ships, Second Line (O. B. B.)

Connecticut	16.000	New Hampshire	16.000
Kansas	16.000	Ohio (reserve)	12.500
Michigan	16.000	South Carolina	16,000
Minnesota	16.000		

Cruisers, Second Line (O. C. A.).

Rochester	9.700	Missoula	14.500
Brooklyn	9.215	Chicago	4.500
Pittsburgh	13.680	Olympia	5 860
Frederick	13.680	Columbia	7,350
Huron		Minneapolis	7.350
Seattle	14,500	St. Louis	9.700
Charlotte		Charleston	9,700

Light Cruisers, Second Line (O. C. L.).

Birmingham	3.750	Salem (res)	3.750
Chester (res)	3,750		

Destroyers, First Line.

Aaron Ward	1,154	Bailey (reserve)	1,215
Abbott (res)	1,213	Balch (reserve)	1.036
Alden	1,213	Ballard (res)	1,215
Allen (res)	1,071	Bancroft (res.)	1,215
Aulick (reserve)	1,215	Barker	1,215
Ausburne, Chas. (reserve)	1,216	Barney	1.165
Aylwin (reserve)	1.036	Belknap (res.)	1,215
Babbitt (res)	1,211	Bell (reserve)	1.184
Badger (reserve)	1,165	Benham (res.)	1,030
Badger, Geo. E (reserve)	1,215	Bernadou	1,165
Bagley (reserve)	1,213	Biddle	1.165
		Billingsley (res.)	1,215
		Blakely	1,165
Boggs (reserve)	1,154	Hopewell (res.)	1,213
Borie	1,215	Hovey	1,215
Branch (reserve)	1,215	Howard (res.)	1,191
Breck (reserve)	1,215	Humphreys	1,215
Breckenridge	1,165	Hunt (a) (res.)	1,215
Breese	1,213	Ingram, Osmond (reserve)	1,215
Brooks	1,215	Isherwood (res.)	1,215
Broome	1,215	Jacob Jones (reserve)	1,211
Bruce (reserve)	1,215	James, Rubin	1,215
Buchanan	1,145	Jones, William (reserve)	1,215
Bulmer	1,215	Kalk (reserve)	1,185
Burnes, J. F. (reserve)	1,215	Kane	1,215
Bush (reserve)	1,185	Kennedy	1,215
Caldwell (res.)	1,085	Kennison (res.)	1,154
Case (reserve)	1,215	Kilty (reserve)	1,154
Cassin (reserve)	1,020	Kimberly (res.)	1,185
Champlin (res.)	1,185	Lamberton	1,213
Chandler	1,215	Lardner (res.)	1,215
Chauncey (res.)	1,215	Laub (reserve)	1,215
Chew (res.)	1,185	Lea	1,165
Childs	1,205	Leary	1,211
Claxton (res.)	1,154	Litchfield (res.)	1,215
Clemson (res.)	1,215	Little (reserve)	1,185
Cole (reserve)	1,165	Long	1,215
Colhoun (res.)	1,185	Luce (reserve)	1,165
Conner (reserve)	1,121	Ludlow	
Converse (res.)	1,215	Mackenzie (res.)	1,185
Conyngham (reserve)	1,090	MacLeish (res.)	1,215
Cowell (reserve)	1,185	Maddox (res.)	1,185
Crane (reserve)	1,185	Mahan	
Craven (reserve)	1,085	Manley (res.)	1,085
Crosby (reserve)	1,185	Mason (reserve)	1,215
Crowninshield	1,154	McCalla (res.)	1,215
Cummings (res.)	1,020	McCawley (res.)	1,215
Dahlgren	1,215	McCook (res.)	1,215
Dale (reserve)	1,215	McCormick (reserve)	1,215
Dallas (a)	1,215	McDermut (res.)	1,215
Davis (reserve)	1,071	McDougal (r.s.)	1,020
De Long (res.)	1,211	McFarland (res.)	1,215
Delphy (reserve)	1,215	McKean (res.)	1,185
Dent (reserve)	1,165	McKee (reserve)	1,185
Dickerson	1,211	McLanahan (reserve)	1,215
Do.sey (reserve)	1,165	Meade (reserve)	1,215
Doyen (reserve)	1,215	Meredith (res.)	1,185
Downes (res)	1,072	Meyer (reserve)	1,215
Duncan (res.)	1,014	Montgomery	1,213
Dupont	1,165	Moody (reserve)	1,215
Dyer (res.)	1,185	Morris (reserve)	1,215
Edwards (res.)	1,215	Mugford	1,185
Edwards, J. D.	1,215	Murray	
Elliot	1,165	Nicholson (res.)	1,050
Ellis (reserve)	1,165	O'Bannon (res.)	1,191
Ericsson (res.)	1,090	O'Brien (res.)	1,050
Evans	1,154	Osborne (res.)	1,215
Fairfax (res.)	1,154	Overton	1,215
Farquhar	1,215	Palmer (res.)	1,815
Farragut (res.)	1,215	Parker (res.)	1,036
Flusser (res.)	1,215	Parrott (res.)	1,215
Foote (reserve)	1,213	Peary (reserve)	1,215
Fox	1,215	Percival (res.)	1,215
Fuller (reserve)	1,215	Philip (reserve)	1,154
Gamble	1,213	Pope (reserve)	
Gillis (reserve)	1,215	Porter (reserve)	1,000
Gilmer	1,215	Preble	1,215
Goldsborough	1,215	Preston, W. B.	1,215
Graham	1,215	Pruitt (reserve)	1,215
Greene (reserve)	1,215	Putnam (res.)	1,215
Greer	1,165	Radford	1,213
Gregory	1,185	Ramsay	1,213
Gridley (res.)	1,185	Rathburne (res.)	1,165
Gwin (res.)	1,125	Reid (reserve)	1,215
Hale (reserve)	1,154	Reno	1,215
Hamilton (res.)	1,154	Renshaw (res.)	1,185
Hamilton, Paul	1,215	Ringgold (res.)	1,185
Haraden (res.)	1,213	Robinson (res.)	1,185
Harding	1,185	Rodgers (res.)	1,215
Hatfield	1,215	Roper (res.)	1,165
Hazlewood (res.)	1,185	Rowan (res.)	1,210
Henshaw (res.)	1,215	Sampson (res.)	1,125
Herbert	1,211		
Herndon (res.)	1,215		
Hogan (reserve)	1,191		

Name.	Tons.
Satterlee	1,215
Schenck	1,215
Schley (reserve)	1,165
Semmes	1,215
Sharkey (res.)	1,215
Shaw (reserve)	1,115
Shubrick (res.)	1,215
Sicard	1,215
Sigourney (res.)	1,180
Sinclair (res.)	1,225
Smith Thompson	1,215
Somers (res.)	1,215
Southard	1,215
Stansbury (res.)	1,191
Stevens (res.)	1,189
Stewart (res.)	1,215
Stockton (res.)	1,125
Stoddert	1,215
Stringham (res.)	1,185
Sumner (res.)	1,215
Sturtevant	1,215
Swasey (res.)	1,215
Talbot	1,165
Talbot, J. Fred (reserve)	1,165
Tarbell	1,162
Tattnall (res.)	1,213
Taylor (res.)	1,152
Thatcher (res.)	1,185
Thomas (res.)	1,213
Thompson	1,215
Thompson, W. B.	1,215
Thornton (res.)	1,215
Tingey (res.)	1,215
Tracy	1,215
Toucey (res.)	1,215
Tucker (res.)	1,001
Turner	1,215
Twiggs	1,211
Upshur	1,165
Upshur, Abel P.	1,215
V-43 (ex-German)	
Wadsworth	1,060
Wainwright	1,154
Walker	1,185
Ward	1,154
Waters (res.)	1,165
Welles	1,215
Whipple	1,215
Wickes (res.)	1,154
Wilkes	1,100
Williams	1,185
Winslow	1,088
Wood, Welborn	1,215
Woolsey	1,154
Worden	1,215
Yarnall	1,165

Auxiliaries—Colliers and Fuel Ships (A. C. & A. O.).

Abarenda	6,680	Mars	11,250
Ajax	9,250	Maumee	14,500
Alameda	14,450	Nereus	19,080
Arethusa	6,160	Nero	6,100
Brazos	14,800	Orion	19,250
Brutus	6,500	Patoka	16,800
Cæsar	5,940	Proteus	19,080
Cuyama	14,500	Ramapo	16,800
Jason	19,250	Sapelo	16,800
Kanawha	14,500	Thompson, Sara	4,840
Neches	14,800	Trinity	16,800
Neptune	19,480		

Auxiliaries—Destroyer Tenders (A. D.).

Black Hawk	13,320	Melville	7,150
Buffalo	6,000	Panther	3,380
Dixie	6,114	Prairie	6,620
Leonidas (res.)	4,025		

Auxiliaries—Submarine Tenders (A. S.).

Alert	1,110	Fulton (res.)	1,408
Beaver	5,970	Rainbow (res.)	4,360
Bushnell	3,580	Savannah (res.)	10,800
Camden			

Auxiliaries—Hospital Ships (A. H.).

Comfort	10,102	Solace	5,700
Mercy	10,112		

Auxiliaries—Repair Ships (A. R.).

Bridgeport	8,600	Vestal	12,585
Prometheus	12,585		

Mine Layers—Second Line (O. C. M.).

Aroostook	4,413	San Francisco	4,083
Baltimore	5,484	Shawmut	3,800

Auxiliaries—Ammunition Ships (A. E.).

Pyro	10,600	Nitro	10,600

Auxiliaries—Miscellaneous (A. G.).

Hannibal		Saturn (radio repair ship)	4,840
Lebanon (ammunit'n ship)	3,284	General Alava	
Nanshan	5,140	Mohanna	

Unassigned.

Reina Mercedes	2,835	Vesuvius	930
Southery	3,109		

Auxiliaries—Store Ships (A. F.).

Bridge	8,500	Celtic	6,750
Culgoa	6,000	Glacier	8,325
Rappahannock	17,000		

In addition to the foregoing there were in commission Nov. 1, 1920, 45 yard tugs, 55 patrol vessels of the Eagle type and 47 mine sweepers.

LAUNCH THE MARYLAND.

The superdreadnought Maryland, designed as the most powerful battle ship in the world, was launched at Newport News, Va., March 20, 1920.

The Maryland is the first of four ships of its class to be launched, and is one of the ten superdreadnoughts authorized in the first three year building program adopted in 1916. With a length of 624 feet over all, a beam of 97 feet and a full load displacement of 32,950 tons, it is the largest fighting craft built for the American navy, and when commissioned will be one of the most powerful battle ships in the world. Originally designed to carry twelve 14-inch rifles, the plans for the ship were so changed during the war that it will have instead eight 16-inch guns—the first of this size ever mounted on a ship.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ALLOCATED TO U. S.

Five former German warships allotted to the United States by the allied naval commission arrived at New York Aug. 9, manned by United States navy crews. The vessels consisted of the battle ship Ostfriesland in command of Capt. J. F. Helwig, U. S. N., who was also commander of the squadron; the light cruiser Frankfurt, Commander Louis F. Thibault, U. S. N.; the destroyers V-43, C-102 and the S-132. All the vessels were under tow except the Ostfriesland, which made the voyage under her own steam and also towed the Frankfurt.

The Ostfriesland is a vessel of 22,800 tons, normal displacement. She was completed in 1911 and took part in the battle of Jutland and bears scars of that action, both from a mine she hit and shell fire while running away to her home port. Her best trial speed was 21.39 knots, and she had the reputation of being an extremely good sea boat. Her main battery consisted of twelve 12-inch guns, distributed in pairs in six turrets. Two turrets are placed on either beam and one forward and one aft. Her main armor belt is eleven and three-quarters inches thick, and that on her turrets, turret bases and conning tower is twelve inches thick. Her water line length is 546¼ feet and her beam is 93¼ feet. The ship has reciprocating machinery, three screws, and burns both oil and coal. The vessel has double athwartships rudders and is provided with six submerged torpedo tubes fitted for 19.7-inch torpedoes.

The light cruiser Frankfurt was completed at Kiel in 1915 and has a displacement of 5,120 tons. She was sunk by the Germans at Scapa Flow but was raised by the British. Her machinery is practically ruined. The Frankfurt, which was equipped to carry 120 mines, performed hard service during the war. Her designed speed was twenty-eight knots. She has a length of 465 feet and a beam of forty-five and one-half. Her engines are of the turbine variety and she burns both coal and oil. Her main battery consists of eight 5.9-inch guns and her main armor belt is six inches.

ADMIRALS AND VICE-ADMIRALS IN AMERICAN NAVY.

Admirals.

Name.	Appointed.
David G. Farragut	July 25, 1866
David D. Porter	Aug. 15, 1870
George Dewey	March 2, 1899

Vice-Admirals.

David G. Farragut	Dec. 21, 1864
David D. Porter	July 25, 1866
Stephen C. Rowan	Aug. 15, 1870

The first admirals and vice-admirals in the United States navy were appointed under the acts of Dec. 21, 1864, and July 25, 1866. In the act of Jan. 24, 1873, it was provided that when the offices became vacant the grades should cease to exist. Under the act of March 3, 1915, the commanders in chief of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets were given the rank and pay of admirals and the second in command of each fleet the rank and pay of vice-admiral, the rank being re-established for that purpose. On relinquishing command of the fleets the admirals and vice-admirals resumed their regular rank in the navy. The act of May 22, 1917, authorized the president to designate six officers of the navy for the command of fleets or subdivisions thereof, three to have the rank and pay of admiral and three the rank and pay of vice-admiral until relinquishing such command. The provision of the former act designating the fleets by name was repealed.

The chief of naval operations while so serving has the rank, title and pay of admiral, taking rank next after admiral of the navy.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

All commissioned officers of the active list of the navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the medical, pay and construction corps, chaplains, civil engineers and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line, the annual base pay of each grade being as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet)	$10.000
Vice-admiral (second in command of fleet)	9.000
Rear-admiral, upper half	8.000
Rear-admiral, lower half	6.000
Commodore	6.000
Captain	4.600
Commander	4.100
Lieutenant-commander	3.840
Lieutenant	3.120
Lieutenant (junior grade)	2.600
Ensign	2.120

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear-admiral is allowed 10 per cent of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the army, navy and marine corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed $5.000, a commander $4.500, and a lieutenant-commander $4,000 per annum.

THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The enlisted personnel of the navy is of various classifications, depending upon their duties. Entry into the service is usually made in the lower ratings and the men are advanced upon the establishment of qualifications for the higher ratings. The following tables show the classifications and the base monthly pay of each rating during the present war as provided by the act of June 17, 1920:

Chief Petty Officers.

Rating.	Base pay.
Chief master at arms	$99.00
Chief boatswains' mates	99.00
Chief gunners' mates	99.00
Chief turret captains	99.00
Chief quartermasters	99.00
Chief machinists' mates	99.00
Chief electricians	99.00
Chief carpenters' mates	99.00
Chief water tenders	99.00
Chief yeomen	99.00
Chief storekeepers	99.00
Chief pharmacists' mates	99.00
Bandmasters	99.00
Chief commissary stewards	99.00
Chief printers	99.00
Chief special mechanics	99.00

Petty Officers, First Class.

Master at arms, first class	$84.00
Boatswains' mates, first class	84.00
Gunners' mates, first class	84.00
Turret captains, first class	84.00
Quartermasters, first class	84.00
Boilermakers	84.00
Machinists' mates, first class	84.00
Coppersmiths	84.00
Shipfitters, first class	84.00
Electricians, first class	84.00
Blacksmiths	84.00
Plumbers and fitters	$84.00
Sailmakers' mates	84.00
Carpenters' mates, first class	84.00
Water tenders	84.00
Painters, first class	84.00
Storekeepers, first class	84.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class	84.00
Yeoman, first class	84 00
First musicians	84.00
Commissary stewards	84.00
Ships' cooks, first class	84 00
Bakers, first class	84.00
Printers, first class	84.00
Special mechanics, first class	84.00
Enginemen, first class	84.00
Coppersmiths, first class	84.00
Patternmakers, first class	84.00
Molders, first class	84.00

Petty Officers, Second Class.

Master at arms, second class	$72.00
Boatswains' mates, second class	72.00
Gunners' mates, second class	72.00
Quartermasters, second class	72 00
Machinists' mates, second class	72.00
Electricians, second class	72.00
Shipfitters, second class	72.00
Oilers	72.00
Carpenters' mates, second class	72.00
Printers, second class	72.00
Painters, second class	72.00
Storekeepers, second class	72.00
Yeomen, second class	72.00
Ships' cooks, second class	72.00
Pharmacists' mates, second class	72.00
Enginemen, second class	72.00
Blacksmiths, second class	72.00
Coppersmiths, second class	72.00
Patternmakers, second class	72.00
Molders, second class	72.00

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Master at arms, third class	$60.00
Coxswains	60 00
Gunners' mates, third class	60.00
Quartermasters, third class	60.00
Electricians, third class	60.00
Carpenters' mates third class	60.00
Painters, third class	60.00
Storekeepers, third class	60.00
Yeomen, third class	60.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class	60.00

Seamen, First Class.

Seamen gunners	$54.00
Seamen	54.00
Firemen, first class	60.00
Shipwrights	54.00
Musicians, first class	54.00
Ships' cooks, third class	54.00
Bakers, second class	54.00
Hospital apprentice, first class	54.00

Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class	$48.00
Firemen, second class	54.00
Musicians, second class	48.00
Buglers	48.00
Ships' cooks, fourth class	48.00
Hospital apprentice, second class	48.00

Seamen, Third Class.

Apprentice seamen	$33.00

Rating.	Base pay.
Firemen, third class	48.00
Landsmen	33.00

Messmen Branch.

Cabin stewards	$84.00
Cabin cooks	84.00
Wardroom stewards	72.00
Wardroom cooks	72.00
Steerage stewards	72.00
Steerage cooks	72.00
Warrant officers' stewards	60.00
Warrant officers' cooks	60.00
Mess attendants, first class	42.00
Mess attendants, second class	36.00
Mess attendants, third class	33.00

Extra Allowances.

(Explanation follows.)

Rating.	Base pay
Coxswains, power boat	$5.00
Coxswains, C. in C	5.00
Seamen, in charge of holds	5.00
Messmen	5.00
Jacks-of-the-dust	5.00
Lamp lighters	5.00
Apprentice petty officers, chief	2.50
Apprentice petty officers, first class	2.00
Apprentice petty officers, second class	1.50
Apprentice petty officers, third class	1.00
C. P. O. instructors (training station)	10.00
Gun captains	5.00
Signalmen, first class	3.00
Signalmen, second class	2.00
Signalmen, third class	1.00
Submarine pay—For each dive, not to exceed $15 per month	1.00
Submarine pay	5.00
Submarine diving (not under instruction or practice), per hour	1.20
Gun pointers	$2 to 10.00
Good conduct medal (for each medal or bar)	.83
Ships' tailors	$10.00 to 20.00
Tailors' helpers, per man	10.00
Mail clerks	$10.00 to 30.00
Re-enlistment pay—second enlistment	5.50
Re-enlistment pay—third and subsequent enlistments	3.30
Good conduct discharge	1.50

Fleet Naval Reserve.

Up to sixteen years' active service, two months' base pay per year.

After sixteen years' service, transferred, one-third of base pay and all permanent additions.

After twenty years' service, transferred, one-half of base pay and all permanent additions.

Student aviators or student airmen, 50 per cent increase in pay and allowances of rating.

Base Pay Not All.

It is important to note that the foregoing rates of pay are of base pay, that is, they are of the pay not counting allowances or additions which will be discussed hereafter.

Free Clothing Outfit.

A man upon first enlisting in the navy receives free a clothing outfit to the value of $100.

Rations Free.

Enlisted men in the navy receive rations free, that is, they receive their food free. Under certain conditions they receive cash instead of the ration. This in 1920 was 68 cents a day, but is subject to change.

When an enlisted man is on a certain class of duty ashore he may receive subsistence varying from $2.50 to $4.00 a day, which replaces the ration he otherwise would have received.

Allowances for Special Duty.

Coxswains of boats propelled by machinery, coxswains to commanders in chief, seamen in charge of holds, men regularly detailed as crew messmen, men assigned to duty as jacks-of-the-dust, and as lamplighters, all receive $5.00 a month in addition to their other pay.

Apprentice seamen who are detailed as apprentice petty officers in connection with the instruction of apprentice seamen at naval training stations receive additional pay while so detailed, as follows: Apprentice chief petty officers, $2.50; apprentice petty officers, first class, $2; second class, $1.50; third class, $1 each per month. The complement of apprentice petty officers is four (one in each rating) for each seventy-five apprentice seamen under training.

Chief petty officers detailed as instructors of apprentice seamen at training stations receive $10 a month extra for this special duty.

Enlisted men regularly detailed by the commanding officer as gun captains, excepting for secondary battery guns, shall receive in addition to their pay $5 a month.

Men regularly detailed as signalmen shall receive extra compensation per month as follows: Signalmen, first class, $3; second class, $2; third class, $1.

Enlisted men who are detailed for aviation duty, as student aviators or student airmen, receive 50 per cent increase in pay and allowances of their rating.

Five dollars a month is allowed each man serving on board a submarine vessel, in addition to his regular pay. He is besides allowed $1 additional for each day the submarine is submerged while under way, provided it does not amount to more than $15 in any one month.

A man employed in submarine diving, and not under instruction, or diving for practice, receives extra pay at the rate of $1.20 an hour for the actual time so employed under water.

Enlisted men who qualify as gun pointers and who are regularly detailed by the commanding officer receive the following additional monthly pay:

Heavy gun pointers (for guns of 8 inch caliber or larger):

First class	$10
Second class	6

Intermediate gun pointers (for 4 inch to 7 inch guns):

First class	$8
Second class	4

Secondary gun pointers (for guns from 1 pounder to 3 inch):

First class	$4
Second class	2

Gunnery prizes are awarded to the members of meritorious gun and torpedo crews in three classes, viz: First class, $20; second class, $10, and third class, $5 per man. The members of the winning turret, gun and torpedo crews are also awarded the right to wear the navy "E," signifying "excellent."

An enlisted man detailed as "ship's tailor" on board a vessel having a complement of 600 men or more, exclusive of marines, shall receive $20 per month in addition to the monthly pay of his rating; on a vessel having a complement of 300 to 600 men, $15 per month additional; on a vessel having a complement of less than 300 men, $10 per month additional. An enlisted man detailed as a "tailor's helper" on a vessel having a complement of 600 men or more receives $10 per month in addition to his monthly pay; provided, that the total pay of "ship's tailor" shall not exceed $50 per month and of "tailor's helper" $40 per month.

Men detailed as navy mail clerks receive in addition to their other pay $30, $25, $20 and $10 a month, depending upon the size of the crew of the vessel of flotilla. Men detailed as assistant navy mail clerks receive

$15 a month in addition to the pay of their rating.

Travel Allowance Home.

A man who originally enlisted in the United States, when regularly discharged upon expiration of enlistment within the United States, is given a free travel allowance equal to 5 cents a mile from the point of discharge to the point of enlistment. If a man is outside the limits of the United States he is returned to the United States for discharge and paid travel allowance from the point at which discharged to place of enlistment.

A man who receives an honorable discharge and re-enlists within four months of the day of his discharge receives a free gift of four months' pay if he enlists for four years. This is known as honorable discharge gratuity or "big discharge money."

For each re-enlistment within four months following four years service a man receives in addition to his pay $1.50 a month for continuous service. Also for the first re-enlistment following four years' service a man receives an increase to his pay of $5.50 a month for citizenship, and for each subsequent re-enlistment another increase of $3.30 per month.

Upon re-enlistment within four months from day of honorable discharge a man receives both the $1.50 and $5.50 increase upon the first re-enlistment or both $1.50 and $3.30 increase upon the second or subsequent re-enlistment.

If a man has a good conduct medal he will receive 83 cents a month extra for that, upon his third enlistment, and an equal additional increase each enlistment thereafter for each additional good conduct bar.

Retired Pay, or the Reserve.

After thirty years' service the enlisted man may retire on three-quarters base pay, per month, plus $15.75 for allowances for quarters, heat and light, or prior to having thirty years' service he may take advantage of the provisions of the naval reserve act and leave active service for the reserve. The remuneration in this is based on the length of time served in the navy. A man who has served sixteen years may transfer to the fleet naval reserve and receive one-third his base pay, per month, plus all permanent additions; if he has put in twenty years his pay will be half his base pay, per month, plus additions.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen.

The course of study is four years. Midshipmen who graduate are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments—Five midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, five for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and 100 from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia and from the United States at large are made by the president. Enlisted men of the navy are appointed by the secretary of the navy after competitive examination. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Wednesday in February and the other on the third Wednesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the naval academy. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is $750 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to $350. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy during the pleasure of the president of the United States.

GERMAN NATIONAL COLORS.

The German national colors as fixed by the new constitution are black, red and gold. The commercial flag is black, white and red with a black, red and gold jack in the upper left hand corner.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of three years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty-two are allowed from the United States at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the vice-president and twenty from among honor graduates of "honor schools." The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in September, 1919, was 909. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and those from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. As far as practicable appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the third Tuesday in February of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on June 14 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, and general and United States history. Under certain conditions fully explained in the war department circular of information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the adjutant of the academy, candidates may, upon presentation of satisfactory high school or college certificates, be excused from the mental examination.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is $780 a year and one ration a day or commutation therefor at 68 cents a day. The total is $1,028.20, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

SIMS-DANIELS CONTROVERSY.

Public attention was directed early in 1920 to a controversy between Rear-Admiral William S. Sims and Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, relative to the management of the American naval forces in European waters at the time of the world war. In a letter written Jan. 7, 1920, entitled "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War," read to a subcommittee of the senate committee on naval affairs on Jan. 17, the admiral brought an "indictment" containing seventy-eight counts against the navy department in Washington. One of the most sensational of his statements was that a few days before the United States entered the war he was sent abroad to cooperate with the allies at the request of the British admiralty. While preparing to sail, he said, he received this explicit admonition:

"Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

The admiral at the end of his letter summed up the charges made by him as follows:

"1. Although war with Germany had been imminent for many months prior to its declaration, there was nevertheless no mature plan developed or naval policy adopted in preparation for war in so far as its commander in Europe was informed.

"2. The navy department did not announce a policy until three months after war was declared—at least not to its representative and the commander of the forces in Europe.

"3. The navy department did not enter wholeheartedly into the campaign for many months after we declared war, thus putting a great strain upon the morale of the fighting forces in the war area by decreasing their confidence in their leaders

"4. The outbreak of hostilities found many important naval units widely dispersed and in need of repairs before they could be sent to the critical area. Destroyers arriving in the war zone had been cruising extensively on our seaboard and in the Caribbean, and when war was declared were rushed through a brief and inadequate preparation for distant service.

"5. During the most critical months of the enemy's submarine campaign against the allied lines of communication the department violated the fundamental strategical principle of concentration of a maximum force in the critical area of the conflict.

"6. The department's representative with the allied admiralty was not supported during the most critical months of the war either by adequate personnel or by the adequate forces that could have been supplied.

"7. The department's commander in the critical area of hostilities was never allowed to select his principal subordinates and was not even consulted as to their assignment. A fundamental principle of the art of command is here involved.

"8. The navy department made and acted upon decisions concerning operations that were being conducted 3,000 miles away, when the

conditions were such that full information could not have been in its possession, thus violating an essential precedent of warfare that sound decision necessarily depends upon complete information.

"9. Instead of relying upon the judgment of those who had actual war experience in this peculiar warfare the navy department, though lacking not only this experience but also lacking adequate information concerning it, insisted upon a number of plans that could not be carried out.

"10. Many of the department's actions so strongly implied a conviction that it was most competent to make decisions concerning operations within the war zone that the result was an impression that it lacked confidence in the judgment of its representative on the council of the allies and its responsible commander in the field. It is a fundamental principle that every action on the part of superior authorities should indicate confidence in subordinates. If such confidence is lacking it should be immediately restored by ruthlessly changing the subordinate.

"11. 'To interfere with the commander in the field or afloat is one of the most common temptations of the government—and is generally disastrous.'—'The Influence of Sea Power Upon History,' Mahan.

"The navy department did not resist this temptation and its frequent violation of this principle was the most dangerous error committed during the naval war."

DENIED BY SECRETARY DANIELS.

Secretary Daniels sent a letter on Jan. 18 to Senator Page, chairman of the senate naval affairs committee, saying that Rear-Admiral Sims' letter had been referred to the general board of the navy for action. The secretary further said that any fair-minded investigator would be convinced at the proper time and in the proper way that the allegations reflecting upon the navy department were based on opinions that were without justification. Regarding the passage about fighting the British, the secretary wrote that when Rear-Admiral Sims was selected to go to London on a special confidential mission he was told to get in touch with the British admiralty, investigate the sinkings by submarines and the situation generally, and inform the navy department fully.

"At that time," wrote the secretary, "congress had not declared war. Rear-Admiral Sims was cautioned to perform no act and to make no public statement that could commit this country to any course pending declaration of the country's policy by the president and the congress. In this connection I reminded him of the statement in his Guildhall speech in England, when he was a younger man, for which he was reprimanded by President Taft: 'If the time ever comes when the British empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy it is my opinion that you can count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea.'

"I told him he was selected, not because of this speech, but in spite of it, believing he would exercise the discretion and diplomacy which the confidential nature of his mission necessitated and that his wide acquaintance with naval leaders abroad would facilitate his obtaining for the department at first hand the information desired by this government. It is, I am sure, superfluous to add that I did not use the words which I have quoted above, relating to other governments, or any words that could convey like meaning."

INQUIRY ORDERED.

The senate naval committee on Jan. 19 instructed the subcommittee headed by Senator Frederick Hale of Maine to make a thorough investigation of the charges brought by Rear-Admiral Sims. This subcommittee was already engaged in an investigation of charges made by Rear-Admiral Sims in connection with the awards of naval decorations for meritorious services in the war with Germany. The inquiry took place, but no final report was made.

SINKING OF SUBMARINE S-5.

The officers and crew of the United States submarine S-5 had a narrow escape from death on Sept. 1, 1920, when the craft went to the bottom in 165 feet of water while fifty-five miles east of Cape Henlopen, Va. When the submarine had made a quick dive for exercise a large valve in the air intake failed to close, admitting a large quantity of water to the living spaces. Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Cooke, Jr., commanding, succeeded in getting the valve closed and in expelling some of the water. This caused the stern to rise until it barely lifted above the surface of the ocean with the bow on the bottom, inclined down sixty degrees. The storage battery gave out strong chlorine fumes and the thirty-eight officers and men who were crowded into two small machinery spaces aft suffered much from the bad air.

Finding that the stern was just clear of the water the commander and his men began drilling a hole with a small hand tool. It was slow work, but an opening was finally made through which signals were made. These were seen by the steamer Atlantus, which came up and saved the lives of the crew by pumping in fresh air. She had no tools for enlarging the hole in the submarine, but the steamship George Goethals also came up and her engineer after eight hours' work with a hand tool got the hole large enough to permit the men to get out after having been in deadly peril from 2 p. m. Wednesday, Sept. 1, to 3 p. m. Friday morning, Sept. 3.

Some of the men were temporarily incapacitated, but all recovered.

CELEBRATION OF PILGRIM TERCENTENARY.

By joint resolution of congress of May 13, 1920, the sum of $400,000 was appropriated to be expended in restorations and improvements in various places in and around Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass., deriving historic interest from association with the advent of the Pilgrim colonists in America in 1620. Historic sites were to be marked by appropriate tablets. It was stipulated that the state of Massachusetts should co-operate by the expenditure of $300,000. A commission of eleven members, to be chosen by the president and the two houses of congress, was given supervision of these expenditures.

During the year celebrations at Plymouth, Provincetown and other places throughout the country were held in commemoration of events connected with the early Pilgrim history. At Plymouth, England, on Sept. 6, 100,000 persons attended a service commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the departure of the Mayflower from that port. The first of the American celebrations was on July 6, when 1,500 delegates to the International Congregational council, holding its sessions in Boston, visited Plymouth and, gathered about the historic rock, listened to commemorative addresses. On Nov. 21 the signing of the compact aboard the Mayflower was celebrated in New York and other cities.

In commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims the director of the United States mint was authorized to coin 300,000 silver 50 cent pieces. The postmaster-general was authorized to issue a series of special postage stamps in commemoration of the same event.

RANK AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS IN THE NAVY AND MARINES.

MARINES.

NAVY, COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

NAVY, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

NAVY, WARRANT OFFICER.

LINE OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL.

VICE ADMIRAL.

REAR ADMIRAL.

COMMODORE.

CAPTAIN.

COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchors.

LIEUT., JUNIOR GRADE.

ENSIGN.

CORPS DEVICES.

MEDICAL.

PAY.

PROF. MATH.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

DENTAL OFFICER.

CHAPLAIN.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, MATES.

CHIEF GUNNER, GUNNER.

CHIEF MACHINIST, MACHINIST

CHIEF CARPENTER, CARPENTER.

CHIEF SAILMAKER, SAILMAKER.

CHIEF PHARMACIST, PHARMACIST.

CHIEF PAY CLERK, PAYMASTER'S CLERK.

MIDSHIPMAN.

SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS—NAVY.

Corps colors: Medical, maroon; Pay, white; Prof. Math., olive green—Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars, corps colors are used with stripes.—Corps colors: Civil Eng., blue; Med. Res., crimson; Dental, orange.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN, BOATSWAIN.

MATE.

LINE OFFICERS.

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore.)

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL.

REAR ADMIRAL.

CAPTAIN.

COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT.

LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE.

ENSIGN.

MIDSHIPMAN, 1st CLASS.

VICE ADMIRAL.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

PETTY OFFICER, 1st CLASS.

PETTY OFFICER, 2d CLASS.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, MACHINIST.

CHIEF CARPENTER, SAILMAKER, PHARMACIST.

BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, MATE.

CARPENTER, SAILMAKER, PHARMACIST, PAY CLERK.

ELECTRICIAN.

MACHINIST'S MATE.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

MIDSHIPMAN, 2d CLASS.

RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS—NAVY.

PETTY OFFICER, 2d CLASS.

MASTER AT ARMS.

BOATSWAIN'S MATE, COXSWAIN.

QUARTERMASTER.

BLACKSMITH, ELEC. FITTER.

SAILMAKER'S MATE.

PRINTER.

CARPENTER'S MATE, PLUMBER, FITTER, PAINTER.

TURRET CAPTAIN.

GUNNER'S MATE.

STORE KEEPER.

YEOMAN.

SERVICE ARM AND RANK IN THE ARMY.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COAST ARTILLERY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

INFANTRY.

CAVALRY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNAL CORPS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOPS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL. One large silver star and two small silver stars.

MAJOR GENERAL. Two silver stars.

BRIGADIER GENERAL. One silver star.

COLONEL. Silver spread eagle.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. A silver leaf.

CAPTAIN. Two silver bars.

FIRST LIEUTENANT. One silver bar.

SECOND LIEUTENANT. No loop insignia.

CHAPLAIN. Latin cross.

CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS.

GENERAL. Coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars.

The more frequent chevrons, only, are given.
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.
A few of the specialty marks are given

MAJOR. A gold leaf.

FIRST SERGEANT.

SERGEANT.

CORPORAL.

PRIVATE, 1st Class. Insignia of either of one of either.

GUNNER.

ELECTRICIAN.

MECHANIC.

BANDSMAN.

COOK.

CLOTH SHOULDER INSIGNIA WORN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

ARMY INSIGNIA.

1st Army.

2d Army.

3d Army.
(Army of Occupation.)

CORPS INSIGNIA.

1st Corps.

2d Corps.

3d Corps.

4th Corps.

5th Corps.

6th Corps.

7th Corps.

8th Corps.

9th Corps.

DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

1st Div.

2d Div.

3d Div.

4th Div.

5th Div.

6th Div.

7th Div.

11th Div.

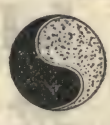
12th Div.

19th Div.

26th Div.

27th Div.

28th Div.


29th Div.

30th Div.

31st Div.

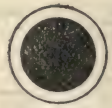
32d Div.

33d Div.

34th Div.

35th Div.

36th Div.


37th Div.

38th Div.

39th Div.

40th Div.

41st Div.

42d Div.

76th Div.

77th Div.

78th Div.

79th Div.

80th Div.

RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	NAVY.
General.	Admiral.
Lieutenant-general.	Vice-admiral.
Major-general.	Rear-admiral.
Brigadier-general.	Commodore.
Colonel.	Captain.
Lieutenant-colonel.	Commander.
Major.	Lieutenant-commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First lieutenant.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Second lieutenant.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

General—Four silver stars.
Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenant-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:
Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.
Ensign—One bar.

Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.
Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.
Motor transport corps—Winged hat on bronze wheel.

Hat Cords.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:
Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.
Motor transport corps—Purple.

Chevrons.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:
Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

War Service Chevron.

A gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter. Silver chevrons of similar design are worn by officers and men who were in the army during the war but did not see service overseas.

Wound Chevrons.

A gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has received a wound in action with the enemy which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound, but not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer shall be considered to be a wound within the meaning of this order.

Honorable Discharge Chevrons.

As a recognition of duties performed in the service of the country each soldier on being discharged is furnished with two scarlet chevrons to be worn on the left sleeves, point up, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, one on the coat and one on the overcoat. These chevrons will serve to indicate to the country while the uniform is being worn that the wearer responded to the demands of the country, performing creditable service in the army, and finally received honorable discharge therefrom.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS FOR VALOR.

Capt. George W. Brush, commander of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, U. S. A., in an article contributed to the Army and Navy Journal, March 29, 1919, described the chief decorations and medals of valor and their origin as follows:

In these days when our boys are coming home from the greatest war in history wearing the decorations and medals awarded for acts of valor and heroism, it may be well to know a little of their meaning. The medals bestowed on our soldiers for acts of heroism should not be confounded with the medals of our various patriotic organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. These are adopted by these organizations and have no significance except to identify them as belonging to a particular organization.

It has long been the custom to reward soldiers who have performed special deeds of valor or heroism. The various countries have adopted medals to express different degrees of such service. The United States has its congressional medal of honor, and recently two additional decorations, the distinguished service cross and the distinguished service medal. England has her Victoria cross, the Distinguished Service Order and its military medal; France, the Legion of Honor, its croix de guerre and medaille militaire; Italy its Order of the Crown and Order of St. Maurice; Belgium its Order of Leopold and croix de guerre; Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun of various degrees; and Germany the iron cross of two classes and the grand cross.

Gen. Washington near the close of the revolutionary war established a badge of "military merit" and he himself received a gold medal, with the thanks of congress. It was not until the civil war that definite action was taken. Congress, in 1862, passed a law providing for a medal of honor for its soldiers in the ranks,

and in 1863 amended it so as to include officers. It also provided a medal of honor for the navy, but singularly did not include the officers. Recently this defect was remedied. The navy medal is different in design from that of the army.

The congressional medal of honor is the most difficult to win of any military decoration in the world. The requirements are so stringent that comparatively few are seen. So far as can be ascertained only twenty-four medals of honor have thus far been issued in the war just closed, while over 1,200 distinguished service crosses have been awarded. The requirements for our medals are given in concise form in Gen. Pershing's bulletin No. 25 to our army abroad. He says:

"The following instructions are published as a guide to all concerned in the manner of American awards for gallantry in action and exceptionally meritorious service and to set a standard for such awards. 1. The medal of honor, and 2, the distinguished service cross are awarded for gallantry in action.

"Medal of Honor—The award of the medal of honor is confined to officers and soldiers of the American army whose action complies with the following tests: (a) who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished bravery and self-sacrifice; (b) above and beyond the call of duty; (c) so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; (d) which involve risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service; (e) the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure or for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

"Distinguished Service Cross—The award of the distinguished service cross is confined to any one who may distinguish himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor, and may be awarded to any person who while serving in any capacity with the army shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself or who since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself.

"Distinguished Service Medal—The award of the distinguished service medal will be confined to any one distinguishing himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with or against an armed enemy of the United States."

There are other medals issued by the government representing service of various kinds, but the three described are the most important. The distinguished service medal may be awarded to civilians not engaged in military operations, but not the other two named.

The Victoria cross, the highest military decoration of Great Britain, was established Jan. 29, 1856, by Queen Victoria, "for conspicuous bravery or devotion in presence of the enemy." Second in importance is the Distinguished Service Order and third the military medal. England has also the royal red cross for women.

The origin of the most important French decoration, the Legion of Honor, is described in a translation from the French of Jules Martin, made by Miss M. Murphy for the Army and Navy Legion of Valor. In the period of the consulate, the year eight, it was designated as a national recompense to warriors who rendered distinguished service in battle for the republic; also to citizens who by their learning, talents or virtues contributed in establishing or defending the principles of the republic. In time of war heroic deeds were recognized; in time of peace it required twenty-five years of military service to be entitled to the decoration. In the period of the empire the Legion of Honor comprised four classes, grand officer, commandant, officer, legionary. By a decree of Jan. 30, 1805, Napoleon instituted a fifth degree, the "great decoration" or "great eagle," which since has taken the name of "grand croix." The imperial decree of March 1, 1808, which related to titles of nobility, gave future members of the legion the title of knight, to be transmissible to their descendants, and granted a net revenue of at least 3,000 francs.

Various changes have been made from time to time. The government of the national defense decreed Oct. 28, 1870, that the Legion of Honor be exclusively reserved as a recompense for military service and for acts of bravery and devotedness. The law of July 25, 1873, abrogates this.

The iron cross of Germany was instituted by royal decree of March 10, 1813, as a special decoration for patriotic services, to be "earned during the impending war in battle with the enemies or in the field or at home." It consists of two classes and a "grand cross." Originally instituted for one war only, it was reinstituted July 19, 1870, for the Franco-Prussian war and has existed since that time. The grand cross may be awarded only "to the commanding officer for winning a decisive battle through which the enemy was forced to give up his position." The iron cross, it was decreed in 1870, is to be bestowed "regardless of rank and position as a reward for meritorious services rendered either in actual battle with the enemy or at home in connection with this struggle." In the great world war just closed the iron crosses have been distributed to the German army in lavish profusion.

THE VICTORY MEDAL.

The secretary of war through Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, issued the following order June 30, 1919:

1. A war service medal, to be known as the victory medal, will be awarded to all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

2. Battle clasps will be awarded for each of the major operations and for the occupation of a defensive sector. Only one defensive sector clasp will be awarded to any one individual. To be eligible for a battle clasp the officer or enlisted man must have been actually present, under competent orders, in the sector of the army, corps, division or similar independent organization during the period in which the organization was engaged. The officer or enlisted man may have belonged to the organization in question, been attached to it or have served it in some independent capacity. The authorized presence of the person in the locality at the time of operation will be the determining factor in the award of clasp. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the 1st army area between Aug. 30 and Nov. 11, 1918, or in the 2d army area between Oct. 12 and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the area of corps, divisions, or smaller independent organizations under French, British, Belgian or Italian commands, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man present in an engagement in European Russia since Aug. 1, 1918, or in Siberia since Aug. 15, 1918, will be entitled to a defensive sector clasp. The following operations are announced as major operations:

a. Cambrai—Between May 12-Dec. 4, 1917.

b. Somme, defensive—Between March 21-April 6, 1918.
c. Lys—Between April 9-27, 1918.
d. Aisne—On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Reims between May 27-June 5, 1918.
e. Montdidier-Noyon — Between June 9-13, 1918.
f. Champagne-Marne—Between July 15-18, 1918.
g. Aisne-Marne—Between July 18-Aug. 6, 1918.
h. Somme, offensive—Between Aug. 8-Nov. 11, 1918.
i. Oise-Aisne—Between Aug. 18-Nov. 11, 1918.

THE VICTORY MEDAL.
(At top, face; below, obverse.)

j. Ypres-Lys—Between Aug. 19-Nov. 11, 1918.
k. St. Mihiel—Between Sept. 12-16, 1918.
l. Meuse-Argonne—Between Sept. 26-Nov. 11, 1918.
m. Vittorio-Veneto—Between Oct. 24-Nov. 4, 1918.

3. Clasps will be awarded to each officer and enlisted man who served overseas and is not entitled to a battle clasp under paragraph 2 as follows:

a. France—For service in France between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918.
b. Italy—For service in Italy between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918.
c. Siberia—For any service in Siberia.
d. Russia—For any service in European Russia.
e. England—For service in England between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918. The clasp for this service will only be awarded to officers and enlisted men who served in England and are not entitled to one of the other clasps enumerated in this paragraph.

4. Officers and enlisted men forming part of the personnel of the crews of army and commercial transports operating between the United States and Europe will be included among those authorized to wear one of the clasps enumerated in paragraph 3, depending on the European country for which the transport sailed. Not more than one such clasp, however, will be awarded to any one individual under this authority.

5. A bronze star, three-sixteenths inch in diameter, will be placed on the service ribbon for each battle clasp awarded under the provisions of paragraph 2. When an officer or enlisted man has been cited in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer for gallantry in action not justifying the award of a medal of honor, distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal, he will wear a silver star on the ribbon of the medal and on the service ribbon for each such citation.

VICTORY LAPEL BUTTON.

The victory lapel button is for wear on civilian clothing by honorably discharged soldiers. It is made of bronze for all soldiers who saw service abroad or at home, and of silver for those who were wounded. It is in the shape of a five pointed star superimposed on a conventional laurel wreath with the letters U. S. in the center of the star. The button, which was designed under the general direction of the commission of fine arts, was issued in July, 1919, and subsequently to all applicants presenting their discharge papers.

DETAILS OF CERTAIN DECORATIONS.

The war department in an order issued May 5, 1919, gave the following technical descriptions of the distinguished service medal, the distinguished service cross and the victory medal:

Distinguished Service Medal.

The coat of arms of the United States in bronze surrounded by a ring in dark blue enamel bearing the inscription "For Distinguished Service. MCMXVIII." Suspended by a bar from a silk ribbon, 1⅜ inches long and 1⅜ inches wide, consisting of a white center (⅝ inch wide) with a scarlet band on each edge and a narrow dark-blue stripe between the scarlet and white, according to standard sample.

Distinguished Service Cross.

A cross of bronze with an eagle on the center and a scroll below the eagle, bearing the inscription "For Valor." Suspended by a ring from a silk ribbon, 1⅜ inches long and 1⅜ inches wide, composed of a band of red (⅛ inch), white (1/16 inch), blue (1 inch), white (1/16 inch), and red (⅛ inch).

Victory Medal.

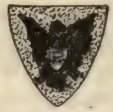
(a) A bronze medal 36 mm. in diameter. On the obverse a Victory winged, standing, full length and full face. On the reverse the inscription "The Great War for Civilization" and a representation of the various allied and associated nations. Suspended by a ring from a watered silk ribbon, 1⅜ inches long and 36 mm. wide, representing two rainbows placed

81st Div.

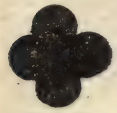
82d Div.

83d Div.

85th Div.


86th Div.

87th Div.

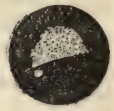

88th Div.

89th Div.

90th Div.

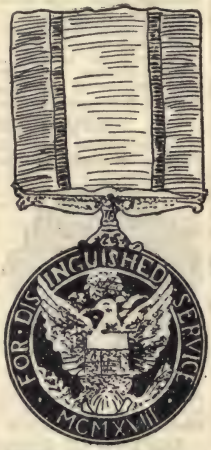
91st Div.

92d Div.


93d Div.

PRINCIPAL MEDALS WORN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Congressional Medal of Honor—American.



Distinguished Service Medal—American.

Distinguished Service Cross—American.

Naval Medal of Honor —American.

Croix de Guerre—France.

Legion of Honor—France.

Distinguished Service Cross—Britain.

Croix de Guerre—Belgium.

in juxtaposition and having the red in the middle, with a white thread along each edge, according to standard sample.

(b) Bronze clasps—Bronze bars, ½ inch wide, to be placed on the ribbon of the medal and bearing the following inscriptions:

(1) Somme, defensive.
(2) Lys.
(3) Aisne.
(4) Montdidier-Noyon.
(5) Champagne-Marne.
(6) Aisne-Marne.
(7) Somme, offensive.
(8) Oise-Aisne.
(9) Ypres-Lys.
(10) St. Mihiel.
(11) Meuse-Argonne.
(12) Vittorio-Veneto.
(13) France.
(14) Italy.
(15) Siberia.
(16) Russia.
(17) England.

(c) Stars 3/16 inch in diameter. Citation stars to be silver; stars to denote possession of clasps to be of bronze.

OTHER AMERICAN DECORATIONS.

In addition to the decorations provided for soldiers in the war in Europe there are many other medals and badges worn by men who distinguished themselves in other wars or by good conduct, marksmanship, etc. These include the following:

Medal commemorating the battle of Manila bay, May 1, 1898.

Medal commemorating the naval engagements in the West Indies during the war with Spain, 1898.

Special meritorious medal for services during the war with Spain, other than in battle.

Certificate of merit medal.

Civil war campaign medal.

Indian campaign medal.

Spanish war campaign medal.

Congressional medal for Philippine service.

Philippine insurrection campaign medal.

Army of Cuban occupation medal, 1898-1902.

China relief expedition medal.

Gold life-saving medal.

Silver life-saving medal.

Cuban pacification medal.

Nicaraguan campaign medal.

Haitian campaign medal, 1915.

Good-conduct medal, U. S. navy.

Good-conduct medal, U. S. marine corps.

Medals and badges for excellence in gunnery.

Expert rifleman's badge, army and marine corps.

Sharpshooter's medal, navy and marine corps.

Expert pistol shot's bar badge, navy.

Pistol expert badge, army and marine corps.

Expert pistol-shot's bar badge, navy.

Distinguished marksman's medal, marine corps.

Sharpshooter's badge, army and marine corps.

Marksman's badge, army and marine corps.

COLORED RIBBON BARS.

The various medals are suspended from ribbons of distinctive colors. Bars of ribbon of the same color as their uniform are worn by officers and men upon whom the medals have been conferred. There are as many different kinds as there are medals.

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE.

The following order was issued by the war department in February, 1918:

By authority of the president, a service badge with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican service badge, will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now or may hereafter be in the military service of the United States, and whose service has been under the following conditions:

(a) In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and Nov. 26, 1914.

(b) In Mexico as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(c) Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

(d) Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery or detachment.

The distribution of this badge will be governed by the provisions of article VIII., compilation of general orders, circulars and bulletins, war department, 1881-1915. No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican service badge.

Persons not now in the army of the United States, who if they had remained in the service would be entitled to this badge and whose separation from the service has been honorable, may apply to the adjutant-general of the army for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican service badge.

WOUND AND SERVICE CHEVRONS IN NAVY.

Wound and service chevrons for men in the naval service, afloat or ashore in Europe, were authorized by the secretary of the navy Sept. 25, 1918. The chevrons are similar to those worn in the army and take the form of a V-shaped bar of gold braid for blue uniforms and yellow silk lace or braid for white. Service chevrons are worn on the lower half of the left sleeve and wound chevrons on the right sleeve.

War service chevrons will be given as follows:

Served three months or more since April 6, 1917, afloat or ashore, on duty east of the thirty-seventh meridian west of Greenwich.

Served afloat three months or more since May 25, 1918, on vessels that have cruised on the high seas of the Atlantic ocean north of the equator.

Served on vessels that have been torpedoed or fired upon.

Served on aviation duty in the United States, making actual flights in search of enemy vessels since May 25, 1918.

Service on transports and convoying ships shall be included.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard of the United States was reorganized in 1919 on a sixteen division basis in accordance with plans approved by Secretary of War Baker on July 16. In a circular letter giving the details of the reorganization Maj.-Gen. J. McI. Carter, chief of the militia bureau, said that the national guard which existed prior to the war with the central European powers was drafted into the federal service and "after performing its duty with great honor and fidelity" had been discharged from its obligation and the time had arrived for its reorganization under the provisions of law. The infantry divisional districts, which are substantially the same as those in which the national guard was formed for service in the United States army, are:

51—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
52—New York.
53—Pennsylvania.
54—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.
55—North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.
56—Alabama, Georgia and Florida.
57—Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.
58—Ohio.

59—Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia.
60—Illinois.
61—Michigan and Wisconsin.
62—Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.
63—Kansas and Missouri.
64—Texas and Oklahoma.
65—California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.
66—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

There is one cavalry division of the national guard. It is assigned to the entire United States at large.

The plan as further outlined in Maj-Gen. Carter's circular provides:

"In accordance with the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of July 11, 1919, the total strength of the national guard is to be obtained in annual increments, commencing with 200 men for each senator and representative in congress and increasing each year by not less than fifty per centum until a total peace strength of 800 enlisted men for the above representation has been reached.

"The appropriation for the support of the national guard for the fiscal year 1920 is based on 200 enlisted men for each senator and representative in congress, and provides for the maintenance of a total of 106,200 enlisted men, who have been prorated on this basis to the states and territories of the United States. The militia bureau in designating the number and kind of national guard units to be organized by the several states has been guided by the necessity of forming larger units, useful in the event of a federal emergency, while at the same time considering the interests of the states by providing for them a force capable of maintaining law and order.

"The plan comprising sixteen infantry divisions and one cavalry division cannot be completely realized during the fiscal year 1920 owing to the limitation of existing appropriations, but the organization of the national guard will be such as to form the necessary units for eight partially complete infantry divisions and one skeleton cavalry division which could be mobilized in an emergency by a combination of national guard districts.

"The secretary of war has decided that the fine services of the national guard divisions in the world war should receive the greatest recognition that it is possible to accord them. Their services and fine records are a national asset and the recognition accorded them should be of the same character. As a part of the army of the United States they won many of the laurels of that army. It has, therefore, been decided to perpetuate as many as possible of the national guard and national army units which took part in the war with Germany by continuing their designations in the permanent military establishment and in such a manner as to give representation to every state. Those divisions which cannot be incorporated in the permanent military establishment will be perpetuated by announcing them as reserve divisions, to be organized whenever a national emergency should require.

"You are therefore informed that designations other than those used in the war with Germany will be selected for all new national guard divisions, and the units which compose them."

UNITS ASSIGNED TO STATES.

Alabama—2 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (radio), 1 ambulance company.
Arizona—1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery.
Arkansas—1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion engineers, 1 ambulance company.
California—8 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company, 2 troops cavalry.
Colorado—1 regiment infantry, 1 troop cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 engineer train, 1 ambulance company.
Connecticut—6 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 ambulance company.
Delaware—2 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry.
District of Columbia—1 battalion and 2 companies infantry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 headquarters company infantry.
Florida—2 companies coast artillery, 2 battalions infantry, 1 machine gun company.
Georgia—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 field hospital company.
Hawaii—2 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry, 1 machine gun company, 1 supply company.
Idaho—1 battalion infantry, 1 machine gun company, 1 company engineers.
Illinois—3 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment and 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 engineer train, 2 field hospital companies, 2 ambulance companies.
Indiana—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Iowa—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Kansas—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (outpost), 1 engineers' train, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Kentucky—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Louisiana—1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (wire) 1 field hospital company.
Maine—1 regiment infantry.
Maryland—1 regiment infantry, 2 battalions field artillery, 1 field hospital company.
Massachusetts—8 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 engineer train, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Michigan—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 2 companies engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Minnesota—2 regiments infantry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 ambulance company, 1 infantry regiment to be converted to field artillery.
Mississippi—1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 2 troops cavalry.
Missouri—2 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Montana—2 battalions infantry.
Nebraska—1 regiment infantry, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company.
Nevada—1 squadron cavalry.
New Hampshire—2 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 field hospital company.
New Jersey—2 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery,

1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company.

New Mexico—1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery.

New York—12 companies coast artillery, 4 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 regiment engineers, 1 field signal battalion, 1 engineers train, 1 sanitary train complete.

North Carolina—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 engineers train, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.

North Dakota—1 regiment infantry, 1 field hospital company.

Ohio—2 regiments infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 regiment and 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (outpost), 1 signal company (wire), 2 field hospitals, 2 ambulance companies.

Oklahoma—2 regiments infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company.

Oregon—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 ambulance company, 1 troop cavalry.

Pennsylvania—4 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 field signal battalion, 1 engineers train, 1 sanitary train complete.

Porto Rico—(Information later.)

Rhode Island—6 companies coast artillery, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 ambulance company.

South Carolina—2 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 company engineers, 1 field hospital company.

South Dakota—1 regiment infantry, 1 ambulance company.

Tennessee—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 ambulance company.

Texas—3 regiments infantry, 6 regiments cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.

Utah—1 battalion field artillery, 1 field hospital company, 1 squadron cavalry.

Vermont—2 battalions infantry, 1 machine gun company.

Virginia—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 ambulance company.

Washington—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 signal company (wire), 1 field hospital company, 1 machine gun troop.

West Virginia—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry.

Wisconsin—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.

Wyoming—1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The work of reorganizing the national guard was still in progress toward the close of 1920. On Nov. 1 the enlisted strength was 67,552. The following table shows the enlisted strength on that date and also the authorized strength:

State.	Enlisted.	Authorized.
Alabama	871	2,580
Arizona	210	658
Arkansas	64	1,758
California	875	3,716
Colorado	737	2,069
Connecticut	409	1,360
District of Columbia	235	801
Florida	778	1,563
Georgia	510	2,877
Hawaii	951	3,020
Idaho	202	389
Illinois	58	6,318
Iowa	1,787	4,580
Kansas	1,826	4,043
Kentucky	357	2,686
Maine	1,286	1,991
Maryland	619	3,044
Massachusetts	2,223	10,537
Michigan	758	3,326
Minnesota	3,749	5,196
Mississippi	160	1,879
Missouri	1,878	4,429
Nebraska	133	1,491
New Mexico	53	1,128
New Jersey	2,228	4,084
New York	8,843	20,857
North Carolina	415	2,721
Ohio	3,192	13,184
Oklahoma	2,675	3,813
Oregon	1,219	2,153
Pennsylvania	6,811	13,405
Porto Rico	1,484	1,641
Rhode Island	824	1,086
South Carolina	546	1,859
Tennessee	1,360	2,294
Texas	7,995	16,028
Utah	530	713
Vermont	608	1,361
Virginia	996	2,365
Washington	1,267	2,695
Wisconsin	5,271	10,419
Wyoming	559	560
Other states	...	10,154
Total	67,552	182,830

Only units to which federal recognition had been extended are included in the above table. The actual number on the rolls was much larger.

ARMY OFFICERS HONORED BY CONGRESS.

Following is a list of officers of the army who have by name been thanked or presented with medals or swords by congress:

Thanks of Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey	June 11, 1864
Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock	April 21, 1866
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4, 1818
Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon	Dec. 24, 1861
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade	Jan. 28, 1864
Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing	Sept. 18, 1919
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	March 3, 1863
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9, 1848
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Feb. 9, 1865
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Feb. 19, 1864
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Jan. 10, 1865
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16, 1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2, 1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9, 1848
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry	Jan. 24, 1865
Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas	March 3, 1865
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. J. E. Wool	Jan. 24, 1854

Gold Medals.

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3, 1814
Col. George Crogan	Feb. 13, 1835
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3, 1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17, 1863
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4, 1818
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27, 1815
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3, 1814
Brig.-Gen. James Miller	Nov. 3, 1814

Brig.-Gen. E. P. Porter	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Ripley	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848

Swords.

Lieut. Cyrus A. Baylor	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. W. O. Butler	March 2,	1847
Ensign Joseph Duncan	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Hamer	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. J. P. Henderson	March 2,	1847
Capt. James Hunter	Feb. 13,	1835
Lieut. Benjamin Johnston	Feb. 13,	1835
Col. Richard M. Johnson	April 4,	1818
Lieut. John Meek	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. J. A. Quitman	March 2,	1847
Ensign Edmond Shipp	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. E. Twiggs	March 2,	1847
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854
Brig.-Gen. W. J. Worth	March 2,	1847

RANK OF GENERAL.

The rank of general in the United States army has been held by the following:

Ulysses S. Grant.	John J. Pershing.
William T. Sherman.	Tasker H. Bliss.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Peyton C. March.

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army has been held by the following:

George Washington.	Samuel B. M. Young.
Winfield Scott.	Adna R. Chaffee.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Arthur McArthur.
William T. Sherman.	John C. Bates.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Henry C. Corbin.
John M. Schofield.	Hunter Liggett.
Nelson A. Miles.	Robert L. Bullard.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officiis, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; secretary, James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.; Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Menander Dennett, Lewiston, Me.; Col. George Black, Olathe, Kas.

General Treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth.

Inspector-General and Chief Surgeon—Col. James E. Miller.

Requirements for Admission.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.

2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.

3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.

4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about $4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of $100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville.
Colorado—Monte Vista.
Connecticut—Noroton Heights.
Illinois—Quincy.
Idaho—Boise.
Indiana—Lafayette.
Iowa—Marshalltown.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Minnehaha.
Missouri—St. James.
Montana—Columbus Falls.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.
New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
New Hampshire—Tilton.
New York—Bath and Oxford.
North Dakota—Lisbon.
Ohio—Sandusky.
Oregon—Roseburg.
Pennsylvania—Erie.
Rhode Island—Bristol.
South Dakota—Hot Springs.
Vermont—Bennington.
Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Wyoming—Cheyenne.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as unfits them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1912, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES, 1920 AND 1919.

[From The Annalist, New York.]

NORMAL, HIGH AND LOW IN 1920.

Demand.				Cables.		
Normal.		High.	Low.	Normal.	High.	Low.
4.8665	—London	4.06¾	3.19	4.8665—London	4.07½	3.19¾
5.1813	—Paris	10.74	17.15	5.1813—Paris	10.72	17.13
5.1813	—Belgium	5.62	17.51	5.1813—Belgium	5.61	17.50
5.1813	—Switzerland	5.46	6.50	5.1813—Switzerland	5.44	6.48
5.1813	—Italy	13.20	28.81	5.1813—Italy	13 18	28.79
40.20	—Holland	39.00	29.72	40 20 —Holland	39.25	29.82
19 30	—Greece	15.15	9.00	19.30 —Greece	15.235	9.10
19.30	—Spain	19.30	13.18	19.30 —Spain	19.35	13.22
26.80	—Copenhagen	19.15	13.20	26.80 —Copenhagen	19.20	13.30
26.80	—Stockholm	22.15	17.70	26.80 —Stockholm	22.30	17.85
26.80	—Christiania	20.40	13.15	26.80 —Christiania	20.55	13.25
51 44	—Russia	4.70	.75	51.44 —Russia	4.60	.65
48.66	—Bombay	49 00	28.75	48.66 —Bombay	49.50	29.00
48.66	—Calcutta	49.00	28.75	48.66 —Calcutta	49.50	29.00
78.00	—Hongkong	106.25	69..0	78 00 —Hongkong	108.00	69.10
.....	—Peking	179.00	99.00	..... —Peking	179.50	99.50
108.32	—Shanghai	167.00	91.00	108.32 —Shanghai	167.50	91.00
49.82	—Kobe	52 50	47.00	49.83 —Kobe	52.75	47.35
49.83	—Yokohama	52.50	47.00	49.83 —Yokohama	52.75	47.25
50.00	—Manila	50.00	46.00	50.00 —Manila	50.25	46.25
42 44	—Buenos Aires	43.75	34.50	42.22 —Buenos Aires	43.50	34.625
33.55	—Rio	28.00	16.75	33.55 —Rio	28.25	16.75
23.83	—Germany	3.01	1.01	23.83 —Germany	3.05	1.01
20.16	—Austria	.85	.30	20.26 —Austria	.90	.31
20.26	—Jugo Slavia	.....	.....	20.26 —Jugo Slavia	.....	.....
20.26	—Czecho-Slovakia	.....	.....	20.26 —Czecho-Slovakia	.....	.....
19.30	—Belgrade	.....	.....	19.30 —Belgrade	.....	.....
19.30	—Finland	.....	.....	19.30 —Finland	.....	.....
19.30	—Roumania	.....	.....	19.30 —Roumania	.....	.....

RANGE IN 1919.

	Demand.		Cables.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Sterling	4.7585	3.65¾	4.7656¾	3.66½
Paris	5.43¾	11.87	5.44 13-16	11.85
Switzerland	4.81	5.76	5.78	5.74
Italy	6.36	13 60	6.35	13.58
Copenhagen	28.875	27.20	27.125	17.35
Stockholm	29.125	20.50	29.25	20.65
Christiania	28.00	19.35	28.25	19.50
Holland	42.56¾	36.18¾	42.81¼	36.37½
Spain	20.90	18.70	21.00	18.80
Russia	17.65	3.00	11 60	2.75
Greece	19.35	15.30	19.40	15.38
Hongkong	106.00	79.50	106.50	79.60
Calcutta	46.25	35.25	46.50	35.50
Bombay	46.25	35.25	46.50	35.50
Peking	180.00	131.00	180.50	131.25
Shanghai	168.50	122.00	169.00	122.125
Manila	50.00	48.75	50.125	49.00
Kobe	53.25	50.25	53.50	50.375
Yokohama	53.25	50.25	53.50	50.375
Buenos Aires	46.15	42 10	45.25	42.25
Rio	30.75	25.00	30.875	25.125

Commenting upon the fall in exchange, the Annalist of Jan. 5, 1920, said:

"Never before in the history of finance has the foreign exchange market performed as it did during last year (1919). Not even in the feverish days of the last week of July, 1914, was this market so utterly demoralized as it was in the fall of last year, when demand bills on London sold at $3.65¾ to the pound sterling, francs at 11.87 and fire at 13.60 to the dollar. Almost up to the day of their realization, such rates were regarded as totally impossible. * * *

"When the year (1919) opened, all of the allied exchanges were still being stabilized under war time provisions. Sterling stood at $4.75¾ for demand; francs at 5.45½ to the dollar, and Italian rates were at 6.36. In the case of the first two, those rates had been established in September, 1915, and while francs had fallen from the 'pegged' price during the following year, the market had been brought back to that level when we entered the war, in April, 1917. From the fall of 1915 to the spring of 1917 the stabilization process was attended to by private banking interests on this side, acting in conjunction with the British and French governments. Italian exchange, allowed to drift in the early stages of the war, had been taken in hand shortly after our going in by the Italian Exchange institute and the division of foreign exchange of the federal reserve board and was well under control when 1919 opened.

"The pegging arrangement, however, was enormously expensive, and with the signing of the armistice all of the allied governments and the United States treasury began the consideration of plans for abandoning it. This finally was done in March of last year (1919). On March 18 the French ceased supporting their exchanges, and two days later the British government, through J. P. Morgan & Co., announced they had followed suit. Prior to that, on Jan. 17, a partially unrestricted market had been opened for Belgian francs, but here trading was on a restricted scale, so that there existed no precedent for the broader

action and no indication of what was to follow.

"Immediately upon removal of official support, all the exchanges started to fall. Before the end of March sterling was down to $4.57½; francs to 6.03, equaling the previous low record for the war period, and lire to 7.80, which was well above the former low record. This decline, punctuated by spasmodic rallies, continued until August, when sterling had receded to $4.12¼, francs had gone to more than eight to the dollar and lire were selling at 9.66, about on a par with the previous low."

[The lowest figures reached in 1919, quoted in the first paragraph of the Annalist article, occurred in the first half of December.]

FALL IN EXCHANGE EXPLAINED.

The following article, published in the New York Journal of Commerce in January, 1920, was written by Congressman Edmund Platt, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency. It explained the reasons for the heavy fall in exchange:

"Many of the financial publications speak hopefully of the Edge bill as likely to do much to maintain American export trade, through furnishing the necessary machinery for converting long time credits into cash for the payment of wages on American farms and in American factories. I do not believe, however, that the Edge bill or any other measure that could be taken will work miracles. In my opinion nothing can prevent some falling off of our exports just as soon as the necessities of Europe for commodities for immediate consumption are satisfied. Nor do I believe that any measure that can be taken—not even a resumption of government loans—can 'stabilize exchange' in the sense of raising exchange to anywhere near normal levels between a country like the United States, which is on a gold basis, and countries which have an excessive paper currency not redeemable in gold.

Position of Sterling.

"The fact is that so called 'sterling exchange' is no longer 'sterling.' There is somewhere a new par of exchange with Great Britain. I do not claim to have studied the subject enough to have formed any very definite idea of just what it is, but it is certainly far below $4.866. The present real rate of exchange is not a dollar or more below the actual par, but perhaps 25 cents or so below—roughly, 5 per cent instead of 20 per cent. That explains to a degree how business can continue to go on in such great volume. The handicap of the purchasers of our commodities in England, in France and elsewhere in Europe is not nearly so great as the quoted rates of exchange lead many people to believe. Gold is selling at a premium in England of something like 15 per cent above the mint price, according to recent statements, and that premium is some indication of the depreciation of the present paper currency of England. In France, Italy, and especially in Germany, the depreciation of paper is still greater, and the rates of exchange with those countries necessarily allow for the depreciation. There are other factors, chief of which is the great excess of our exports over imports and the great sums owed to us by foreign governments, but they do not account for more than a fraction—a rather large fraction, perhaps—of the fall of sterling exchange and of exchange on the continent. If French francs, normally about 5 to a dollar, are now quoted at 10 to a dollar, it doesn't mean that the Frenchman who buys from the United States has to pay twice what he would have to pay with normal rates, because the French franc itself in paper is worthless and has not the same purchasing power even at home. The par of exchange has changed.

The Bullion Report.

"In this connection let me quote from a document which just now deserves a wide rereading, a document to which Stuyvesant Fish called attention in his letter on foreign exchange, published in the Sun on Dec. 24 (1919), the well known bullion report made by a special committee of the house of commons in England in 1810. That was during the world war of the last century; the Bank of England had suspended specie payment since 1797, and the rates of exchange were running strongly against England, while gold, as now, was selling at a premium, running as high as 15 per cent in London. The committee was appointed 'to inquire into the high price of gold bullion, and to take into consideration the state of the circulating medium, and of the exchanges between Great Britain and foreign ports. Before making its report the committee held extensive 'hearings,' as we should say in Washington, and the 'evidence' is printed with their report. A most significant statement of the principles governing foreign exchange is the following:

" 'That rate of exchange which is produced at any particular period by a balance of trade or payments between the two countries, and by a consequent disproportion between the supply and the demand of bills drawn by the one upon the other, is a departure on one side or the other from the real and fixed par. But this real par will be altered if any change takes place in the currency of one of the two countries, whether that change consists in the wear or debasement of a metallic currency below its standard, or in the discredit of a forced paper currency, or in the excess of a paper currency not convertible into specie; a fall having taken place in the intrinsic value of a given portion of one currency, that portion will no longer be equal to the same portion, as before, of the other currency. But though the real par of the currencies is thus altered, the dealers, having little or no occasion to refer to the par, continue to reckon their course of exchanges from the former denomination of the par, and in this state of things a distinction is necessary to be made between the real and the computed course of exchange. The computed course of exchange, as expressed in the tables used by the merchants, will then include not only the real difference of exchange arising from the state of trade but likewise the difference between the original par and the new par. Those two sums may happen to be added together in the calculation, or they may happen to be set against each other. If the country whose currency has been depreciated in comparison to the other has the balance of trade also against it, the computed rate of exchange will appear to be still more unfavorable than the real difference of exchange will be found to be.'

Position of the United States.

"Now that explains exactly the conditions of the exchange on the United States in England to-day, and the principles set forth are just as true now as they were then and have never been better stated. The rate of exchange is not so unfavorable to Great Britain as the published rates used by the merchants would make it appear, because those rates include not only the real difference of exchange arising from the state of trade, but also the difference between the original par and the new par.

"By the same token the Edge bill has not quite as unpromising a handicap to overcome as the published rates of exchange make it appear. If foreign currencies cannot at present be converted into exportable coin, they can doubtless be converted into exportable securities of value, as well as commodities, and it will be the task of the institutions chartered by the federal government under the new act to find those securities, appraise their value and send them over to the United States, where they may either be marketed so as to furnish ready American cash to pay for our exports, or may be used as collateral for debentures to be marketed. Just how far the American people will go in making investments of this kind remains to be seen, but no one can go among the banking fraternity of any of our great cities without finding a new world spirit, with information at hand of trade possibilities in countries not only of South America and of Europe, but of Asia and Africa. If the banks generally co-operate, as the bill contemplates, and also the manufacturers and farmers, much can be accomplished. But in order to hold trade with Europe beyond the period of dire necessity our own prices will doubtless have to come down."

TABLET TO LAFAYETTE SQUADRON HEROES.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO LAFAYETTE SQUADRON DEAD.

The tablet, of which a reproduction is given herewith, was modeled by a French artist at Sevres, France, in 1919, and executed under the direction of Sidney B. Veit, secretary of the foreign service committee of the Aero Club of America. It aims to perpetuate the names and memory of a number of heroic young Americans who died for France in the world war. All were members of the Lafayette escadrille, or squadron, which won imperishable fame by its success in aerial combats with enemy planes, of which no fewer than 190 were brought down by this organization alone. The names on the tablet are these:

Norman Barclay.	Edmund Genet.
Julian Biddle.	Ronald Hoskier.
Andrew Courtney Campbell, Jr.	Douglas McMonigal.
Oliver Chadwick.	James McConnel.
Victor Chapman.	Norman Prince.
	Kiffin Rockwell.

ANDREW COURTNEY CAMPBELL.

Of these men who fell heroically in the line of duty two were well known in Chicago and vicinity. Norman Prince had made Boston his home for a time, but Chicago also claimed him. Andrew Courtney Campbell, Jr., was better known in the western metropolis, his home being in Kenilworth, where he spent his boyhood and early school days. He went to France in 1916 and was the first American to be graduated from the aviation school at Juvisy. When the United States entered the war young Campbell preferred to wear the French colors, because France had given him his training. Joining the Lafayette escadrille he soon distinguished himself by his daring and skill as a fighting aviator and had he lived a little longer would certainly have won the coveted title of "ace." He was, as a matter of fact, entitled to it, but a number of his victories were not credited to him officially, as they had not been observed and reported in the prescribed manner. He was killed Oct. 1, 1917, in a fight with two German planes.

In the course of his service with the French army Sergeant-Pilot Campbell was frequently

cited for acts of bravery. Paul Ayres Rockwell, correspondent of The Daily News, on Oct. 10, 1917, sent the following translation of the aviator's last citation in French army orders:

"Andrew Courtney Campbell, sergeant-pilot with squadron 124; American citizen who volunteered for the duration of the war; ever since his arrival in the squadron has given astonishing proof of his bravery and extraordinary sangfroid; Oct. 1, 1917, fell in a badly damaged airplane within the enemy lines after a hard combat against two enemy airplanes."

Sergt. Campbell's body was subsequently recovered and buried at Ploissy.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENTS SINCE JUNE 26, 1910.

Porfirio Diaz—June 26, 1910, to May 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—May 25, 1911, to Feb. 19, 1913.

Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 15, 1913, to July 15, 1914.

Francisco Carbajal—July 15, 1914, to Aug. 14, 1914.

Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914, to May 20, 1920.

Adolfo de la Huerta—May 24, 1920, to Dec. 1, 1920.

Alvaro Obregon—Dec. 1, 1920.

The event of chief importance in Mexico in 1920 was the successful revolt against Venustiano Carranza, who for nearly six years had ruled the country, though he had never succeeded in entirely restoring order. He was not friendly to the administration in Washington and the relations between his country and the United States remained unsatisfactory. This was due chiefly to his failure to prevent the killing of American citizens and the destruction of American property in Mexico.

The revolution against Carranza began in the state of Sonora April 10, when proclamations appeared on the streets of Agua Prieta calling the citizens to arms against the central government on the ground that after ten years of fighting it had not accomplished anything for the best interests of Mexico. The movement was led by Gov. Adolfo de la Huerta, who announced that the congress or legislature of the state had voted to secede and would resist any attempt on the part of the Carranza administration to send troops into Sonora. Gen. P. Elias Calles was made commander of the military forces of the "Republic of Sonora." The rebellion spread rapidly to other states and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who had been technically under arrest in Mexico city on the charge of aiding Gen. Roberto Cejudo, another rebel leader, took command. He was a candidate for the presidency to succeed Carranza and as such was looked upon with suspicion by the head of the government. Troops from Sonora invaded the state of Sinaloa and under the leadership of Gen. Angel Flores made rapid progress southward.

President Carranza was deserted by many of his officers and soldiers and the revolt spread so rapidly that in less than two weeks Mexico City was practically besieged. On April 22 the rebels in Sonora set up a new provisional government with Gov. de la Huerta as supreme commander and called upon Carranza to relinquish the presidency. On May 7 Carranza with a few of his soldiers fled from Mexico City on the approach of Gen. Obregon. He was pursued by Gen. Benjamin Hill, Gen. Trevino and other rebel commanders, and after a number of minor engagements they surrounded him in the mountains of Puebla. There he and his few followers were attacked by Gen. Rodolfo Herrero and early on the morning of May 20 he was shot and killed at Tlaxcalaltongo. The exact circumstances of his death were not made known, though, according to statements made by Gen. Obregon, the killing was contrary to his wishes and orders. The body of the dead chief was brought to Mexico City May 23. Gen. Herrero, who was accused of assassinating Carranza, claimed that the latter committed suicide rather than submit to arrest.

On May 24 Adolfo de la Huerta was elected provisional president of Mexico by the federal congress in the capital. A general election was held Sept. 5, when Gen. Alvaro Obregon was chosen to the presidency without much opposition.

BANDIT VILLA SURRENDERS.

Francisco Pancho Villa made his peace with the new government in July, when he surrendered "unconditionally." He was permitted to retain his freedom and to retire to private life. Villa was the main object of a search by a punitive expedition under Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., in March, 1916.

There were some minor uprisings in Mexico after the Huerta-Obregon regime began, but they were quickly suppressed and the country was at last restored to a semblance of good order. The new administration expressed friendship for the United States and late in the year the prospects that normal relations would be resumed were good.

The following were sworn in as members of President Obregon's cabinet Dec. 1, 1920:

Secretary of Gobernacion and Chief of Cabinet—Gen. Plutarco E. Calles.
Secretary of Foreign Relations—Dr. Cuthberto Hidalgo.
Secretary of the Treasury—Adolfo de la Huerta.
Secretary of War—Gen. Benjamin Hill.
Secretary of Agriculture—Gen. Antonio Villareal.
Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor—Rafael Zubaran Capmany.
Minister of Communications and Public Works—Pascual Ortiz-Rubio.

COMMERCIAL CABLE RATES.

[Table supplied by the Western Union Telegraph company.]

Chicago to—	Per word.	Chicago to—	Per word.	Chicago to—	Per word.	Chicago to—	Per word.
Great Britain and Ireland	$0.31	Sweden	$0.44	Austria	$0.45	China	$0.97
France	.31	Greece	.42	Hungary	.43	(Except Macao, which is $1.02.)	
Italy	.37	Belgium	.31	Finland	.46		
Germany	.42	Holland	.31	Bulgaria	.46	Dut. East Indies.	.97
Spain	.44	Latvia	.49	Japan	1.05	India	.72
Portugal	.45	Lithuania	.49	Australia	.63	Un. of S. Africa.	.80
Poland	.43	Switzerland	.36	New Zealand	.55		
Roumania	.47	Jugo Slavia	.46				
Norway	.41	Czecho-Slovakia.	.43				
		Slavonia	.46				

The above rates are subject to change without notice.

DISORDERS IN IRELAND.

Ireland was the scene of many collisions in 1920 between the Sinn Fein republican organization and its adherents on the one side and the British government forces on the other. Many lives were taken and much property was destroyed. Up to Dec. 1, 1920, no agreement had been reached and none was in prospect. Following is a chronological account of the more important events of the year in Ireland.

Jan. 15—Three persons wounded in election riots in Dublin.
Jan. 21—Assistant Commissioner of Police Redmond shot and killed in Dublin.
Jan. 25—Police barracks at Baltinglass and Murroe raided; Archbishop Harty denounces crimes in Thurles.
Jan. 31—Many Sinn Fein leaders arrested in Dublin.
Feb. 1—Sixty-five Sinn Feiners arrested in Dublin.
Feb. 8—Seventy Sinn Fein prisoners shipped from Queenstown to England.
Feb. 20—Authorities apply curfew law to Dublin.
Feb. 25—Irish home rule bill introduced in house of commons.
March 10—Ulster unionist council decides to accept home rule bill.
March 11—Two soldiers, a constable and several civilians killed at Glenmire, County Cork.
March 18—James Ian MacPherson announces in house of commons that the following crimes had been committed in Ireland since Jan. 1: Murdered constables, 18; Dublin police, 6; soldiers, 4; other government servants, 3; total, 27; attempted murders, 89.
March 20—Lord Mayor Thomas MacCurtain of Cork killed in his home by unknown men.
March 26—Allan Bell, magistrate, dragged from street car in Dublin and shot to death.
March 30—Ald. Terence MacSwiney, a Sinn Fein leader, elected lord mayor of Cork.
April 1—Ian MacPherson, chief secretary for Ireland, resigns.
April 2—Sir Hamar Greenwood appointed chief secretary for Ireland.
April 4—Malcontents burn sixteen tax offices in various places; thirty police barracks attacked.
April 7—Announcement is made that 220 police barracks had been destroyed in recent raids.
April 9—Two constables killed near Newport, County Tipperary.
April 12—Announcement made that seventy of 100 Irish political prisoners were on hunger strike in Mountjoy prison, Dublin; general strike threatened.
April 14—Sixty-four hunger strikers released by order of Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, commander of troops in Ireland.
April 15—British cabinet to try conciliation in Ireland; all but five of the political prisoners are released.
April 17—Rioting in West Clare and Derry; several men killed.
April 20—Detective Inspector Dalton killed in Dublin.
April 26—Irish prisoners in Wormwood Scrubbs prison, London, begin hunger strike.
May 12—Fifty police barracks burned in raids in Ireland in widely scattered places.
May 15—Rioting takes place in Londonderry between loyalists and Sinn Feiners.
May 19—One man killed and two women hurt in Limerick riot.
May 29—Two civilians killed and six policemen wounded in riot at Kilmallock.
June 6—Police barracks burned from April 4 to June 6 number 404.
June 14—Sinn Feiners win in nearly all the county council elections in Ireland.
June 18—Premier Lloyd George says the British government will never agree to an independent Irish republic.
June 21-24—Rioting in Londonderry leads to the death of seventeen persons and the wounding of twenty-nine others.
June 26—Brig.-Gen. Lucas captured by Sinn Feiners.
July 9—Sinn Feiners resort to courts of their own.
July 13—Lieut. John Stokes killed in County Tipperary.
July 17—Col. Smyth, commissioner of the royal Irish constabulary, shot dead in Cork; slayers escape.
July 22-24—Rioting in Belfast causes six deaths, one of the victims being a woman.
July 30—Frank Brown, a railroad official and close friend of Field Marshal French, shot dead in his office; Brig.-Gen. Lucas escapes from his captors.
July 31—Police begin policy of reprisals: "shoot up" village of Upper Church.
Aug. 12—Irish county councils in Dublin declare their allegiance to the "Irish republic."
Aug. 12—Lord Mayor MacSwiney and ten of his assistants arrested while attending a session of the Sinn Fein court in the Cork city hall.
Aug. 15—Rioting renewed in the vicinity of Belfast, in Londonderry and in other places; five persons killed.
Aug. 16—Lord Mayor MacSwiney found guilty of having possession of the secret police cypher; mayor on hunger strike; sentenced to two years in prison.
Aug. 17—MacSwiney deported to England; police and military wreck town hall and several shops in Templemare, County Tipperary, for killing of District Inspector Wilson.
Aug. 18—Terence MacSwiney lodged in Brixton jail, London; continues hunger strike.
Aug. 22—Police Inspector Swansey, accused of killing Lord Mayor MacCurtain, shot dead in Lisburn.
Aug. 23—Town of Lisburn scene of rioting, burning and looting in revenge for shooting of Inspector Swansey; rioting renewed in Belfast.
Aug. 25—Arthur Griffith appeals to President Wilson and others on behalf of Lord Mayor MacSwiney.
Aug. 26—More rioting in Belfast.
Sept. 1—Eleven hunger strikers in Cork jail near death.
Sept. 5—The government definitely refuses to release MacSwiney.
Sept. 14—British close Queenstown to American ships.
Sept. 20-21—"Black and tans" (local police and English soldiers) attack Sinn Fein houses in Balbriggan.
Sept. 22—Four police killed in ambush near Milltown.
Sept. 23—In revenge for Milltown ambush "black and tans" raid Melbay, Lahinch, Ennistymonn and Milltown, killing three civilians and burning eighteen houses.
Sept. 24—General postoffice in Dublin raided and robbed.
Sept. 25-26—Several persons killed in Belfast rioting.
Sept. 28—Mallow, County Cork, raided by British soldiers for attack on barracks; city hall and other buildings burned; loss, $2,500,000.
Oct. 1—Arthur Griffith says British order assassinations.
Oct. 2—Tubbercurry, County Clare, attacked and burned for killing of District Inspector Brady of the royal Irish constabulary.

Oct. 5—Viscount French returns to his post as viceroy of Ireland after a long vacation.
Oct. 8—Civilians and troops clash in Cork street.
Oct. 12—Village of Feakle, County Clare, partly destroyed by troops.
Oct. 17—Rioting in Dublin results in three deaths. Michael Fitzgerald, one of hunger strikers in Cork jail, dies.
Oct. 23—Reign of terror in Athlone.
Oct. 25—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, dies in Brixton prison, London, on the seventy-third day of his hunger strike; Joseph Murphy, a hunger striker in Cork jail, dies.
Oct. 26-Nov. 20—Killings, reprisals, incendiarism and other lawless acts reported from many places in Ireland.
Nov. 11—Irish home rule bill passes the house of commons.
Nov. 21—Civilians numbering about 200 seek out and kill nine British officers who had served on courts-martial; troops kill twelve persons at Gaelic football game.
Nov. 25—Dublin closed for funeral of dead officers.
Nov. 26—Arthur Griffith and Prof. John MacNeill arrested.
Nov. 28—Seventeen incendiary fires started in Liverpool.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Following is an outline of the Irish home rule bill introduced in the house of commons Feb. 25, 1920, and finally passed Nov. 11 by a vote of 183 to 5. It was sent to the house of lords, where it passed its first reading Nov. 15. It was still before that body when this record closed.

The bill provides for the establishment of two Irish parliaments and of a council of Ireland, "with a view to bringing about harmonious action between the parliaments and governments of southern Ireland and northern Ireland." Northern Ireland, for the purposes of the bill, consists of the six northeastern Ulster counties. The council of Ireland is to consist, in the first instance, of a president, appointed by the king, and of delegations of twenty members of each of the two Irish parliaments. It is provided that the constitution of the council of Ireland may afterward be varied by the two Irish parliaments, which may provide for its being elected by parliamentary electors.

The core of the bill is clause 3, which gives the two Irish parliaments power to establish in place of the council of Ireland a parliament for the whole of Ireland, consisting of one or two houses. The two parliaments are each to consist of a single chamber, called the house of commons. Besides certain well understood limitations of their legislative powers, both parliaments are expressly prohibited from making laws interfering with religious equality.

The executive power in the two Irish areas is to continue vested in the king, who may delegate his authority to the lord-lieutenant. It is provided that no person shall be a minister of either area unless he is a member of the Irish privy council. Further, no person is to hold office as a minister for a longer period than six months unless he is a member of the house of commons of the area in question. The ministers are to be called the executive committee of southern Ireland and northern Ireland, respectively. The seats of the governments of the two areas are to be at such places as the parliaments may respectively determine. The two parliaments may delegate to the council of Ireland any of their powers. With a view to the uniform administration throughout Ireland, the power of making laws with respect to railways is to be vested in the council of Ireland. The council may consider any questions which may appear in any way to bear on the welfare of both southern and northern Ireland, and may by resolution make such suggestions as they think proper.

There is to be a session of each parliament once at least in each year. The house of commons of southern Ireland is to consist of 128 members and that of northern Ireland of 52 members. The members are to be elected by the same electors as members returned to serve in the parliament of the united kingdom. A general election will be conducted according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. The house of commons in each area shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for five years. After three years either parliament may alter its election law, provided that the number of members shall not be changed and due regard shall be had to the population of the constituencies. The law relating to the qualification of and the taking of any oath by the members of the house of commons of the united kingdom shall apply to the members of the two Irish parliaments. A peer shall not be disqualified for being a member of either parliament. The number of members to be returned by Irish constituencies to serve in the parliament of the united kingdom is to be forty-two.

The financial clauses provide that 56 per cent of the Irish contribution to imperial expenditure, so long as it remains at the rate of £18,000,000 a year, shall be apportioned to southern Ireland and 44 per cent to northern Ireland. Thereafter a joint exchequer board shall make such apportionment as corresponds to the relative taxable capacities of the two areas. There are provisions against the payment of double death and stamp duty in Great Britain and in either of the Irish areas.

No subject of the king is to be disqualified for holding the office of lord-lieutenant on account of his religious belief. The term of office of the lord-lieutenant will be six years, without prejudice to the power of the king at any time to revoke the appointment, but on the understanding that the continuance in office of the lord-lieutenant shall not be affected by any change of ministry. The legal clauses provide for a separate judiciary in each area, with a high court of appeal for the whole of Ireland. In certain specified cases an appeal is to lie from the Irish High Court of Appeal to the house of lords. Special provision is made for the decision of constitutional questions. If it appears to the lord-lieutenant or a secretary of state expedient in the public interest that steps shall be taken for the speedy determination of the question whether any act of either Irish parliament or any legislative proposal before the council of Ireland is beyond their powers, the king may direct the question to be referred to and determined by the judicial committee of the privy council.

Special provision is made to secure the existing rights of the University of Dublin, Trinity college, Dublin, and the Queen's university of Belfast. It is declared that existing enactments relative to unlawful oaths or assemblies in Ireland do not apply to the meetings or proceedings of the grand lodge of Irish Freemasons or of any lodge recognized by it. Neither parliament is to have power to abrogate any privilege of grand lodge.

The act is to come into operation on the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which it became law. The two parliaments are to be summoned to meet not

later than four months afterward. The last clause but one declares that the supreme authority of the parliament of the united kingdom shall remain unaffected over all persons, matters and things in Ireland. The last clause of all repeals the home rule act of 1914.

MANIFESTATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Sinn Fein troubles in Ireland were reflected in various ways in the United States in the course of the year. Eamonn de Valera, president of the Irish "republic," spent much of his time in Washington trying to gain formal recognition from President Wilson and the state department for his government, but without much success. He traveled in various parts of the country and made numerous addresses, resulting in generous contributions to the cause he represented. In June a controversy arose between him and Supreme Court Justice Daniel Cohalan of New York over the methods used to influence the national party conventions in Chicago and San Francisco. The breach between them and their respective followers widened as time went on.

The picketing of the British embassy in Washington by a group of woman adherents of the Sinn Fein caused the Washington officials considerable embarrassment and on April 2 Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state, made the following statement:

"The government deeply regrets the demonstration before the British embassy to-day. As to the true nature and extent of the demonstration we are not at the moment fully informed. I can say that the government will, without delay, take effective measures to perform its duty of hospitable courtesy to the British embassy and to preserve its own dignity against conduct which tends in the least degree to a breach of that courtesy to the representatives of a friendly power."

On April 5 United States District Attorney Lasker informed Matthew O'Brien, counsel for the picketing women, that if his clients persisted they would be prosecuted under a federal statute which makes the offering of an insult to a diplomatic representative of a foreign government or to his official residence a felony punishable by a penitentiary sentence. The picketing soon ceased, but other demonstrations occurred later in the year in front of the white house.

An unofficial investigation was begun in Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1920, by a commission on Ireland appointed by a "committee of 100" to make suggestions on the way to settle the Irish question. The members of the commission were Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania, Frederic C. Howe of New York, Raymond Robins of Chicago and Alexander Moore of Pittsburgh.

On Nov. 25, in New York city, a crowd of 5,000 Irish sympathizers made an attack on the Union club in 5th avenue for displaying the British flag with those of France and the United States. The British flag was flown in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

Ratifications of the peace treaty between the allies and the associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, signed at Versailles, France, June 28, 1919, were exchanged in Paris on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 10, 1920, fourteen months after the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, put an end to the actual fighting in the world war. The United States, not having ratified the treaty, took no part in the ceremony of Jan. 10, when the protocol formally ending the war, so far as concerned Germany and fourteen allied and associated powers, was signed. Technically the United States remained at war.

The text of the protocol was as follows:

"Proces-verbal of the ratification of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

"Between the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay on the one hand and Germany on the other hand, as well as of the following acts:

"Protocol signed the same day by the same powers, arrangement of the same date between the United States, Belgium, the British empire, France and Germany concerning the occupation of the Rhine provinces.

"In the execution of the final clauses of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles June 28, 1919, the undersigned have met at the ministry of foreign affairs at Paris to proceed to deposit ratifications and to consign them to the French government.

"Instruments of ratification or notice of their dispatch by four principal allied and associated powers—that is to say, the British empire for the treaty of peace, protocol and arrangement; France for the treaty of peace, protocol and arrangement; Italy for the treaty of peace and protocol; Japan for the treaty and protocol, and by the following allied and associated powers: Belgium for the treaty of peace, protocol and arrangement; Bolivia for the treaty of peace and protocol; Brazil for the treaty of peace and protocol; Guatemala for the treaty of peace and protocol; Panama for the treaty of peace and protocol; Peru for the treaty of peace and protocol; Poland for the treaty of peace and protocol; Siam for the treaty of peace and protocol; Czecho-Slovakia for the treaty of peace and protocol; Uruguay for the treaty of peace and protocol have been produced, and after being examined have been found in good and true form and are confided to the French government to be deposited in its archives.

"Conforming to the provisions of the final clauses aforesaid, the French government will give notice to the contracting powers of the deposit of ratifications at another time by states which are signatories of the aforesaid treaty, protocol and arrangement, but which have not been ready to proceed to-day to this formality.

"Confirmation of which the undersigned approve the present proces-verbal and affix their seals.

"Done at Paris, Jan. 10, 1920, at 4:15 o'clock."

The ceremony of exchanging ratifications and signing the proces-verbal were marked by great simplicity. The representatives of the allied and associated powers and of Germany gathered in the "hall of the clock" of the French foreign office. The proces-verbal was spread upon a stand in the middle of the long room and as the names of the various premiers, foreign ministers and other authorized persons were called by the master of ceremonies they approached and attached their signatures to the document. Baron Kurt von Lersner, representing Germany, was the first to sign. He was followed by Premier Lloyd George of Britain, Premier Clemenceau of France, Premier Nitti of Italy and Baron Matsui of Japan. Then came the representatives of Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay.

STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESENTED TO BRITAIN.

On July 28, 1920, a replica of the Saint-Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in the Canning inclosure, Westminster, London, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The statue was presented by the American to the British people as a symbol of the long friendship between the United States and Britain. Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, presided. The presentation speech was made by Elihu Root, former American secretary of state, and the acceptance speech by Prime Minister Lloyd George, who abandoned pressing official business to perform this duty. In introducing Mr. Root Viscount Bryce said:

"There is no man in America better fitted to address a British audience on an occasion of this kind than Mr. Root. He grew up when the deeds and the character of Lincoln were fresh in the memory of all his countrymen. He has long been in the front rank of American statesmen, and, if I may venture to express what I believe to be the general feeling in America, America looks upon him as the greatest secretary of state it has had since Daniel Webster. It was my good fortune to have to negotiate with him in Washington not a few treaties between our two countries, and I have never known i either hemisphere any one with a wider range of vision or with a mind more fair and just in handling diplomatic questions. He always showed the sincerest wish for perfect concord and friendly co-operation between our two great countries. With such a man it was a pleasure to negotiate, and to listen to such a man is a privilege. May I now express some of the feelings which led us to-day to erect here, far from his own land, that monument of the great president which we owe to American generosity. Three hundred years ago in this coming winter a tiny band of Englishmen settled on the coast of Massachusetts bay, just as thirteen years before that another band had settled on the coast of Virginia. We are commemorating this year the settlement of that Pilgrim band on Massachusetts bay. Ever since then the ancient English people has been divided into two branches, but, despite distance and climate and political separation, these two branches have remained one in habits and ideas and beliefs, and the bed rock of character is still the same in both.

"Lincoln's parents were born British subjects, and in 1809, his birth year—the birth year also of Tennyson and Gladstone—the American people were still almost wholly of British race, and Lincoln grew up under the influence of the traditions which the whole race possessed in common. He educated himself on the bible and Shakespeare. He was one of those who expand and ennoble the old traditions, and hand them on, bright with fresh luster, to the generations that follow. Thus, thinking of Lincoln as belonging to both branches of the old stock, we wish to commemorate him here among the great ones of Britain. No spot in Britain is so fit. In and around Parliament square stand the sculptured figures of many of the most illustrious Englishmen—some under the open vault of heaven, some in the venerable abbey, rich with solemn and pathetic memories, and some in the halls of parliament itself—illustrious figures from the days of Hampden and Cromwell down to the days of Canning, Peel, Disraeli, and Gladstone. Placing here in such company the statue of Lincoln, we honor him for what he did and for the meaning which his life has had for our country, for our common English stock, and for the world. He brought his nation through the greatest perils it had ever encountered, and he left behind him a record of patient wisdom and a stainless life. To us he stands as a model of that uprightness and loyalty and truth, that steadfastness and courage which men of British stock have so often displayed in war and in peace.

"So we may think of him as being a type of whatever virtues the stock possesses. He is ours almost as much as he is America's and to both nations he is a pledge of brotherhood and friendship. We commemorate him also as a hero who belonged to the whole world, because he showed what fame may be won and what services be rendered by a plain son of the people unaided by any gifts of fortune. His life and his character rise like a beacon light of hope to us all in these dark days of strife and confusion. Here in the midst of our great Englishmen let this great American stand, majestic in his simplicity, a witness to what one indomitable will—bent on high aims, always hopeful because inspired by faith in freedom and in the people whence he sprang—could achieve for all mankind."

ADDRESS BY ELIHU ROOT.

"By authority of his majesty's government, a statue of an American has been set up in the Canning inclosure—where, on one side Westminster abbey and, on another, the houses of parliament look down upon it; where it is surrounded by memorials of British statesmen whose lives are inseparable parts in the history of the kingdom and of the empire; and where the living tides of London will ebb and flow about it. The statue is the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, son of a French father, native of Ireland, and greatest of American sculptors. The American commemorated is Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States. On behalf of the American donors I now formally present the statue to the British people.

"Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 111 years ago, in a log cabin among the mountains of the state of Kentucky. He came into a frontier life of comparative poverty, labor, hardship and rude adventure. He had little instruction and few books. He had no friends among the great and powerful of his time. An equal among equals in the crude simplicity of scattered communities on the borders of the wilderness, he rose above the common level by force of his own qualities. He was sent by his neighbors to the state legislature, where he learned the rudiments of government. He was sent to the congress at Washington, where he broadened his conceptions to national scope. He was admitted to the bar and won high place as a successful and distinguished advocate. He became convinced of the wickedness of African slavery, that baleful institution which the defective humanity of our fathers permitted to be established in the American colonies. He declared his conviction that slavery was eternally wrong with power and insistence that compelled public attention. He gave voice to the awakened conscience of the north. He led in the struggle for freedom against slavery. Upon that issue he was elected president. In that cause, as president, he conducted a great war of four years' duration in which millions of armed men were engaged. When in his wise judgment the time was ripe for it, then upon his own responsibility, in the exercise of his authority as commander in chief, invoking the support of his country, the considerate judgment of mankind, and the blessing of God upon his act, he set free the 3,000,000 slaves by his official proclamation and dedicated the soil

of America forever as the home of a united liberty-loving commonwealth.

"The act was accepted; it was effective; African slavery was ended; the war was won—for union and for freedom; and in the very hour of victory the great emancipator fell at the hand of a crazed fanatic.

"It was not chance or favorable circumstance that achieved Lincoln's success. The struggle was long and desperate and often appeared hopeless. He won through the possession of the noblest qualities of manhood. He was simple, honest, sincere and unselfish. He had high courage for action and fortitude in adversity. Never for an instant did the thought of personal advantage compete with the interests of the public cause. He never faltered in the positive and unequivocal declaration of the wrong of slavery, but his sympathy with all his fellow men was so genuine, his knowledge of human nature was so just, that he was able to lead his countrymen without dogmatism or imputation of assumed superiority. He carried the civil war to its successful conclusion with inflexible determination; but the many evidences of his kindness of heart toward the people of the south and of his compassion for distress and suffering were the despair of many of his subordinates; and the effect of his humanity and considerate spirit upon the conduct of the war became one of the chief reasons why, when the war was over, north and south were able during the same generation to join again in friendship as citizens of a restored union.

"It would be difficult to conceive of a sharper contrast in all the incidental and immaterial things of life than existed between Lincoln and the statesmen whose statues stand in Parliament square. He never set foot on British soil. His life was lived and his work was wholly done in a far distant land. He differed in manners and in habits of thought and speech. He never seemed to touch the life of Britain.

"Yet the contrast but emphasizes the significance of the statue standing where it does.

"Put aside superficial differences, accidental and unimportant, and Abraham Lincoln appears in the simple greatness of his life, his character and his service to mankind, a representative of the deep and underlying qualities of his race—the qualities that great emergencies reveal, unchangingly the same in every continent; the qualities to which Britain owed her life in the terrible years of the last decade; the qualities that have made both Britain and America great.

"He was of English blood; and he has brought enduring honor to the name. Every child of English sires should learn the story and think with pride, 'Of such stuff as this are we English made.'

"He was of English speech. The English bible and English Shakespeare, studied in the intervals of toil and by the flare of the log fire in the frontier cabin, were the bases of his education; and from them he gained, through greatness of heart and fine intelligence, the power of expression to give his Gettysburg address and his second inaugural a place among the masterpieces of English prose.

"He was imbued with the conceptions of justice and liberty that the people of Britain had been working out in struggle and sacrifice since before Magna Charta—the conceptions for which Chatham and Burke and Franklin and Washington stood together, a century and a half ago, when the battle for British liberty was fought and won for Britain as well as for America on the other side of the Atlantic. These conceptions of justice and liberty have been the formative power that has brought all America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to order its life according to the course of the common law, to assert its popular sovereignty through representative government—Britain's great gift to the political science of the world—and to establish the relation of individual citizenship to the state, on the basis of inalienable rights which governments are established to secure.

"It is the identity of these fundamental conceptions in both countries which makes it impossible that in any great world emergency Britain and America can be on opposing sides. These conceptions of justice and liberty are the breath of life for both. While they prevail both nations will endure; if they perish both nations will die. These were Lincoln's inheritance; and when he declared that African slavery was eternally wrong and gave his life to end it he was responding to impulses born in him from a long line of humble folk, as well in England as in America, who were themselves a product of the age-long struggles for the development of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

"The true heart of Britain understood him while he lived. We remember the Lancashire workmen brought into poverty and suffering through lack of cotton. When the emancipation proclamation had dispelled all doubt as to the real nature of the struggle in America 6,000 of them met in a great hall in Manchester and sent to President Lincoln a message of sympathy and support. This was his answer:

" 'Under the circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth and the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation, and on the other hand I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.'

"We may disregard all the little prejudices and quarrels that result from casual friction and pinpricks and from outside misrepresentations and detraction and rest upon Lincoln's unerring judgment of his countrymen and his race. We may be assured from him that whenever trials come, whenever there is need for assurance of the inherent power of truth and the triumph of justice, humanity and freedom, then peace and friendship between Britain and America will prove to be, as Lincoln desired to make them, perpetual.

"This man, full of sorrow, spoke not merely for the occasions and incidents of his own day. He expressed the deepest and holiest feelings of his race for all time. Listen to the words of his second inaugural:

" 'Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away.

" 'Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

" 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with a firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to

finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and for his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.'

"Consider this letter which he wrote to Mrs. Bixby of Boston:

"'I have been shown on the file of the war department a statement of the adjutant-general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save.

"'I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.'

"More than half a century has passed, but is this the voice of a stranger to the men and women of Britain in these later years?

"Because under the direst tests of national character, in the stress of supreme effort and sacrifice, in the valley of the shadow of death, the souls of both Britain and America prove themselves of kin to the soul of Abraham Lincoln, friendship between us is safe; and the statue of Lincoln the American stands as of right before the old abbey where sleep the great of Britain's history."

RESPONSE BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

"I have only a very few words to add to the extremely fine and eloquent address with which our distinguished visitor has fascinated and thrilled us. In a few moments we shall see unveiled before our eyes a presentment in bronze of the best known historical face in the Anglo-Saxon world—in fact, one of the few best known faces in the whole world. On behalf of the people of this country—and I think I may also say on behalf of the people of the British empire—I accept with gratitude this fine statue, by a brilliant American sculptor, of a great leader of men. I doubt whether any statesman who ever lived sank so deeply into the hearts of the people of many lands as Abraham Lincoln did. I am not sure that you in America realize the extent to which he is also our possession and our pride. He was in many respects the most remarkable man of his day. If you look at his portraits they always give you an indelible impression of his great height. So does his life. Height of purpose, height of ideal, height of character, height of intelligence. Amongst many notable men who filled the stage in that day, he was the tallest of them all. His figure stands out now, towering above his tallest contemporaries.

"In many respects he was taller than even the great events in which he took a directing part. The preservation of the American union, the emancipation of the slaves, are notable events in the world's history, and any man who took the leading part in those events, as he did, would have won for himself enduring fame; but, reading the story, I feel that the personality of Abraham Lincoln and his statesmanship are in some respects even greater than those colossal events. His courage, his fortitude, his patience, his humanity, his clemency, his trust in the people, his belief in democracy—and, may I add, some of the very phrases in which he gave expression to those attributes—will stand out forever as beacons to guide troubled nations and their perplexed leaders. Resolute in war, he was moderate in victory. Misrepresented, misunderstood, underestimated, he was patient to the last. I know why his face appeared to become sadder as the years of the war rolled past. There were those who thought he ought to have shown his abhorrence of war by waging it half-heartedly, and there were those who thought he ought to have displayed his appreciation of victory by using it hard-heartedly. He disdained both those counsels and he was often reviled by both those counselors. His tenderness was counted as weakness of character, his simplicity as proof of shallowness of mind; but the people believed in him all the time; they believed in him to the end, and they still believe in him now.

"In his life he was a great American. He is no longer so. He is one of those giant figures, of whom there are very few in history, who lose their nationality in death. They are no longer Greek or Hebrew, English or American; they belong to mankind. Those eminent men whose statues are in that square are great Englishmen. I wonder whether I will be forgiven for saying that George Washington was a great American, but Abraham Lincoln belongs to the common people in every land. He is of their race, of their kin, of their blood, of their nation—the race of the common people. That is the nationality of Abraham Lincoln to-day. Everywhere they love that haggard face with the sad but tender eyes gleaming through it. There is a worship in their regard; there is a faith and a hope in that worship. The people—the great people—who could produce men like Lincoln and Lee for their emergencies are sound to the core. The qualities that enabled the American nation to bring forth, to discern, to appreciate and to follow as leaders such men are needed now more than ever in the settlement of the world. May I respectfully but earnestly say one word from this platform to the great people of America? This torn and bleeding earth is calling to-day for the help of the America of Abraham Lincoln."

FAST TIME IN PULITZER AIR RACE.

The army won the Pulitzer trophy in the aerial race held at Mitchel field, New York, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America on Nov. 25. The winner was Lieut. C. C. Moseley, air service, U. S. A., who flew 132 miles in a Verville-Packard machine in 44:29.57, an average speed of 178 miles an hour. There were twenty-five army, eight navy, seven marine corps entrants and one civilian entrant in the race. The army won seven of the first ten places in the contest and the navy two of the first ten. Among the 30,000 spectators were Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A.; Secretary of the Navy Daniels; Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, U. S. A., chief of air service; Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, U. S. A., assistant to chief of air service, and a number of other high ranking officers of the army and navy. The race, over a course of 160 miles, was spectacular. Capt. H. E. Hartney, air service, U. S. A., in a Thomas-Morse machine, captured the second Pulitzer prize in forty-seven minutes.

The winners of the eight places in the Pulitzer trophy event following Lieut. Moseley and Capt. Hartney were: Albert Acosta, civilian, in an Ansaldo S. V. A. machine, time 51:57; Lieut. St. Clair Street, U. S. A., Ovence, 52:27; Lieut. A. Lavrents, U. S. N., Vought, V. E., 55:39; Lieut. J. P. Roullot, U. S. A., DeHaviland, 56:00; Lieut. Carl Eliason, U. S. A., DeHaviland, 56:09; Lieut. J. B. Wright,

U. S. A., DeHaviland, 56:52; Lieut. C. M. Cummings, U. S. A., DeHaviland, 57:08; Lieut. D. N. Conly, U. S. N., DeHaviland, 57:40.

The winners in the Valentine prize contest, in the order named, were: Lieut. J. P. Roullot, U. S. A., time 56:06; Lieut. C. Eliason, U. S. A., 56:09; Lieut. J. B. Wright, 56:57; Lieut. D. L. Conly, U. S. A., 57:40; Capt. H. N. Heisen, U. S. A., 58:15; Lieut. C. V. Finch, U. S. N., 58:32; Lieut. L. Claude, U. S. A., 59:56; Lieut. W. R. Lawson, U. S. A., 60:48; Capt. H. B. Mims, U. S. M. C., 60:49. In the Vought event the winners were: Lieut. A. Laverentz, U. S. N., 55:39; Lieut. W. B. Gwyn, U. S. M. C., 59:59; Lieut. L. H. Sanderson, U. S. N., 60:09; Lieut. W. V. Brown, U. S. M. C., 61:35; Gun Sergt. J. K. Dunn, U. S. M. C., 61:50.

In the S. E.-5 class Capt. M. Kirby, U. S. A., won in 59:42. In the committee invitation event Capt. H. E. Hartney, U. S. A., flew in 47:00 and Capt. St. Clair Street, U. S. A., in 52:27. Lieut. O. G. Kelly, U. S. A., in an Ovence machine, and Lieut. J. S. Wolfer, U. S. N., in a Loening machine, collided before the last event and were obliged to withdraw. Lieut. Kelly was slightly injured.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1920).

Akron, O.—C. F. Beck, Rep.
Albany, N. Y.—James R. Watt, Rep.
Atlanta, Ga.—James L. Key, Dem.
Baltimore, Md.—William F. Broening, Rep.
Boston, Mass.—Andrew J. Peters, Dem.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.
Buffalo, N. Y.—G. E. Buck, Rep.
Cambridge, Mass.—Edward W. Quinn, nonp.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
Charleston, S. C.—John P. Grace, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
Cincinnati, O.—John Galvin, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—William S. FitzGerald, Rep.
Columbus, O.—James J. Thomas, Rep.
Dayton, O.—J. M. Switzer, nonpartisan.
Denver, Col.—Dewey C. Bailey, Rep.
Des Moines, Iowa—H. H. Barton, Rep.
Detroit, Mich.—James Couzens, nonpartisan.
Duluth, Minn.—C. R. Magney, nonpartisan.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—W. S. Cutshall, Rep.
Fort Worth, Tex.—W. D. Davis, Dem.
Galveston, Tex.—H. O. Sappington, Dem.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—John McNabb, nonp.
Hartford, Conn.—Newton C. Barnard, Rep.
Houston, Tex.—A. E. Amerman, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles W. Jewett, Rep.
Jersey City, N. J.—Frank Hague, Dem.
Kansas City, Kas.—H. A. Mendenhall, Rep.
Kansas City, Mo.—James Cowgill, Dem.
Lincoln, Neb.—John E. Miller, Dem.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Meredith P. Snyder, Dem.
Louisville, Ky.—George W. Smith, Rep.
Lowell, Mass.—Perry D. Thompson, nonp.
Memphis, Tenn.—Rowlett Paine, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. E. Meyers, nonp.-Rep.
Nashville, Tenn.—William Gupton, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—Charles P. Gillen, Dem.
New Haven, Conn.—D. E. Fitzgerald, Dem.
New Orleans, La.—Andrew J. McShane, Dem.
New York, N. Y.—John F. Hylan, Dem.
Oakland, Cal.—John L. Davie, Rep.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. C. Walton, Dem.
Omaha, Neb.—Edward P. Smith, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—Frank J. Van Noort, Dem.
Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. H. Moore, Rep.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. Y. Babcock, nonpartisan.
Portland, Me.—Charles B. Clarke, Rep.
Portland, Ore.—Geo. L. Baker, Rep.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—Edward H. Filbert, nonpartisan.
Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Elliott Marshall, Rep.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—L. C. Hodgson, nonpartisan.
Salt Lake City, Utah—C. C. Wesley, nonp.
San Antonio, Tex.—Sam C. Bell, Rep.
San Diego, Cal.—L. J. Wilde, Rep.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonp.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Geo. W. Lunn, Dem.
Scranton, Pa.—Alexander T. Connell, Rep.
Seattle, Wash.—H. M. Caldwell, Am.-nonp.
Spokane, Wash.—C. A. Fleming, nonp.
Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
Springfield, Mass.—Arthur A. Adams, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Harry H. Farmer, Rep.
Toledo, O.—Cornell Schreiber, nonpartisan.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—J. W. Fleming, Dem.
Wilmington, Del.—William G. Taylor, Rep.
Worcester, Mass.—Peter F. Sullivan, Dem.
Youngstown, O.—Fred J. Warnock, Rep.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar year.	1st Quar. Failures.	1st Quar. Liabilities.	2d Quar. Failures.	2d Quar. Liabilities.	3d Quar. Failures.	3d Quar. Liabilities.	4th Quar. Failures.	4th Quar. Liabilities.
1900	2,894	$33,022,573	2,438	$41,724,879	2,519	$27,119,996	2,923	$36,628,225
1905	3,443	30,162,505	2,767	25,742,080	2,596	20,329,443	2,714	26,442,144
1910	3,525	73,079,154	2,863	39,160,152	3,011	42,177,998	3,253	47,339,793
1911	3,985	59,651,761	3,076	44,046,590	2,880	35,167,269	3,500	52,196,045
1912	4,828	63,012,323	3,849	44,999,900	3,499	45,532,137	3,636	49,573,031
1913	4,458	76,832,277	3,705	56,076,784	3,549	63,837,315	4,325	75,925,912
1914	4,826	83,221,826	3,518	101,577,905	4,497	86,818,291	5,439	85,990,838
1915	7,216	105,703,335	5,524	82,884,200	4,548	52,876,525	4,868	60,822,068
1916	5,387	61,492,746	4,108	49,748,675	3,755	43,345,286	3,743	41,625,549
1917	3,937	52,307,099	3,551	42,414,257	3,249	47,228,682	3,118	40,490,333
1918	3,240	49,195,300	2,589	38,013,262	2,180	35,181,462	1,913	40,044,955
1919	1,904	35,621,052	1,599	32,889,834	1,393	20,230,722	1,595	24,349,629

Calendar year.	Total for year. Failures.	Total for year. Liabilities.	Av. Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$138,495,673	$12,854
1905	11,520	102,676,172	8,913
1910	12,652	201,757,097	15,947
1911	13,441	191,061,665	14,215
1912	15,452	203,117,391	13,115
1913	16,037	272,672,288	17,003
1914	18,280	$357,908,859	$19,579
1915	22,156	302,286,148	13,644
1916	16,993	196,212,256	11,547
1917	13,855	182,441,371	13,168
1918	9,982	163,019,979	16,331
1919	6,451	113,291,237	17,561

DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY IN 1920.

Germany made slow progress toward reconstruction in 1920. She faced numerous difficulties, internal as well as external, and while she met them after a fashion, she did did not make an enviable record. There were strikes, bloody riots, attempts at the restoration of the monarchy and all kinds of financial, industrial and political troubles. There was a lack of raw materials for the factories and the unfavorable exchange rates made the transaction of business, especially with foreign countries, extremely unsatisfactory. Much time was spent in endeavoring to secure modifications of the treaty of Versailles, but efforts in this direction were for the most part fruitless. On the whole the year 1920 was a dark one for Germany.

RADICALS RIOT IN BERLIN.

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 13, 1920, while the national assembly was at work in the reichstag building on a measure relating to the workingmen's councils at industrial plants the independent socialists, with their communistic and other radical followers, made an attempt to force their way into the hall where the members of the assembly were in session. They overpowered the small force of police and military at the entrance, but were scattered by fire from machine guns which had been brought into the building for just such an emergency. Forty-two persons were killed and 105 wounded in this encounter.

In the belief that this was merely a prelude to an attempt at a general revolution on the anniversary of the killing of Karl Liebknecht and Rose Luxembourg on Jan. 1, 1919, Gustave Noske, then the minister of defense, placed the city of Berlin and the country under martial law. The guards were armed with rifles and hand grenades, the police reserves were increased in number and other precautions were taken. In the assembly on the following day Premier Bauer and the Prussian minister of the interior declared that at the time of the rioting Louis Zietz and Friedrich Zuebell, independent socialists, had beckoned to the mob to come on. It was also said that some of the independents in the assembly had called the government representatives murderers.

On Jan. 18 the national assembly passed the shops council measure, which was the direct cause of the rioting, by a vote of 213 to 64. It placed workingmen's councils under government control.

KAPP-LUETTWITZ REVOLT.

On Friday, March 12, it was announced in Berlin that Maj.-Gen. Arthur von Luettwitz, commander of the 1st reichswehr brigade, had been summarily removed from his post by Gustave Noske, the minister of defense, on the charge of being implicated in a revolutionary plot which had been discovered two days before. Bulletins were issued saying that certain conspirators, including Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, a noted pan-Germanist, had planned to move on Berlin and with the aid of the Doeberitz garrison of Baltic troops overthrow the socialist government headed by Friedrich Ebert and replace it with a new militaristic, monarchistic regime. The plotters, finding themselves discovered, moved swiftly and late on Friday night they sent their soldiers into the heart of Berlin. In the morning they were in full possession of the government buildings guarded by strong military forces. Minister Noske explained later that he had not been able to prevent the consummation of the plot because of the defection of some of his generals.

The first thing the revolutionists did was to issue a proclamation declaring that the old government of the empire had ceased to exist and that the power of the state had passed into the hands of Dr. Kapp, who had assumed the duties of chancellor and had appointed Maj.-Gen. von Luettwitz commander in chief of the military forces. The manifesto further declared that the national assembly had been dissolved and that a new government was being formed.

"The overthrow of the government," continued the proclamation, "must not be taken as reactionary. On the contrary, it is a progressive measure of patriotic Germans of all parties, with a view to re-establishing law, order, discipline and honest government in Germany. It is an overdue attempt to lay the foundations for the economic resuscitation of Germany, enabling her to fulfill those conditions of the peace treaty which are reasonable and not self-destructive.

"Inspired by zeal and a desire for the benefit of all the German people, the new government invites heartily the accceptance and cooperation of the independents for the creation and elaboration of laws for the betterment of the working classes."

The manifesto charged the socialist government with overburdening the people with taxation, failing to create conditions for an increase of production in all lines, suppressing papers which criticized it and otherwise interfering with personal liberty and refusing to dissolve the national assembly and issue writs for new elections.

"Last but not least," said the manifesto, "a government whose chief spokesman is Erzberger must be swept away."

Finding themselves unable to resist the armed forces back of the Kapp-Luettwitz regime, the members of the Ebert government, led by the president himself, hurriedly fled, first to Dresden and then to Stuttgart. Before going, however, they issued the following manifesto:

"Workingmen, Comrades: The military revolt has come. Erhardt's naval division is marching on Berlin to enforce the reorganization of the imperial government. The mercenary troops who were afraid of the disbandment which had been ordered desire to put the reactionaries into the ministerial posts. We refuse to bow to this military constraint. We did not make the revolution in order to recognize again to-day the bloody government of mercenaries. We enter into no covenant with the Baltic criminals. Workers, comrades, we should be ashamed to look you in the face if we were capable of acting otherwise.

"We say 'No!' And again 'No!' You must indorse what we have done. We carried out your views. Now use every means to destroy this return of bloody reaction.

"Strike. Cease to work. Throttle this military dictatorship. Fight with all your means for the preservation of the republic. Put aside all division. There is only one means against the return of Wilhelm II. Paralyze all economic life. Not a hand must move. No proletariat shall help the military dictatorship.

"Let there be a general strike along the entire line. Let the proletariat act as a unit."

The manifesto was signed by President Ebert, Chancellor Bauer, Gustave Noske, the minister of defense; Herr Schlike, the minister of labor; Dr. Schmidt, the minister of food; Dr. Eduard David, minister without portfolio, and Dr. Hermann Mueller, minister of foreign affairs, the social democratic members of the government, and by Otto Wels for the executive committee of the German social democratic party.

Gen. von Luettwitz also issued a statement announcing that he was personally taking over the executive power for Berlin and the mark of Brandenburg. Martial law as decreed on Jan. 13 would, he said, be maintained in force and be extended.

Little attention was paid to the manifestoes of the new men in the government offices, but the workers generally obeyed the request of the officials to stop work. In Berlin everything depending upon labor came to a standstill, and even the help in the fashionable hotels refused to perform their duties. Transportation was paralyzed and food ran short, with the result that the people suffered not merely inconvenience and annoyance but real hardship. Newspapers were suppressed and beyond the statements in the proclamations the citizens were in the dark as to what was going on. Most of them were satisfied, however, that the new government, in spite of its statements to the contrary, was wholly reactionary and monarchistic. It was recalled that Dr. Kapp was one of the founders of the fatherland party and a leader in the pan-German movement, while Maj.-Gen. von Luettwitz was well known as a firm believer in Prussian militarism and autocracy. He had also been an outspoken critic of the Ebert government and had been rebuked by Minister of Defense Noske. A report issued by the socialist government on March 10 that he, together with Dr. Kapp and Capt. Pabst, had been found to be engaged in a plan to restore the old imperial crowd to power had also prepared the people of Germany to a certain extent for the revolt, though few had believed that it would actually be attempted.

To the outside world the sudden overthrow of the Ebert government came as a complete surprise, no attention having been paid to the Berlin reports of March 10 and 12 concerning the monarchist plot. The allies, beyond taking some precautions in the zone of occupation in western Germany, refrained from taking any action. Their representatives in Berlin were instructed not to recognize the new government in any way pending developments. The position generally taken was that the change of government was a German internal matter calling for no intervention unless the peace treaty terms were violated.

Failure of the Plot.

It became apparent almost immediately that the reactionary plot was bound to fail. Only in a few places did it show any appreciable strength. August Winning, governor of East Prussia, and Gen. von Estorff, chief in command of the first reichswehr, issued a manifesto declaring: "We of East Prussia, who are surrounded by enemy neighbors, must welcome any development promising our province a chance of peace and work." Sympathy for the movement was also shown in other parts of Prussia and northern Germany generally. Southern Germany, however, was distinctly hostile. Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Baden and Saxony joined in refusing absolutely to recognize the new government. The Rhineland provinces were also against the Kapp regime.

No party strength was developed by the new government. Nationalists, conservatives and independent socialists were against it, though they were not especially attached to the majority socialist authorities. Only the Prussian junkers, extreme pan-Germanists and adherents of the old monarchy gave the revolt support, and most of this was theoretical rather than practical. Field Marshal von Hindenburg kept himself in the background. Gen. Ludendorff had a long conference with Dr. Kapp on the day after the coup, but what passed between them was not disclosed. The Ebert government assumed that he was back of the revolutionary movement, but his friends denied it.

No effort was made to pursue the members of the Ebert government and they were permitted to remain in Stuttgart unmolested. The president called the members of the national assembly into session on March 18. Many were present and assured the head of the government that they would not obey any decree issued by the reactionary element to surrender the positions to which they had been lawfully elected by the people of Germany. Some of them criticized Defense Minister Noske severely for his failure to prevent the insurrection and demanded his resignation. Noske at once resigned, but President Ebert refused to accept the resignation and it was withdrawn.

Reports were current in Berlin as early as Monday, March 15, that the Kapp regime felt itself extremely insecure and had opened negotiations with the former government for a compromise based on the formation of a new cabinet and the election of a new reichstag and new president within two months. It was further suggested that the new or coalition government should declare a general strike a crime against the German people. In Stuttgart it was denied that any such negotiations were in progress and that no compromise would be entered into on any terms.

On Tuesday, March 16, Gen. von Luettwitz decreed capital punishment for those fomenting strikes or exercising passive resistance to the continuation of any vital service. It had no effect on the strike except to make the paralysis of traffic, industry and commerce more complete than ever.

Wednesday, March 17, saw the end of the Kapp-Luettwitz regime. Dr. Kapp caused the following official announcement to be made:

"General Provisional Director Kapp has retired with the object of bringing about internal peace. Gen. von Luettwitz has retired for similar reasons. The vice-chancellor in the name of the imperial president has accepted the resignations and has intrusted Maj.-Gen. von Seecht with the provisional conduct of affairs as commander in chief."

Before Dr. Kapp and Gen. von Luettwitz withdrew they made the claim that their mission had been fulfilled, as they had secured important concessions from the Ebert government. The claim was disputed by their opponents, who said that the reactionaries had been disappointed because of the lack of support given them and that they were frightened by the menacing attude of labor and the threat of Spartacan uprisings.

Lasted Only Five Days.

While the Kapp-Luettwitz "government" thus had lasted less than five days it had designedly or otherwise thrown the country into confusion and disorder, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of much property. The work of the constitutional government in the direction of stability was to a considerable extent undone and it was admitted on all sides that the situation was blacker than it had been in many months.

While only a few encounters resulting in bloodshed occurred in the first two or three days of the revolt, the number of armed clashes between loyal and disloyal troops and between troops and workers gradually increased as the bitterness caused by the general strike and the appeals of the Spartacans or radicals grew. At Kiel many lives were lost through the bombardment of the city by the cruiser Eckernfoerde. Reports of killings came from

Dresden, Hamburg, Leipzig, Stieglitz, Breslau, Magdeburg and Dortmund. On March 16 it was reported that 800 lives had been sacrificed and by the end of the week the number had grown to 8,000. One of the worst encounters took place in Leipzig, where Ebert troops and workmen fought a pitched battle for the possession of the public buildings. It was reported that 3,000 lives were lost in this city alone before order was restored. Many American buyers and others were in Leipzig at the time attending an exhibition, and in response to an appeal for aid a special train was sent by the American military authorities in Coblenz to rescue them. However, before the train arrived in Leipzig most of the Americans had already left, as railway service had been restored, and the special train returned almost empty.

In Berlin a number of persons were killed by the Baltic troops as they were leaving the city by command of Gen. von Seecht, representing the Ebert government. The soldiers were taunted by mobs in Unter den Linden and in Wilhelmstrasse until they lost patience and fired upon their tormentors.

Ebert Back in the Saddle.

President Ebert and the members of his ministry returned to Berlin from Stuttgart at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, March 21, after a week's absence from the capital and at once took possession of the government buildings, where Vice-Chancellor Schiffer had been holding forth since the collapse of the Kapp regime. The order for an intensified state of siege issued the day before was withdrawn and the city began at once to assume a quieter appearance. The men and women out on strike gradually returned to their tasks, and the only thing that worried the citizens much were the reports of radical uprisings in various parts of Germany, but more particularly in the industrial districts. In the Ruhr basin the workers' armies took possession of Essen, Duisburg and a number of other cities. The ministry of defense in Berlin issued the following communique on Sunday:

"Three districts are threatened by the radicals. The situation is very serious in Westphalia and the Ruhr district. Dusseldorf, Dortmund, Elberfeld and Barmen are in the hands of the radicals. Troops are en route. Thuringia, Mecklenburg and the Pomerania section are quieter. Kiel is in the hands of the radicals, the military police having joined the workmen."

Train service was partially resumed on the main lines of railroad and many foreigners took advantage of the opportunity to leave Germany. Ellis L. Dresel, the American representative in Berlin, expressed to the German government his satisfaction at the termination of the military coup and the re-establishment of constitutional conditions.

While the government announced its purpose to deal leniently with workmen who had been misled by the revolutionists, it seemed determined to punish the ringleaders in the revolt without mercy. On March 23 it was officially made known that Maj.-Gen. von Luettwitz and Admiral von Trotha had been arrested and it was reported that Dr. Kapp had been taken by reichswehr troops and placed in jail. This proved to be untrue. Proceedings for high treason were begun against Von Jagow, Maj. Pabst, Col. Bauer, Baron von Falkenhauser and others, but so far as known all escaped punishment.

On the theory that the former emperor of Germany and the crown prince had been implicated in some way in the attempted overthrow of the constitutional government of Germany, the Dutch authorities took measures to guard more closely the two royal refugees so as to prevent their escape from Holland.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

Following the attempted coup d'etat came a political upheaval. The Bauer cabinet was forced to resign and, at the invitation of President Ebert, Hermann Mueller, socialist, became the third chancellor of the republic. Herr Landsberg was the minister of foreign affairs in this cabinet. The first problem the new ministry had to face was a communist uprising in the Ruhr district, where a red army had been organized. In the latter part of March and the early part of April there were a number of skirmishes between the communist troops and the government soldiers. While the fighting was not of a serious character, the French authorities on their own initiative decided to make a precautionary move and French troops under Gen. Degoutte entered Frankfort and Darmstadt early on the morning of April 5 and took possession. The reason given for the move was the action of the Berlin government in sending so many troops into the Ruhr region to suppress the red revolt. In a note issued on the evening of the same day the French government said:

"The situation created by the abrupt offensive of the German troops in the Ruhr obliges the French government to-day to consider military measures the execution of which cannot be deferred. The sole object of these measures is to bring Germany to a due respect of the treaty; they are exclusively of a coercive and precautionary character."

On the afternoon of April 7 colored French troops fired on a crowd in the Schillerplatz, Frankfort, which appeared to be threatening the French headquarters in the imperial hotel. Three men, three women and a boy were killed. Order was quickly restored and soon thereafter the colored troops were withdrawn. All of the French forces evacuated the Frankfort region on May 17. Prior to that the surplus German troops in the Ruhr region had been withdrawn, and thus the incident closed.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The German general elections for members of the reichstag took place June 6. The preceding campaign is thus summarized in the Political Science Quarterly for September, 1920:

"The German national people's party (formerly the conservative) called for the restoration of German national unity, including the return of ceded territories and colonies, an intensification of German national spirit among Germans living abroad, a strong foreign policy and a return to monarchical government. The proclamation of the German people's party (formerly the national liberal) warned against disorders leading to bolshevism, called for the retention of nonpartisan officials in government and the employment of experts by the government, suggested a labor chamber as an adjunct to the national assembly, and called for revision of the treaty of Versailles. It placed strong emphasis on personal initiative as against socialist schemes of life, and proclaimed the willingness of the party to cooperate with all forces working for the reconstruction of Germany on the basis of the old ideals. The centrum, a Christian people's party (formerly the center), denounced the Kapp rebellion and communist unrest. Styling itself the party of 'constitutional fidelity,' it demanded an unswerving maintenance of the constitution by a government supported by an armed force sufficient to punish all revolts against it whether by the right or the left; it opposed class rule whether by the nobility, the military, the bourgeoisie or the

laboring classes and insisted on equal rights for all. The platform of the democratic party (formerly the progressive people's party) called for co-operation of all classes in the restoration of German industry, freedom of religion and insistence upon the nonsectarian character of the public schools, freedom of initiative and individual reward, loyal military forces, a real league of nations to include Germany and a revision of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain. It demanded economy in national finances and disapproved national centralization. The social democratic party (moderate socialist) warned against the restoration of the monarchy with its attendant militarism and capitalism, and called for the socialization of industry by the will of the people, the greatest possible taxation of capital in order that the terms of the peace treaty might be fulfilled, and centralization. The program of the independent socialists demanded a dictatorship of the proletariat, the disarming of all counter-revolutionary forces and the creation of a national army of laboring men, the liberation of all political prisoners confined for ultraradical activities and the punishment of all counter-revolutionaries, the immediate socialization of all industries and the taking over of large estates by the government The platform of the independent socialists was the only one which frankly demanded fulfillment of the terms of the peace treaty. The communists (extremists), while not believing in progress through parliamentary methods, drew up a long platform demanding complete abolition of capitalism and extinction of the bourgeoisie as the ruling class.

"At the elections, which were conducted on the basis of proportional representation and in accordance with the new franchise bill providing for one member for every 60 000 votes polled, more than 25,000,000 votes were cast, and 460 reichstag members were chosen, apportioned as follows: Majority socialists, 110 (popular vote 5,531,137); independent socialists, 80 (popular vote 4,809,862); centrists, 67 (popular vote 3,500,800); German nationalists, 65 (popular vote 3,638,851); German people's party, 61 (popular vote 3,456,131); democrats, 45 (popular vote 2,152,509); Christian federalists (Catholic conservative party of the Rhineland), 21 (popular vote 1,254,963); Guelphists, 5 (popular vote 318,104); communists, 2 (popular vote 438,199); Bavarian peasants' party, 4.

"On June 8 the government tendered its resignation, but President Ebert requested it to remain in office provisionally. A few days later Konstantine Fehrenbach, former president of the reichstag, was called to the chancellorship. After having selected a cabinet which did not meet with the approval of the majority socialists, he finally succeeded on Jan. 25 in forming a ministry chosen from representatives of the Catholic, democratic and people's parties."

CONFERENCE AT SPA.

An important event in the history of Germany in 1920 was the conference at Spa, Belgium, with representatives of the allies to fix terms of disarmament and coal deliveries. Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister, and other members of the cabinet in Berlin appeared for Germany. The meeting was held during the first two weeks in July and resulted in several important agreements. Germany promised to deliver 2,000,000 tons of coal to the allies each month and to reduce the army to 150,000 men by Oct. 1, and to 100,000 by Jan. 1, 1921.

An agreement was signed by the allies—Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Portugal—at the Spa conference upon the reparations to be made by Germany. A brief summary of this important document follows:

Article 1 provides that in pursuance of the treaty of Versailles the sums received from Germany for reparations shall be divided in the following proportions:

France	52 per cent
British empire	22 per cent
Italy	10 per cent
Belgium	8 per cent
Japan and Portugal	¾ of 1 per cent each

The remaining 6½ per cent is reserved for the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and for Greece, Roumania and other powers not signatories of the agreement.

Article 2 provides that the aggregate amout received for reparation from Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, together with amounts that may be received in respect of the liberation of territories belonging to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, shall be divided:

(a) As to half in the proportions mentioned in article 1.

(b) As to the other half, Italy shall receive 40 per cent, while 60 per cent is reserved for Greece, Roumania and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state and other powers entitled to reparations but not signatories of the agreement.

Article 3 provides that the allied governments shall adopt measures to facilitate if necessary the issue by Germany of loans destined for the internal requirements of that country and to the prompt discharge of the German debt to the allies.

Article 4 deals in detail with the keeping of accounts by the reparations commission.

Article 5 secures to Belgium her priority of £100,000,000 gold and enumerates the securities affected by such priority.

Article 6 deals with the valuation of ships surrendered under the various peace treaties, and provides for the allocation of sums received for the hire of such ships. It deals also with questions outstanding as to the decisions taken by the Belgian prize courts. Belgium receives compensation out of the shares of the other allied powers.

Article 7 refers to the allied cruisers, floating docks and material handed over under the protocol of Jan. 10, 1920, as compensation for the German warships which were sunk.

Article 8 declares that the same protocol shall apply to the proceeds of the sale of ships and war material surrendered under the naval clauses of the treaty, virtually including the proceeds of naval war material sold by the reparations commission.

Article 9 gives Italy an absolutely prior claim to certain specified sums as a setoff to amounts due to her by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

Article 10 reserves the rights of Poland and declares that this agreement shall not apply to her.

Article 11 maintains the rights of countries who lent money to Belgium before Nov. 11, 1918, and makes provision for repayment immediately after satisfaction of the Belgian claim to priority in respect of £100,000,000.

Article 12 maintains the rights of the allied powers to the repayment of credits granted to ex-enemy powers for the purposes of relief.

Article 13 reserves the question of fixing the cost of the armies of occupation in Germany on a uniform basis for discussion with the United States of America.

CLASHES WITH ALLIES.

In the course of the year there were several clashes between Germans and members of the various allied missions in the empire, but while serious enough to those immediately concerned, they were not of historical importance.

AMERICAN TROOPS REMAIN.

The allies and the United States, in accordance with the terms of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles, continued to occupy certain German areas chiefly on the west bank of the Rhine. The Americans had some 15,000 soldiers in their district with Coblenz as the headquarters.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1920).

Akron, O.—(Vacancy).
Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
Atlanta, Ga.—G. C. Rogers.
Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
Boston, Mass.—Roland D. Baker.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles E. Greene.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Raymond Bissell.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas D. Sennott.
Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Poulnot.
Chicago, Ill.—William B. Carlile.
Cincinnati, O.—Joel C. Clore.
Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.
Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.
Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.
Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
Duluth, Minn.—William F. Henry (acting).
Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.
Fort Worth, Tex.—R. E. Speer.
Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
Houston, Tex.—T. W. House.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springsteen.
Jersey City N. J.—Mathew C. Ely.
Kansas City, Kas.—A. H. Gillis.
Kansas City, Mo.—Bayless Steele.
Lincoln, Neb.—F. B. Horsham.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.
Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.
Lowell, Mass.—John F. Meehan.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. W. Metcalf.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Charles McCabe.
Newark, N. J.—John F. Sinnott.
New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
New York, N. Y.—Thomas W. Patten.
Oakland, Cal.—J. J. Rosborough.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Claude Weaver.
Omaha, Neb.—Herbert L. Daniels.
Paterson, N. J.—James P. McNair.
Peoria, Ill.—Claude U. Stone.
Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. S. Guffey.
Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
Portland, Ore.—J. M. Jones.
Providence, R. I.—Edward F. Carroll.
Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seitzinger.
Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
Rochester, N. Y.—George M. Staud.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
St. Louis, Mo.—Colin M. Selph.
St. Paul, Minn.—Otto N. Raths.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
San Antonio, Tex.—George D. Armistead.
San Diego, Cal.—L. Burrows.
San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
Schenectady, N. Y.—J. C. McDonald.
Scranton, Pa.—John J. Durkin.
Springfield, Ill.—William H. Conkling.
Spokane, Wash.—Dana Childs.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John J. Kesel.
Toledo, O.—George W. Lathrop.
Trenton, N. J.—E. F. Hooper.
Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.
Worcester, Mass.—James F. Healey.
Youngstown, O.—George B. Snyder.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE RATES.

The rates given are from Chicago to the points named. They are what are known as station to station calls and show in the first column the initial day rate for three minutes or fraction thereof, and in the second the overtime rate for one minute or fraction thereof. Evening and night rates are lower.

Appleton, Wis.	$1.15	$0.35
Battle Creek, Mich.	.90	.30
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.50	.15
Bloomington, Ill.	.85	.25
Boston, Mass.	5.45	1.80
Champaign, Ill.	.85	.25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.40	.45
Cincinnati, O.	1.70	.55
Cleveland, O.	2.05	.65
Columbus, O.	1.85	.60
Danville, Ill.	.85	.25
Davenport, Iowa	1.05	.35
Dayton, O.	1.55	.50
Denver, Col.	5.85	1.95
Detroit, Mich.	1.60	.50
Evansville, Ind.	1.80	.60
French Lick, Ind.	1.60	.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.90	.30
Indianapolis, Ind.	$1.15	$0.35
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	.35
Kankakee, Ill.	.45	.15
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.75	.25
Kansas City, Mo.	2.65	.85
Kenosha, Wis.	.35	.10
Louisville, Ky.	1.80	.60
Madison, Wis.	.80	.25
Memphis, Tenn.	3.00	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	.55	.15
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.25	.75
Nashville, Tenn.	2.50	.80
New York, N. Y.	4.65	1.55
Omaha, Neb.	2.75	.90
Peoria, Ill.	.90	.30
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.25	1.40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.70	.90
Racine, Wis.	.45	.15
Rockford, Ill.	.55	.15
San Francisco, Cal.	11.90	3.95
South Bend, Ind.	.55	.15
Springfield, Ill.	1.20	.40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.70	.55
Toledo, O.	1.45	.45
Washington, D. C.	3.85	1.25

DEATH OF EUGENE W. CHAFIN.

Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president of the United States in 1908 and 1912, died at his home at Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 30, 1920, from burns received Nov. 20, when his clothing caught fire from a gas heater. Burial was at East Troy, Wis., where Mr. Chafin was born Nov. 1, 1852. While living in Wisconsin Mr. Chafin was a prohibition candidate for congress in 1882, for attorney-general in 1886, for governor in 1898 and again for attorney-general in 1900. After his removal to Chicago he was a candidate for congress in 1902 for Illinois, for attorney-general in 1904 and for president in 1908. Mr. Chafin was a lecturer and writer on temperance subjects and the author of a set of "Lives of the Presidents."

PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1918.

The following statistics are from a preliminary report on personal income tax returns for 1918 issued by the United States internal revenue department in November, 1920. Similar figures for 1917 will be found on page 101 of this volume and others of a less detailed nature are included in the report of the internal revenue commissioner for the fiscal year 1920. These are given on pages 416-417. The appended figures are for the calendar year 1918.

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income classes.	Simple dist. Number in each class.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative dist. Over class below.	Under class above.	Cumu. pctgs. O'er class below.	Cumu. pctgs. U'd'r class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	1,516,938	34.28	4,425,114	1,516,938	100.00	34.28
$2,000 to $3,000	1,496,878	33.83	2,908,176	3,013,816	65.72	68.11
$3,000 to $5,000	932,336	21.06	1,411,298	3,946,152	31.89	89.17
$5,000 to $10,000	319,256	7.22	478,962	4,265,508	10 83	96.39
$10,000 to $25,000	116,569	2.63	159,606	4,382,077	3.61	99.02
$25,000 to $50 000	28,542	.65	43,037	4,410,619	.98	99.67
$50,000 to $100,000	9,996	.23	14,495	4,420,615	.33	99.90
$100,000 to $150,000	2,358	.05	4,499	4,422,973	.10	99.95
$150,000 to $300,000	1,514	.035	2,141	4,424,487	.05	99.985
$300,000 to $500,000	382	.009	627	4,424,869	.015	99.994
$500,000 to $1,000,000	178	.004	245	4,425,047	.006	99,998
$1,000,000 and over	67	.002	67	4,425,114	.002	100 00
Total	4,425,114	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME BY CLASSES.

Income classes.	Simple distribution. Amount in each class.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative distribution. Over the class below.	Under the class above.	Cum. pctgs. O'er the class below.	Cum. pctgs. U'd'r the class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,232,354,577	14.02	$15,924,639,355	$2,232,354,577	100.00	14.02
$2,000 to $3,000	3,626,824,833	22 78	13,692,284,778	5,859,179,410	85 98	36.80
$3,000 to $5,000	3,535,219,007	22.20	10,065,459,945	9,394,398,417	63.20	59.00
$5,000 to $10,000	2,145,690,016	13.47	6,530,240,938	11,540,088,433	41 00	72.47
$10,000 to $25,000	1,736,548,050	10 90	4,384,550,922	13,276,636,483	27.53	83.37
$25,000 to $50,000	978,042,710	6.14	2,648,002,872	14,254,679,193	16,63	89.51
$50,000 to $100,000	679,720,737	4.27	1,669,960,162	14,934,399,930	10.49	93.78
$100,000 to $150,000	284,106,740	1.78	990,239,425	15,218,506,670	6.22	95.56
$150,000 to $300,000	305,024,817	1.92	706,132,685	15,523,531,487	4.44	97.48
$300,000 to $500,000	144,545,428	.91	401,107,868	15,668,076 915	2,52	98.39
$500,000 to $1,000,000	119,075,548	.75	256,562,440	15,787,152,463	1,61	99.14
$1,000,000 and over	137,486 892	.86	137,486,892	15,924,639,355	.86	100.00
Total	15,924,639,355	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX (NORMAL AND SURTAX) BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income classes.	Simple distribution. Amount in each class.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative distribution. Over the class below.	Under the class above.	Cum. pctgs. O'er the class below.	Cum. pctgs. U'd'r the class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	$26,481,602	2.35	$1,127,721,835	$26,481,602	100.00	2.35
$2,000 to $3,000	35,415,344	3.14	1,101,240,233	61,896,946	97.65	5.49
$3,000 to $5,000	82,928,720	7.35	1,065,824,889	144,825,666	94.51	12.84
$5,000 to $10,000	93,057,963	8.25	982,896,169	237,883,629	87.16	21.09
$10,000 to $25,000	142,448,679	12.63	889,838,206	380,332,308	78.91	33.72
$25,000 to $50,000	130,240,648	11.55	747,389,527	510,572,956	66.28	45.27
$50,000 to $100,000	147,428,655	13.07	617,148,879	658,001,611	54.73	58.34
$100,000 to $150,000	95,680,064	8 48	469,720,224	753,681,675	41.66	66.82
$150,000 to $300,000	136,155,916	12.07	374,040,160	889,837,591	33.18	78.89
$300,000 to $500,000	79,164,847	7.03	237,884,244	969,002,438	21.11	85.92
$500,000 to $1,000,000	69,834,148	6.19	158,719,397	1,038,836,586	14.08	92.11
$1,000,000 and over	88,885,249	7.89	88,885,249	1,127,721,835	7.89	100.00
Total	1,127,721,835	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS BY STATES.

States and territories.	Returns.	Per cent.	Net income.	Per cent.	Total tax.	Per cent.
Alabama	38,988	0.88	$121,250,953	0.76	$4,431,563	0.39
Alaska	7,606	.17	15,434,987	.10	316,859	.03
Arizona	13,701	.31	41,579,450	.26	1,724,116	.15
Arkansas	20,612	.47	76,354,037	.48	3,269,477	.29
California	206,471	4.67	701,850,380	4.42	36 070,926	3.20
Colorado	54,160	1.22	159,487,951	1.00	5,844,925	.52
Connecticut	86,489	1.95	295,617,840	1.86	17,690,343	1.57
Delaware	10,239	.23	48,358,031	.30	7,158,522	.63
District of Columbia	43,776	.99	138,966,315	.87	8,669,100	.77
Florida	19,102	.43	63,681,401	.40	2,367,463	.21
Georgia	39,073	.88	148,366,439	.93	7,077,184	.63
Hawaii	4,242	.10	20,054,940	.13	1,857,352	.17
Idaho	19,249	.44	55,954,296	.35	1,493,518	.13
Illinois	366,918	8.29	1,256,309,485	7.89	84,560,642	7.50
Indiana	104,581	2.36	325,549,440	2.04	11,456,898	1.02
Iowa	118,933	2.69	450,267,585	2.83	15,928,158	1.41

States and territories	Returns.	Per cent.	Net income.	Per cent.	Total tax.	Per cent.
Kansas	64,794	1.46	$218,524,054	1.37	$7,880,244	.70
Kentucky	47,098	1.06	166,350,127	1.04	7,918,960	.70
Louisiana	33,432	.76	137,261,983	.86	9,353,518	.83
Maine	25,104	.57	84,033,212	.53	4,263,003	.38
Maryland	87,085	1.97	303,421,092	1.91	20,415,237	1.81
Massachusetts	209,786	4.74	868,460,461	5.46	81,307,340	7.21
Michigan	135,349	3.06	415,313,164	2.61	22,336,385	1.98
Minnesota	84,515	1.91	291,074,629	1.83	15,262,760	1.35
Mississippi	19,949	.45	70,323,185	.44	3,542,849	.31
Missouri	110,890	2.50	409,013,021	2.57	20,716,692	1.84
Montana	34,464	.78	90,091,830	.57	3,012,902	.27
Nebraska	96,049	2.17	306,053,565	1.92	9,373,582	.83
Nevada	7,097	.16	17,826,669	.11	412,342	.04
New Hampshire	17,317	.39	56,889,281	.36	2,827,724	.25
New Jersey	185,706	4.20	653,112,589	4.10	43,109,648	3.82
New Mexico	13,084	.30	36,591,416	.23	989,825	.09
New York	559,753	12.65	2,719,713,784	17.08	354,263,417	31.41
North Carolina	21,738	.49	89,748,811	.56	5,575,001	.49
North Dakota	29,120	.66	89,586,415	.56	2,219,954	.20
Ohio	306,918	6.94	993,314,432	6.24	55,170,252	4.89
Oklahoma	46,818	1.05	163,678,297	1.03	7,649,280	.68
Oregon	34,592	.78	111,601,050	.70	6,049,987	.54
Pennsylvania	518,729	11.72	1,770,848,133	11.12	137,781,370	12.22
Rhode Island	32,921	.74	129,630,322	.81	13,512,766	1.20
South Carolina	20,239	.46	73,855,345	.46	2,732,593	.24
South Dakota	45,505	1.03	151,725,486	.95	4,139,239	.37
Tennessee	38,232	.86	139,173,691	.87	6,795,268	.60
Texas	114,500	2.59	392,975,557	2.47	21,575,479	1.91
Utah	18,517	.42	52,454,404	.33	1,347,780	.12
Vermont	9,965	.23	34,063,265	.21	1,821,823	.16
Virginia	51,207	1.16	173,104,495	1.09	7,674,725	.68
Washington	95,422	2.16	266,096,746	1.67	9,743,163	.86
West Virginia	48,876	1.10	156,557,747	.98	5,709,295	.51
Wisconsin	94,704	2.14	290,199,685	1.82	11,382,127	1.01
Wyoming	7,821	.18	26,413,937	.17	1,272,692	.11
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	3,678	.08	56,473,942	.35	8,665,567	.77
Total	4,425,114	100.00	15,924,639,355	100.00	1,127,721,835	100.00

RETURNS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

Family relationship.	Returns. No.	Returns. Pct.	Income. Amount.	Income. Pct.
Joint	2,559,057	57.83	$10,942,720,894	68.71
Wives making separate returns	35,942	.82	333,218,749	2.09
Single men, heads of families	296,902	6.71	857,115,228	5.38
Single women, heads of families	82,251	1.86	273,794,078	1.72
Single men, all other	1,195,301	27.00	2,726,887,806	17.13
Single women, all other	255,661	5.78	790,902,600	4.97
Total	4,425,114	100.00	15,924,639,355	100.00

NET INCOME EXEMPT FROM NORMAL TAX

	Amount.	Pct. tot. net inc.
Personal exemption	$8,096,767,023	51
Dividends	2,468,749,244	15
Total	10,565,516,267	66
Subject to normal tax	5,359,123,088	34
Total net income	15,924,639,355	100

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME BY SOURCES.

Source.	Amount.	Pct. tot. income.
Personal service—Wages, salaries, etc	$8,267,391,550	47
Business, trade, etc	$4,630,455,322	26
Total	12,897,846,872	73
Property—Rents and royalties	975,679,666	5
Interest	1,403,485,691	8
Dividends	2,468,749,244	14
Total	4,847,914,601	27
Total income	17,745,761,473	100
General deductions	1,821,122,118	10
Net income	15,924,639,355	90

INCOME FROM SERVICE, BUSINESS AND PROPERTY.

Income class.	Personal service.	*Pct.	Property.	*Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,065,647,459	86.97	$309,505,860	13.03
$2,000 to $3,000	3,355,952,179	86.78	510,868,012	13.22
$3,000 to $5,000	3,122,872,627	81.50	708,671,866	18.50
$5,000 to $10,000	1,806,057,694	71.32	726,332,276	28.68
$10,000 to $20,000	972,450,376	60.86	625,363,171	39.14
$20,000 to $40,000	638,365,827	52.43	579,261,411	47.57
$40,000 to $60,000	271,068,802	47.00	305,633,474	53.00
$60,000 to $80,000	153,266,503	45.66	182,366,673	54.34
$80,000 to $100,000	93,503,156	41.89	129,689,932	58.11
$100,000 to $150,000	136,374,176	41.46	192,614,551	58.54
$150,000 to $200,000	70,749,771	38.54	112,806,417	61.46
$200,000 to $250,000	43,004,137	41.32	61,050,244	58.68
$250,000 to $300,000	32,527,825	41.47	45,913,959	58.53
$300,000 to $500,000	66,025,373	38.99	103,326,801	61.01
$500,000 to $1,000,000	41,963,317	28.40	105,772,999	71.60

Income class.	Personal service.	*Pct.	Property.	*Pct.
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	$14,244,566	30.27	$32,819,445	69.73
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	9,806,262	29.40	23,549,175	70.60
$2,000,000 and over	3,966,822	4.12	92,368,335	95.88
Total	12,897,846,872	72.68	4,847,914,601	27.32

Income class	Total income.	Deductions.	*Pct.	Net income.	*Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,375,153,319	$142,798,742	6.01	$2,232,354,577	93.99
$2,000 to $3,000	3,866,820,191	239,995,358	6.21	3,626,824,833	93.79
$3,000 to $5,000	3,831,544,493	296,325,486	7.73	3,535,219,007	92.27
$5,000 to $10,000	2,532,389,970	386,699,954	15.27	2,145,690,016	84.73
$10,000 to $20,000	1,597,813,547	227,485,891	14.24	1,370,327,656	85.76
$20,000 to $40,000	1,217,627,238	161,645,570	13.27	1,055,986,668	86.73
$40,000 to $60,000	576,702,276	84,704,003	14.69	491,998,273	85.31
$60,000 to $80,000	335,633,176	51,007,588	15.21	284,625,588	84.79
$80,000 to $100,000	223,193,088	31,814,776	14.25	191,378,312	85.75
$100,000 to $150,000	328,988,727	44,881,987	13.64	284,106,740	86.36
$150,000 to $200,000	183,556,188	34,812,613	18.97	148,743,575	81.03
$200,000 to $250,000	104,054,381	14,728,861	14.15	89,325,520	85.85
$250,000 to $300,000	78,441,784	11,486,062	14.64	66,955,722	85.36
$300,000 to $500,000	169,352,174	24,806,746	14.65	144,545,428	85.25
$500,000 to $1,000,000	147,736,316	28,660,768	19.40	119,075,548	80.60
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	47,064,011	7,820,923	16.62	39,243,088	83.38
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	33,355,437	6,476,930	19.42	26,878,507	80.58
$2,000,000 and over	96,335,157	24,969,860	25.92	71,365,297	74.08
Total	17,745,761,473	1,821,122,118	10.26	15,924,639,355	89.74

*Per cent of total income in each class.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES.

Income classes.	Wages and salaries.	Business.	Partnership profits.	Sales real est. stocks, bonds.	Rents and royalties.	Dividends.	Int. and invest. income.	Total income
$1,000 to $2,000	74.67	10.20	1.57	0.53	5.18	1.93	5.92	100.00
$2,000 to $3,000	65.42	18.01	2.52	.83	5.53	2.27	5.42	100.00
$3,000 to $5,000	48.56	27.06	4.34	1.54	6.59	5.27	6.64	100.00
$5,000 to $10,000	33.55	25.67	9 38	2.73	7.08	12.89	8.70	100.00
$10,000 to $20,000	33.10	14.16	10.39	3.20	5.73	23.73	9.69	100.00
$20,000 to $40,000	28.76	9.69	11.77	2.20	3.97	33.01	10.60	100.00
$40,000 to $60,000	23.79	7.65	13.49	2.08	3.58	38.44	10.97	100.00
$60,000 to $80,000	21.51	7.39	14.91	1.85	3.12	39.26	11.96	100.00
$80,000 to $100,000	19.00	6.71	14.90	1.28	2.54	44.08	11.49	100.00
$100,000 to $150,000	15.92	6.37	17 33	1.84	3.07	43.18	12.29	100.00
$150,000 to $200,000	13.10	7.79	16.41	1.25	1.93	44.18	15.34	100.00
$200,000 to $250,000	11.22	6.28	22.51	1.32	1.83	45.40	11.44	100.00
$250,000 to $300,000	10.73	7.38	21.21	2.16	1.44	43.63	13 45	100.00
$300,000 to $500,000	9.62	5.63	22.72	1.01	2.32	45.24	13.46	100.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	4.37	6.86	14.50	2.68	2.95	53.65	14.99	100.00
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	6.29	1.89	21 19	.89	.61	56.62	12.51	100.00
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	1.81	5 26	22.05	.31	.70	51.97	17.90	100.00
$2,000,000 and over	.63	.25	1.34	1.90	5.11	72.28	18.40	100.00
Total	46.59	17.61	6.85	1.64	5.50	13.91	7.90	100.00

INCOME FROM BUSINESS (PERSONAL RETURNS).

Industrial groups.	Number businesses.	Per cent.	Net income.	Per cent.
Agriculture and related industries	372,236	38.85	$1,122,532,163	35.93
Mining and quarrying	8,191	.85	26,626,800	.85
Manufacturing—				
Food products, liquors and tobacco	12,684	1.32	51,372,373	1.64
Textile and textile products	7,742	.81	43,267,773	1.38
Leather and leather products	2,270	.24	10,105,128	.32
Rubber and rubber goods	631	.07	2,252,545	.07
Lumber and wood products	2,542	.27	11,956,324	.38
Paper, pulp and products	216	.02	1,419,563	.05
Printing and publishing	5,608	.59	16,415,609	.53
Chemicals and allied substances	1,158	.12	6,989,987	.22
Stone, clay and glass products	1,290	.13	5,341,292	.17
Metal and metal products	6,211	.65	29,813,576	.96
All other manufacturing industries	4,883	.51	23,433,140	.75
Construction	18,606	1.94	53,603,201	1.72
Transportation and other public utilities	12,943	1.35	39,079,249	1.25
Trade	218,347	22.78	777,905,725	24.90
Service, domestic, professional; amusements, etc.	213,700	22.30	678,670,425	21.72
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	30,070	3.14	90,018,896	2.88
Special cases; individuals whose business is not sufficiently defined to be classed under any principal division	38,951	4.06	133,551,427	4.28
Total	958,379	100.00	3,124,355,196	100.00

TAX YIELD FROM PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

Income classes.	Tax yield			*Increase	
	1918	1917	1916	1917-18	1916-17
$1.000 to $2.000	$26.481.602	$16.243.504	.....	$10.238.098	$16.243.504
$2.000 to $3.000	35.415.344	9.097.378	.....	26.317.966	9.097.378
$3.000 to $5.000	82.928.720	18.283.457	$775.804	64.645.263	17.507.653
$5.000 to $10.000	93.057.963	44.066.389	6.301.183	48.991.574	37.765.206
$10.000 to $25.000	142.448.679	80.695.149	11.637.014	61.753.530	69.058.135
$25.000 to $50.000	130.240.648	76.593.344	11.602.681	53.647.304	64.990.663
$50.000 to $100.000	147.428.655	85.027.556	16.298.587	62.401.099	68.728.969
$100.000 to $150.000	95.680.064	55.766.236	12.423.481	39.913.828	43.342.755
$150.000 to $300.000	136.155.916	86.718.157	24.007.267	49.437.759	62.710.890
$300.000 to $500.000	79.164.847	50.227.598	17.951.410	28.937.249	32.276.188
$500.000 to $1,000.000	69.834.148	59.349.187	20.901.911	10.484.961	38.447.276
$1,000.000 and over	88.885.249	109.424.999	51.487.356	—20.539.750	57.937.643
Total	1.127.721.835	691.492.954	173.386.694	436.228.881	518.106.260

*A minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

AVERAGE TAX AND AVERAGE RATE OF TAX.

Income classes.	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Av. tax per individual.	Av. rate Pct.	Av. tax per individual.	Av. rate Pct.	Av. tax per individual.	Av. rate Pct.
$1.000 to $2.000	$17.46	1.19	$9.90	0.66	.....	.....
$2.000 to $3.000	23.66	.98	10.85	.44	.....	.....
$3.000 to $5.000	88.95	2.35	32.60	.86	$4.94	0.12
$5.000 to $10.000	291.39	4.34	162.80	2.41	41.85	.61
$10.000 to $25.000	1.222.01	8.20	717.27	4.78	143.88	.94
$25.000 to $50.000	4.563.12	13.32	2.520.26	7.34	488.86	1.41
$50.000 to $100.000	14.748.76	21.69	6.835.56	10.04	1.559.37	2.25
$100.000 to $150.000	40.576.79	33.68	16.888.62	13.92	4.283.96	3.48
$150.000 to $300.000	89.871.89	44.64	36.948.51	18.27	9.851.16	4.75
$300.000 to $500.000	207.237.82	54.77	89.852.59	23.93	25.142.03	6.60
$500.000 to $1.000.000	392.326.67	58.65	188.410.12	27.63	55.590.19	8.14
$1.000.000 and over	1.326.645.51	64.65	776.063.82	35.65	249.938.62	11.09
General average	254.85	7.08	199.11	5.06	396.60	2.75

NET INCOME REPORTED BY YEARS.

States and territories.	Net income.			*Increase.			
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1917-1918. Amount.	Pct.	1916-1917. Amount.	Pct.
Alabama	$121.250.953	$73.508.562	$18.469.010	$47.742.391	65	$55.039.552	298
Alaska	15.434.987	10.549.506	1.878.419	4.885.481	46	8.671.087	462
Arizona	41.579.450	39.635.508	11.777.241	1.943.942	5	27.858.267	237
Arkansas	76.354.037	68.296.287	17.683.678	8.057.750	12	50.612.609	286
California	701.850.380	632.608.546	228.324.945	69.241.834	11	404.283.601	177
Colorado	159.487.951	137.853.875	53.854.130	21.634.076	16	83.999.745	156
Connecticut	295.617.840	249.186.724	133.858.341	46.431.116	19	115.328.383	86
Delaware	48.358.031	56.459.176	57.798.410	—8.101.145	—14	—1.339.234	—2
Dist. Columbia	138.966.315	104.357.892	67.334.621	34.608.423	33	37.023.271	55
Florida	63.681.401	54.358.496	17.401.202	9.302.905	17	36.977.294	212
Georgia	148.366.439	137.775.612	32.992.965	10.590.827	8	104.782.647	318
Hawaii	20.054.940	21.888.755	20.362.022	—1.833.815	—8	1.526.733	8
Idaho	55.954.296	46.465.514	7.927.064	9.488.782	20	38.538.450	486
Illinois	1,256.309.485	1,119.960.600	484.290.833	136.348.885	12	635.669.767	131
Indiana	325.549.440	261.265.426	74.637.683	64.284.014	25	186.627.743	250
Iowa	450.267.585	337.283.861	65.604.874	112.983.724	34	271.678.987	414
Kansas	218.524.054	202.159.002	39.638.465	16.365.052	8	162.520.537	410
Kentucky	166.350.127	124.826.244	38.506.976	41.523.883	33	86.319.268	224
Louisiana	137.261.983	134.349.180	51.274.633	2.912.803	2	83.074.547	162
Maine	84.033.212	66.950.710	30.435.945	17.082.502	26	36.514.765	120
Maryland	303.421.092	253.433.289	121.009.054	49.987.803	20	132.424.235	109
Massachusetts	868.460.461	717.512.002	474.292.762	150.948.459	21	243.219.240	51
Michigan	415.313.164	387.824.910	162.533.104	27.488.254	7	225.291.806	139
Minnesota	291.074.629	275.510.103	93.201.384	15.564.526	6	182.308.719	196
Mississippi	70.323.185	61.763.713	14.831.796	559.472	14	46.931.917	316
Missouri	409.013.021	362.026.687	147.069.303	46.986.334	13	214.957.384	146
Montana	90.091.830	81.207.992	19.467.019	8.883.838	11	61.740.973	317
Nebraska	306.053.565	251.988.895	36.559.607	54.064.670	21	215.429.288	589
Nevada	17.826.669	16.423.316	2.799.775	1.403.353	9	13.623.541	487
N. Hampshire	56.889.284	42.843.296	19.557.542	14.045.988	33	23.285.754	119
New Jersey	653.112.589	521.042.424	254.068.880	132.070.165	25	266.973.544	105
New Mexico	36.591.416	31.644.721	7.486.732	4.946.695	16	24.157.989	323
New York	2,719.713.784	2,774.035.148	1,922.864.651	—54.321.364	—2	851.170.497	44
North Carolina	89.748.811	84.220.131	24.825.826	5.528.680	7	59.394.305	239
North Dakota	89.586.415	61.233.723	9.219.055	28.352.692	46	52.014.668	564
Ohio	993.314.432	740.406.422	318.822.511	252.908.010	34	421.583.911	132
Oklahoma	163.678.297	170.751.358	66.811.462	—7.073.061	—4	103.939.896	156
Oregon	111.601.050	84.746.023	24.968.572	26.855.027	32	59.777.451	240
Pennsylvania	1.770.848.133	1.360.802.293	643.243.991	410.045.840	30	717.558.302	112
Rhode Island	129.630.322	112.129.569	65.257.163	17.500.753	16	46.872.406	72
South Carolina	73.855.345	70.917.349	9.882.947	2.937.996	4	61.034.402	618
South Dakota	151.725.486	109.794.860	7.474.252	41.930.626	38	102.320.608	1,369
Tennessee	139.173.691	111.964.540	39.867.675	27.209.151	24	72.096.865	181

States and territories.	Net income. 1918.	1917.	1916.	*Increase. 1917-1918. Amount.	Pct.	1916-1917. Amount.	Pct.
Texas	$392,975,557	$350,297,337	$113,278,037	$42,678,220	12	237,019,300	209
Utah	52,454,404	45,044,946	14,281,206	7,409,458	16	30,763,740	215
Vermont	34,063,265	29,540,804	14,628,955	4,522,461	15	14,911,849	102
Virginia	173,104,495	130,682,859	42,216,464	42,421,636	32	88,466,395	210
Washington	266,096,746	169,727,615	49,697,247	96,369,131	57	120,030,368	242
West Virginia	156,557,747	106,061,550	30,170,809	50,496,197	48	75,890,741	252
Wisconsin	290,199,685	228,190,253	87,614,595	62,009,432	27	140,575,658	160
Wyoming	26,413,937	28,855,603	6,523,787	−2,441,666	−6	22,331,816	342
Nonres. aliens and citizens residing abroad	56,473,942	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	....
Total	†15924639355	†13652383207	‡6298577620	272256148	17	7353805587	117

*A minus sign (—) indicates decrease. †Net incomes of $1,000 and over. ‡Net incomes of $3,000 and over.

TAX YIELD ON PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

States and territories.	Tax yield. 1918.	1917.	1916.	*Increase. 1917-18. Amount.	Pct.	1916-17. Amount.	Pct.
Alabama	$4,431,563	$2,023,984	$175,989	$2,407,579	119	$1,847,995	1,050
Alaska	316,859	132,769	17,022	184,090	139	115,747	680
Arizona	1,724,116	1,019,262	191,519	704,854	69	827,743	432
Arkansas	3,269,477	1,848,177	157,513	1,421,300	77	1,690,664	1,073
California	36,070,926	20,355,424	3,595,636	15,715,502	77	16,759,788	466
Colorado	5,844,925	5,184,948	1,055,758	659,977	13	4,129,190	391
Connecticut	17,690,343	10,595,737	2,824,846	7,094,606	67	7,770,891	275
Delaware	7,158,522	9,350,461	3,695,605	−2,191,939	−23	5,654,856	153
Dist. of Columbia	8,669,100	4,446,620	1,068,644	4,222,480	95	3,377,976	316
Florida	2,367,463	1,584,917	322,636	782,546	49	1,262,281	390
Georgia	7,077,184	3,250,342	378,062	3,826,842	118	2,872,280	760
Hawaii	1,857,352	1,174,831	366,802	682,521	58	808,029	220
Idaho	1,493,518	839,646	140,496	653,872	78	699,150	498
Illinois	84,560,642	49,103,261	10,947,250	35,457,381	72	38,156,011	349
Indiana	11,456,898	5,978,782	1,165,961	5,478,116	92	4,812,821	413
Iowa	15,928,158	5,445,816	518,845	10,482,342	192	4,926,971	950
Kansas	7,880,244	5,428,495	555,943	2,451,749	45	4,872,552	876
Kentucky	7,918,960	2,943,196	384,497	4,975,764	169	2,558,699	665
Louisiana	9,353,518	4,936,825	778,693	4,416,693	89	4,158,132	534
Maine	4,263,003	2,467,852	371,367	1,795,151	73	2,096,485	565
Maryland	20,415,237	12,378,724	2,405,523	8,036,513	65	9,973,201	415
Massachusetts	81,307,340	44,478,907	10,892,685	36,828,433	83	33,586,222	308
Michigan	22,336,385	15,159,388	3,340,682	7,176,997	47	11,818,706	354
Minnesota	15,262,760	8,356,172	1,553,282	6,906,588	83	6,802,890	438
Mississippi	3,542,849	2,252,612	195,054	1,290,237	57	2,057,558	1,055
Missouri	20,716,692	10,880,241	2,373,327	9,836,451	90	8,506,914	358
Montana	3,012,902	1,548,582	304,448	1,464,320	95	1,244,134	409
Nebraska	9,373,582	5,285,238	347,778	4,088,344	77	4,937,460	1,420
Nevada	412,342	241,944	18,505	170,398	70	223,439	1,207
New Hampshire	2,827,724	1,517,183	258,173	1,310,541	86	1,259,010	488
New Jersey	43,109,648	25,710,042	5,545,231	17,399,606	68	20,164,811	364
New Mexico	989,825	713,829	83,935	275,996	39	629,894	750
New York	354,263,417	251,785,795	77,970,521	102,477,622	41	173,815,274	223
North Carolina	5,575,001	2,747,673	560,970	2,827,328	103	2,186,703	390
North Dakota	2,219,954	936,862	66,344	1,283,092	137	870,518	1,312
Ohio	55,170,252	31,928,937	7,722,306	23,241,315	73	24,206,631	313
Oklahoma	7,649,280	5,682,493	4,347,797	1,966,787	35	1,334,696	31
Oregon	6,049,987	3,298,630	337,051	2,751,357	83	2,961,579	877
Pennsylvania	137,781,370	79,454,848	17,612,739	58,326,522	73	61,842,109	351
Rhode Island	13,512,766	8,805,953	1,915,104	4,706,813	53	6,890,849	360
South Carolina	2,732,593	1,815,909	77,198	916,684	50	1,738,711	2,252
South Dakota	4,139,239	1,171,328	48,563	2,967,911	253	1,122,765	2,312
Tennessee	6,795,268	2,794,197	413,078	4,001,071	143	2,381,119	576
Texas	21,575,479	13,447,453	2,643,697	8,128,026	60	10,803,756	409
Utah	1,347,780	1,364,652	167,688	−16,872	−1	1,196,964	714
Vermont	1,821,823	1,459,253	365,004	362,570	25	1,094,249	300
Virginia	7,674,725	3,929,273	593,304	3,745,452	95	3,335,969	562
Washington	9,743,163	4,377,754	776,470	5,365,409	123	3,601,284	464
West Virginia	5,709,295	3,303,285	416,386	2,406,010	73	2,886,899	693
Wisconsin	11,382,127	5,716,256	1,253,257	5,665,871	99	4,462,999	356
Wyoming	1,272,692	838,196	67,510	434,496	52	770,686	1,142
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	8,665,567	.....	.....	3,665,567	..	.....	.....
Total	†1,127,721,835	†691,492,954	‡173,386,694	436,228,881	63	518,106,260	299

*A minus sign (—) indicates decrease. †Net incomes $1,000 and over. ‡Net incomes $3,000 and over.

NUMBER OF PERSONAL RETURNS, 1914-1918, BY CLASSES.

Income classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
$1,000 to $2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,640,758	1,516,938
$2,000 to $3,000	.....	.....	.....	838,707	1,496,878
$3,000 to $4,000	82,754	69,045	85,122	374,958	610,095
$4,000 to $5,000	66,525	58,949	72,027	185,805	322,241
$5,000 to $10,000	127,448	120,402	150,553	270,666	319,356
$10,000 to $15,000	34,141	34,102	45,309	65,800	69,992
$15,000 to $20,000	15,790	16,475	22,618	29,896	30,227
$20,000 to $25,000	8,672	9,707	12,953	16,806	16,350
$25,000 to $30,000	5,483	6,196	8,055	10,571	10,206
$30,000 to $40,000	6,008	7,005	10,068	12,733	11,887
$40,000 to $50,000	3,185	4,100	5,611	7,087	6,449
$50,000 to $100,000	5,161	6,847	10,452	12,439	9,996
$100,000 to $150,000	1,189	1,793	2,900	3,302	2,358
$150,000 to $200,000	406	724	1,284	1,302	866
$200,000 to $250,000	233	386	726	703	401
$250,000 to $300,000	130	216	427	342	247
$300,000 to $400,000	147	254	469	380	260
$400,000 to $500,000	69	122	245	179	122
$500,000 to $1,000,000	114	209	376	315	178
$1,000,000 and over	60	120	206	141	67
Total	357,515	336,652	429,401	3,472,890	4,425,114
Married women making separate returns from husbands	.....	.....	*7,635	.....	.....
Total number of returns filed	357,515	336,652	437,036	3,472,890	4,425,114

Note—The returns for 1913 are omitted, as they pertain only to the last ten months of that year.

*The net incomes reported on separate returns made by husband and wife in 1916 are combined and included as one return in the figures for the several classes. In all other years the returns of married women filed separately are included in their individual classes independent of husband's income.

RETURNS OF NET INCOME BY YEARS (PERSONAL).

Year.	Number of returns.	Net income.	Increase from year to year.
1913	*357,598	†$3,900,000,000	.....
1914	*357,515	4,000,000,000	$100,000,000
1915	*336,652	4,600,000,000	600,000,000
1916	*437,036	6,300,000,000	1,700,000,000
1917	‡3,472,890	13,700,000,000	7,400,000,000
1918	‡4,425,114	16,000,000,000	2,300,000,000

*Returns reporting net income of $3,000 and over. †Determined on the basis of the number of returns filed and the average net income in each class. ‡Returns reporting net income of $1,000 and over.

INCOME TAX YIELD BY YEARS (PERSONAL).

Year.	Normal tax.	Surtax.	War profits and excess profits tax.	Total tax.
1913	$12,728,038	$15,525,497	.....	$28,253,535
1914	16,559,493	24,486,669	.....	41,046,162
1915	23,995,777	43,947,818	.....	67,943,595
1916	51,440,558	121,946,136	.....	173,386,694
1917	156,897,441	433,345,732	$101,249,781	691,492,954
1918	476,432,808	651,289,027	.....	1,127,721,835

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850	$5,499,984.86	$5,212,953.43	.....
1860	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	$10,652,542.49
1870	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98
1880	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34
1890	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92
1900	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70
1910	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,881,481.95
1911	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1912	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10
1913	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	*4,510,650.91
1914	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	*4,376,463.05
1915	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97
1916	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	*5,853,656.00
1917	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	*9,836,211.00
1918	388,975,962.24	324,833,728.47	64,142,233.77
1919	436,239,126.20	362,497,635.69	*73,741,490.51
1920	437,150,212.33	454,322,609.21	17,270,482.72

*Surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (1919 AND 1920).

Revenues.	1919.	1920.
Ordinary postal revenues	$425,769,200.79	$424,406,471.45
Revenues from money order business	8,530,512.06	10,313,740.88
Revenues from postal savings business	1,939,413.35	2,430,000.00
Total revenues from all sources	*436,239,126.20	437,150,212.33

Expenditures.		
Expenditures on account of the current year	$354,801,613.85	$432,159,444.64
Expenditures on account of previous years	7,696,021.84	22,163,164.57
Total during year	362,497,635.69	454,322,609.21
Excess of revenues over expenditures	73,734,851.96	.....
Excess of expenditures over revenues	.....	17,172,396.88
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc	6,638.55	98,085.84
Surplus in postal revenues	*73,728,213.41	.....
Deficiency in postal revenues	.....	17,270,482.72

Revenues in Detail.	
Postal revenues: Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards	$379,587,312.21
Second class postage (pound rate) paid in money	25,100,320.34
Third and fourth class postage paid in money	12,960,474.84
Receipts from box rents	6,144,544.26
Letter postage paid in money	.02
Receipts from foreign mail transit service	96,564.59
Miscellaneous receipts	241,983.46
Fines and penalties	96,774.36
Receipts from unclaimed letters	178,497.37
Total postal revenues	424,406,471.45
Money order revenues: Revenues from domestic and international money order business	9,581,270.91
Revenues from invalid money orders	732,469.97
Total money order business	10,313,740.88
Revenues from postal savings business	2,430,000.00
Total revenues from all sources	437,150,212.33

*Includes $71,392,000 accrued from increased postal rates, first class, as war revenue.

ROYALISTS WIN IN GREECE.

In the general election held in Greece, Nov. 14, 1920, the opponents of Eleutherios Venizelos, the prime minister and virtual ruler of the country, won a decisive victory. As the return of King Constantine had been made the principal issue in the campaign and as Venizelos had caused the exile of the former ruler for his pro-German sentiments and actions in the war, the government of which he was the head resigned. It was succeeded by a royalist ministry headed by M. Rhallis, which was strongly in favor of putting King Constantine back on the throne. This result of the elections did not please the allies, who recalled the king's disloyal attitude during the war. At a conference held in London Dec. 2 it was decided to send the following note to Greece in the name of Britain, France and Italy:

"The British, French and Italian governments have constantly in the past given proof of their good will toward the Greek people and have favored their attainment of their secular aspirations. They therefore have been all the more painfully surprised by the events which have just occurred in Greece.

"They have no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece, but feel bound to declare publicly that restoration to the throne of Constantine, whose disloyal attitude and conduct toward the allies during the war caused them great embarrassment and loss, could only be regarded by them as ratification by Greece of his hostile acts.

"This step would create a new and unfavorable situation in the relations between Greece and the allies, and in that case the three governments reserve to themselves complete liberty in dealing with the situation thus created."

This decision was a triumph for the French point of view. In former informal discussions the British and Italians took the view that if a plebiscite favored Constantine he might be given a chance to prove his good faith, while the French refused to consent to his return in any circumstances.

In spite of the warning contained in the allied note, the people of Greece at a plebiscite held on Sunday, Dec. 5, decided by an almost unanimous vote to recall their former king from his exile in Switzerland. M. Venizelos left Greece a few days after his defeat in the elections.

CALIFORNIA-JAPANESE QUESTION.

At the election on Nov. 2, 1920, California voted decisively in favor of an amendment to the antialien land law of 1913, withdrawing entirely the three-year agricultural land leasing privilege from aliens who are ineligible to citizenship in the United States. The act was aimed at the Japanese, who protested strongly against it as racial discrimination and as an act of injustice. There was even talk in irresponsible quarters of war between the United States and Japan on account of it.

In connection with the land law and Japanese immigration questions, which have been subjects of much discussion since 1907, when under the "gentlemen's agreement" the Japanese government promised to prohibit the emigration of laborers to the United States, the federal census bureau's enumeration of Japanese in California at the beginning of 1920 is of interest. The state with a total population of 3,426,861, showed 70,196 Japanese, an increase of 28,840, or 69.7 per cent, since 1910, compared with a Japanese total in 1910 of 41,356, which was an increase over 1900 of 31,205, or 307.4 per cent. The Japanese population in 1910 constituted 1.7 per cent of the total population, compared with 2 per cent in 1920.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

The United States census bureau announced Nov. 16, 1920, that the Japanese residents of Hawaii numbered 109,269, or 42.7 per cent of the whole population of 255,512. The increase from 1910 to 1920 was 29,594, or 37.1 per cent, as against a gain of 30.4 per cent from 1900 to 1910.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, yrs.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama	Montgomery	Thos. F. Kilby, D.	4	$5,000	Jan. 1923	‡Jan. 1923	50 days
Alaska Territory	Juneau	†Thomas Riggs, Jr., D.	4	7,000	Apr. 1922	*Mar. 1921	60 days
Arizona	Phœnix	T. E. Campbell, R.	2	6,500	Jan. 1923	*Nov. 1921	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock	T. C. McRae, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
California	Sacramento	W. D. Stephens, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Colorado	Denver	O. H. Shoup, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	E. J. Lake, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Delaware	Dover	Wm. D. Denney, R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	None.
Dist. of Columbia	Washington						
Florida	Tallahassee	C. A. Hardee, D.	4	6,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	T. W. Hardwick, D.	2	5,000	June 1923	June 1921	50 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	†Chas. J. McCarthy, D.	4	7,000	June 1922	*Jan. 1921	
Idaho	Boise City	D. W. Davis, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small, R.	4	12,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis	W. T. McCray, R.	4	8,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines	N. E. Kendall, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Kansas	Topeka	Henry J. Allen, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort	E. P. Morrow, R.	4	6,500	Dec. 1923	*Jan. 1922	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	J. M. Parker, D.	4	7,500	May 1924	*May 1922	60 days
Maine	Augusta	F. H. Parkhurst, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	A. C. Ritchie, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1922	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	C. H. Cox, R.	1	10,000	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1921	None.
Michigan	Lansing	A. J. Groesbeck, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. O. Preus, R.	2	7,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	L. M. Russell, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1922	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City	A. M. Hyde, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	70 days
Montana	Helena	J. M. Dixon, R.	4	7,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	S. R. McKelvie, R.	2	2,500	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Nevada	Carson City	E. D. Boyle, D.	4	7,200	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
New Hampshire	Concord	A. O. Brown, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	E. I. Edwards, D.	3	10,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1921	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	M. C. Mechem, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1921	60 days
New York	Albany	N. L. Miller, R.	2	10,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1921	None.
North Carolina	Raleigh	C. Morrison, D.	4	6,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	L. J. Frazier, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	H. L. Davis, R.	2	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1922	None.
Oklahoma	Okla. City	J. B. A. Robertson, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Oregon	Salem	B. W. Olcott, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	W. C. Sproul, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Philippines	Manila	†F. B. Harrison, D.		20,000	Indef.	....	.....
Porto Rico	San Juan	†Arthur Yager, D.		10,000	Indef.	....	.....
Rhode Island	Providence	E. J. San Souci, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1921	None.
South Carolina	Columbia	R. A. Cooper, D.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1921	None
South Dakota	Pierre	R. H. McMaster, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Tennessee	Nashville	A. Taylor, R.	2	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	75 days
Texas	Austin	R. M. Neff, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	90 days
Utah	Salt Lake City	C. R. Mabey, R.	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Vermont	Montpelier	J. Hartness, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Virginia	Richmond	W. Davis, D.	4	5,000	Feb. 1922	*Jan. 1922	90 days
Washington	Olympia	Louis F. Hart, R.	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1921	60 days
West Virginia	Charleston	E. F. Morgan, R.	4	5,000	Mar. 1925	*Jan. 1921	45 days
Wisconsin	Madison	J. J. Blaine, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	R. D. Cary, R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

NEW DUTCH-BELGIAN TREATY.

The text of the new treaty between Holland and Belgium negotiated by representatives of the two nations in Paris, France, was made public in The Hague, Holland, Jan. 31, 1920. Its main provisions are:

Holland and Belgium to have joint control of navigation on the Scheldt river. The question of the movement of Belgian warships from Antwerp and other problems likely to result in the event of war are left to the future decision of the league of nations.

Both countries agree to the principle that the mouth of the Scheldt be free and open water; that two new large canals be constructed to give Belgium an equal outlet to the sea (one from Antwerp to Holland connecting with the North sea, and the other from the Rhine across the Meuse to the Scheldt to Antwerp, connecting Antwerp with the German Rhine, the latter to be constructed within seven years); that an additional number of existing canals be deepened to accommodate larger ships, and in general that each country pay the expenses of construction and maintenance within its own borders, and that customs, quarantine and pilotage regulations be made as uniform as possible.

With reference to the German Rhine canal, Holland agrees that no new conditions be imposed other than those already in effect on traffic to Germany. Generally speaking, joint commissions will control the conditions, construction and maintenance of the canals.

VALUE OF CARNEGIE ESTATE.

The appraisal of the estate of Andrew Carnegie was completed in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 23, 1920, showing a gross value of $26,293,024, and a net estate of $23,247,161. The total value of Mrs. Carnegie's share was estimated at $11,338,847. Mr. Carnegie in the course of his life gave away by far the largest part of the huge fortune he once possessed.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon Statesman's Year-Book for 1920 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	142,872,063
Asia	830,108,761
Europe	484,118,769
North America	145,441,701
Oceania	63,998,717
South America	63,754,313
Total	1,730,294,324

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1919)	8,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1919)	62,600,000
French Africa (est. 1914)	32,893,518
Italian Africa (est. 1919)	7,100,000
Belgian Kongo (est. 1919)	15,000,000
Liberia (1919)	2,100,000
Morocco (1918)	6,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1918)	7,734,701
Spanish Africa (1918)	1,443,844
Total	142,872,063

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1919)	6,380,500
Arabia (1913)	750,000
Armenia (1913)	2,470,900
Azerbaijan (1920)	4,615,000
Bhutan (1918)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1919)	9,664,000
China (1919)	320,650,000
French colonies (1913)	17,268,728
Georgia (1915)	3,176,156
India, British (1914)	315,156,000
Japan (1918)	78,261,856
Kiaochow (1919)	192,000
Mesopotamia (1920)	2,849,282
Nepal (1919)	5,600,000
Oman (1919)	500,000
Persia (1919)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1918)	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1915)	29,141,500
Siam (1916)	8,819,686
Syria (1913)	3,675,100
Turkey in Asia (1919)	10,186,900
Total	830,108,761

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1919)	5,141,000
Dutch East Indies (1917)	47,000,000
Fiji islands (1915)	163,000
Guam (1919)	14,969
Hawaii (1920)	249,992
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,200
New Guinea† (1913)	634,579
New Zealand (1919)	1,200,000
Papua (1914)	200,000
Philippine islands (1919)	9,101,427
Samoa (1916)	7,550
Solomon islands‡ (1914)	205,000
Total	63,998,717

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. ‡Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

EUROPE.

Albania (1920)	850,000
Andorra (1913)	5,231
Austria (1920)	6,067,430
Belgium (1920)	7,555,576
Bulgaria (1920)	5,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia (1919)	13,914,336
Denmark (1916)	2,940,979
Esthonia (1920)	1,750,000
Finland (1918)	3,329,146
France (1919)	41,475,523
Germany (1920)	55,086,000
Greece (1919)	6,000,000
Hungary (est. 1920)	10,000,000
Iceland (1918)	92,000
Italy (1919)	36,740,000
Jugo Slavia (1919)	14,361,459
Latvia (1914)	2,500,000
Lithuania (1914)	4,651,000
Luxemburg (1916)	263,824
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Montenegro (1917)	436,789
Netherlands (1919)	6,778,699
Norway (1918)	2,632,010
Poland (1920)	30,072,181
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1920)	17,393,149
Russia* (1919)	84,269,400
San Marino (1916)	11,648
Spain (1919)	20,719,598
Sweden (1917)	5,813,850
Switzerland (1916)	3,937,000
Turkey (1919)	1,501,000
Ukrainia (1920)	46,000,000
United kingdom (1919)	46,000,000
Total	484,118,769

*Includes the whole of Russia in Europe except Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukrainia.

NORTH AMERICA.

Bermuda (1917)	22,000
Canada (1917)	8,361,000
Costa Rica (1918)	459,423
Cuba (1919)	2,898,905
Curacao (1917)	57,619
French islands (1917)	459,082
Greenland (1911)	13,459
Guatemala (1914)	2,003,579
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1916)	613,758
Honduras, British (1917)	43,000
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1919)	259,000
Nicaragua (1917)	800,000
Panama (1917)	450,000
Porto Rico (1918)	1,246,361
Salvador (1919)	1,928,621
Santo Domingo (1918)	955,159
United States (est. 1920)	105,000,000
Virgin islands of U. S. (1917)	26,051
West Indies, British (1920)	1,843,000
Total	145,441,701

*Including Labrador.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (1918)	8,279,159
Bolivia (1915)	2,889,970
Brazil (1917)	30,492,275
Chile (1918)	3,945,538
Colombia (1912)	5,071,101
Ecuador (1915)	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1917)	3,240
Guiana, British (1917)	314,000
Guiana, Dutch (1919)	107,827
Paraguay (1918)	1,000,000
Peru (1908)	5,000,000
Trinidad (1917)	377,000
Uruguay (1918)	1,429,585
Venezuela (1917)	2,844,618
Total	63,754,313

SPITZBERGEN PLACED UNDER NORWEGIAN RULE.

The Spitzbergen archipelago, which was claimed by Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Denmark and Holland, was awarded by the peace conference to the first named country Sept. 25, 1919, after a special commission had examined the question and ruled in favor of Norway. The supreme council formally approved the text of the agreement on Nov. 21, 1919, and on Feb. 9, 1920, the treaty fixing the sovereignty over the group of islands was signed in the Clock hall of the French foreign office in Paris. Hugh C. Wallace, American ambassador to France, signed the treaty on behalf of the United States.

UNITED STATES POPULATION FIGURES ANALYZED.

[From report made by Director Samuel L. Rogers of the federal census bureau Oct. 7, 1920.]

The population of the United States, as announced to-day, is 105,683,108, as compared with a total in 1910 of 91,972,266 and in 1900 of 75,994,575. This is an increase since 1910 of 13,710,842, or 14.9 per cent, as compared with an increase from 1900 to 1910 of 15,977,691, or 21 per cent. The large falling off in the rate of growth for the country as a whole, as shown by these figures, is due mainly to an almost complete cessation of immigration for more than five years preceding the taking of the census in January last, and in some degree also to an epidemic of influenza, and to the casualties of war.

The results of the census of population in 1920 at first glance may seem somewhat disappointing and open to question possibly, but the substantial accuracy of the enumeration in January is fully borne out by comparison with estimates based upon the probable excess of births over deaths throughout the decade and the excess of immigration over emigration. From all available data, it may be roughly estimated that the annual excess of births over deaths throughout the United States is approximately 1 per cent. This rate compounded would indicate an increase of approximately 10.5 per cent during the decade. Thus nearly 92,000,000 persons present in the United States in 1910 might be expected to increase to about 101,700,000 in 1920. In addition, the excess of immigration over emigration during the decade was approximately 3,733,000. Since the bulk of these foreign-born persons came to the country during the first four years of the decade, it may be roughly estimated that the increase due to excess of births over deaths in their families was about 10 per cent. Thus the population of the country may be assumed to have been augmented by about 4,100,000 during the decade through excess of immigration over emigration. The two estimates taken together would indicate, therefore, a probable population of 105,800,000, or only a small fraction of 1 per cent more than the total shown by the returns of the fourteenth census.

The figures of the 1920 census also show that the trend of population from the country to the city has become greatly accentuated since 1910 and that, for the first time in the country's history, more than half the entire population is now living in urban territory as defined by the census bureau. That is to say, of the 105,683,108 persons enumerated in the fourteenth census preliminary tabulations show that 54,816,209, or 51.9 per cent, are living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and 50,866,899, or 48.1 per cent in rural territory. At the census of 1910 the corresponding percentages were 46.3 and 53.7, respectively, showing a loss of 5.6 per cent in the proportion for the population living in rural territory. To show more clearly the change in the proportion of the population living in rural territory now as compared with ten years ago, the rural population can be divided into two classes—namely, 9,864,196, or 9.3 per cent of the total population, living in incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants and 41,002,703, or 38.8 per cent of the total population, living in what may be called purely country districts. At the census of 1910 the population living in incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants formed 8.8 per cent, while the population living in purely country districts formed 44.8 per cent of the total population.

The increase since 1910 in the population as a whole, as before stated, was 14.9 per cent, but during the decade there has been an increase in that portion of the population living in urban territory of 12,192,826, or 28.6 per cent, and in that portion living in rural territory of 1,518,016, or only 3.1 per cent; and if the comparison is extended to cover the two classes of rural territory, it appears that that portion living in incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants shows an increase of 1,745,371, or 21.5 per cent, whereas that portion living in purely country districts shows an actual decrease of 227,355, or six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The percentages of increase shown for the several states vary greatly, due in part to the causes which have been noted as affecting the increase in the population of the country as a whole, but also in part to the abnormal internal movement of population required to meet the excessive demands of the war work in certain sections. For three states—Mississippi, Nevada and Vermont—there have been small decreases in population, the largest decrease being for Nevada, 5.5 per cent.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (JAN. 1, 1920).

[From report of United States census bureau.]

State	Population.	*Increase. Number.	Pct.
Alabama	2,348,174	210,081	9.8
Arizona	333,903	129,549	63.4
Arkansas	1,752,204	177,755	11.3
California	3,426,861	1,049,312	44.1
Colorado	939,629	140,605	17.6
Connecticut	1,380,631	265,875	23.9
Delaware	223,003	20,681	10.2
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	106,502	32.2
Florida	968,470	215,851	28.7
Georgia	2,895,832	286,711	11.0
Idaho	431,866	106,272	32.6
Illinois	6,485,280	846,689	15.0
Indiana	2,930,390	229,514	8.5
Iowa	2,404,021	179,250	8.1
Kansas	1,769,257	78,308	4.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	126,725	5.5
Louisiana	1,798,509	142,121	8.6
Maine	768,014	25,643	3.5
Maryland	1,449,661	154,315	11.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	485,940	14.4
Michigan	3,668,412	858,239	30.5
Minnesota	2,387,125	311,417	15.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	—6,496	—0.4
Missouri	3,404,055	110,720	3.4
Montana	548,889	172,836	46.0
Nebraska	1,296,372	104,158	8.7
Nevada	77,407	—4,468	—5.5
New Hampshire	443,083	12,511	2.9
New Jersey	3,155,900	618,733	24.4
New Mexico	360,350	33,049	10.1
New York	10,384,829	1,271,219	13.9
North Carolina	2,559,123	352,836	16.0
North Dakota	645,680	68,624	11.9
Ohio	5,759,394	992,273	20.8
Oklahoma	2,028,283	371,128	22.4
Oregon	738,389	110,624	16.4
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	1,054,906	13.8
Rhode Island	604,397	61,787	11.4
South Carolina	1,683,724	168,324	11.1
South Dakota	636,547	52,659	9.0
Tennessee	2,337,885	153,096	7.0
Texas	4,663,228	766,686	19.7
Utah	449,396	76,045	20.4
Vermont	352,428	—3,528	—1.0
Virginia	2,309,187	247,575	12.0
Washington	1,356,621	214,631	18.8
West Virginia	1,463,701	242,582	19.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	298,207	12.8
Wyoming	194,402	48,437	33.2
Total	105,708,771	13,736,505	14.9

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION OF STATES BY RANK IN 1920.

Rank in 1910 and 1900 given for comparison.

State.	Population.	Rank 1920.	Rank 1910.	Rank 1900.
New York	10,384,829	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	2	2	2
Illinois	6,485,280	3	3	3
Ohio	5,759,394	4	4	4
Texas	4,663,228	5	5	6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	6	6	7
Michigan	3,668,412	7	8	9
California	3,426,861	8	12	21
Missouri	3,404,055	9	7	5
New Jersey	3,155,900	10	11	16
Indiana	2,930,390	11	9	8
Georgia	2,895,832	12	10	11
Wisconsin	2,632,067	13	13	13
North Carolina	2,559,123	14	16	15
Kentucky	2,416,630	15	14	12
Iowa	2,404,021	16	15	10
Minnesota	2,387,125	17	19	19
Alabama	2,348,174	18	18	18
Tennessee	2,337,885	19	17	14
Virginia	2,309,187	20	20	17
Oklahoma	2,028,283	21	23	50
Louisiana	1,798,509	22	24	23
Mississippi	1,790,618	23	21	20
Kansas	1,769,257	24	22	22
Arkansas	1,752,204	25	25	25
South Carolina	1,683,724	26	26	24
West Virginia	1,463,701	27	28	28
Maryland	1,449,661	28	27	26
Connecticut	1,380,631	29	31	29
Washington	1,356,621	30	30	34
Nebraska	1,296,372	31	29	27
Florida	968,470	32	33	33
Colorado	939,629	33	32	32
Oregon	783,389	34	35	36
Maine	768,014	35	34	31
North Dakota	645,680	36	37	40
South Dakota	636,547	37	36	38
Rhode Island	604,397	38	38	35
Montana	548,889	39	40	43
Utah	449,396	40	41	42
New Hampshire	443,083	41	39	37
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	42	43	41
Idaho	431,866	43	45	46
New Mexico	360,350	44	44	44
Vermont	352,428	45	42	39
Arizona	333,903	46	46	47
Delaware	223,003	47	47	45
Wyoming	194,402	48	48	48
Nevada	77,407	49	49	49

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1860-1920).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

State or Territory.	1920.		1910.		1900.		1890.		1880.		1870.		1860.	
Alabama	18	2,348,174	18	2,138,093	18	1,828,697	17	1,513,401	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201
Arizona	46	333,903	46	204,354	47	122,931	....	88,243	....	40,440	....	9,658	....	.....
Arkansas	25	1,752,204	25	1,574,449	25	1,311,564	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450
California	8	3,426,861	12	2,377,549	21	1,485,053	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	24	560,247	26	379,994
Colorado	33	939,629	32	799,024	31	539,700	31	412,198	35	194,327	....	39,864	....	34,277
Connecticut	29	1,380,631	31	1,114,756	29	908,420	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147
Delaware	47	223,003	47	202,322	42	184,735	41	168,493	37	146,608	34	125,015	32	112,216
Dist. Columbia	42	437,571	42	331,069	41	298,718	....	230,392	....	177,624	....	131,700	....	75,080
Florida	32	968,470	33	752,619	32	528,542	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424
Georgia	12	2,895,832	10	2,609,121	11	2,216,331	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286
Idaho	43	431,866	43	325,594	43	161,772	43	88,548	....	36,610	....	14,999	....	.....
Illinois	3	6,485,280	3	5,638,591	3	4,821,550	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951
Indiana	11	2,930,390	9	2,700,876	8	2,516,462	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428
Iowa	16	2,404,021	15	2,224,771	10	2,231,853	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913
Kansas	24	1,769,257	22	1,690,949	22	1,470,495	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	33	107,206
Kentucky	15	2,416,630	14	2,289,905	12	2,147,174	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684
Louisiana	22	1,798,509	24	1,656,388	23	1,381,625	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726,915	17	708,002
Maine	35	768,014	34	742,371	30	694,466	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279
Maryland	28	1,449,661	27	1,295,346	26	1,188,044	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049
Massachusetts	6	3,852,356	6	3,366,416	7	2,805,346	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066
Michigan	7	3,668,412	8	2,810,173	9	2,420,982	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113
Minnesota	17	2,387,125	19	2,075,708	19	1,751,394	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439,706	30	172,023
Mississippi	23	1,790,618	21	1,797,114	20	1,551,270	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305
Missouri	9	3,404,055	7	3,293,335	5	3,106,665	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012
Montana	39	548,889	40	376,053	41	243,329	42	142,924	....	39,159	....	20,595	....	.....
Nebraska	31	1,296,372	29	1,192,214	27	1,066,300	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	35	122,993	35	28,841
Nevada	49	77,407	46	81,875	45	42,335	45	45,761	38	62,266	37	42,491	36	6,857
N. Hampshire	41	443,083	39	430,572	36	411,588	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073
New Jersey	10	3,155,900	11	2,537,167	16	1,883,669	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035
New Mexico	44	360,350	44	327,301	....	195,310	....	160,282	....	119,565	....	91,874	....	93,516
New York	1	10,384,829	1	9,113,614	1	7,268,894	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735
North Carolina	14	2,559,123	16	2,206,287	15	1,893,810	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,671,361	12	992,622
North Dakota	36	645,680	37	577,056	39	319,146	39	190,983	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	4	5,759,394	4	4,767,121	4	4,157,545	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511
Oklahoma	21	2,028,283	23	1,657,155	....	790,391	....	258,657	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	34	783,389	35	672,765	35	413,536	38	313,767	36	174,768	36	90,923	34	52,465
Pennsylvania	2	8,720,017	2	7,665,111	2	6,302,115	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215
Rhode Island	38	604,397	38	542,610	34	428,556	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	29	174,620
South Carolina	26	1,683,724	26	1,515,400	24	1,340,316	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708
South Dakota	37	636,547	36	583,888	37	401,570	37	348,600	....	135,177	....	14,181	....	4,837
Tennessee	19	2,337,885	17	2,184,789	13	2,020,616	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801
Texas	5	4,663,228	5	3,896,542	6	3,048,710	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215
Utah	40	449,396	41	373,351	40	276,749	40	210,779	....	143,963	....	86,786	....	40,273
Vermont	45	352,428	42	355,956	38	343,641	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098
Virginia	20	2,309,187	20	2,061,612	17	1,854,184	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318
Washington	30	1,356,621	30	1,141,990	33	518,103	34	357,232	....	75,116	....	23,955	....	11,594
West Virginia	27	1,463,701	28	1,221,119	28	958,800	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014	....	.....
Wisconsin	13	2,632,067	13	2,333,860	14	2,069,042	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881
Wyoming	48	194,402	45	145,965	44	92,531	44	62,555	....	20,789	....	9,118	....	.....
The states	....	105,708,771	....	91,972,266	....	75,994,575	....	62,947,714	....	50,155,783	....	38,558,371	....	31,443,321

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1850).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1850.		1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.		79	
Alabama	12	771,623	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	26	209,897	25	97,574	27	30,388	25	14,273	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	29	92,597	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	21	370,792	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,248	9	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,964
Delaware	30	91,532	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
Florida	31	87,445	27	54,477	25	34,730	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	9	906,185	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,989	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Illinois	11	851,470	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,211	23	12,282	....	....	....	....
Indiana	7	988,416	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	20	5,641	....	....
Iowa	27	192,214	28	43,112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	8	982,405	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,317	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana	18	517,762	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	153,407	18	76,556	....	....	....	....
Maine	16	583,169	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,335	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
Maryland	17	583,034	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts	6	994,514	8	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,287	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan	20	397,654	23	212,267	26	31,639	26	8,765	24	4,762	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	33	6,077	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	15	606,526	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	19	8,850	....	....
Missouri	13	682,044	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,586	22	20,845	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	22	317,976	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,161	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
New Jersey	19	489,555	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,575	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York	1	3,097,394	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,812	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
North Carolina	10	869,039	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
Ohio	3	1,980,329	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,434	13	230,760	18	45,365	....	....
Oregon	32	13,294	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	2	2,311,786	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,049,458	3	810,091	3	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island	28	147,545	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,059	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
South Carolina	14	668,507	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
Tennessee	5	1,002,717	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas	25	212,592	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	23	314,120	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	235,981	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia	4	1,421,661	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Wisconsin	24	305,391	29	30,945	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The states	....	23,067,262	....	17,019,641	....	12,820,868	....	9,600,783	....	7,215,858	....	5,294,390	....	....
Dt. of Columbia	2	51,687	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093	....	....
New Mexico	1	61,547	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	3	11,380	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The territories	....	124,614	....	43,712	....	39,834	....	33,039	....	24,023	....	14,093	....	....
On public ships in U. S. service	....	....	....	6,100	....	5,318	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	....	23,191,876	....	17,069,453	....	12,866,020	....	9,638,453	....	7,239,881	....	5,308,483	....	3,929,214

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—1850-1910.

Per cent of total population of continental United States in each of the nine divisions:

Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.
New England	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8
Middle Atlantic	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4
East North Central	19.8	21.0	21.4	19.5
West North Central	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8
South Atlantic	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2
East South Central	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5
West South Central	9.6	8.6	7.5	4.1
Mountain	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.3
Pacific	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5

Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:

United States	93,402,151
Philippines (1903)	7,635,426
Guam, estimated	9,000
Samoa, estimated	6,100
Panama Canal Zone, estimated	50,000
Total	101,102,677

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Continental United States.

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1920	105,708,771	13,736,505	14.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1790	3,929,214	....	....

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS—1920.

In December, 1920, the census bureau officially announced the total population of the United States and possessions. In the following table the figures for continental United States and possessions, except the Philippines and Virgin islands, are for Jan. 1, 1920. Those for the Philippines are for Dec. 31, 1918, and those for the Virgin islands Nov. 1, 1917.

Continental United States	105,708,771
Alaska	54,899
Hawaii	255,912
Porto Rico	1,299,809
Guam	13,275
Philippines	10,350,640
Samoa	8,056
Virgin islands	26,051
Panama Canal Zone	22,858
Military and naval forces abroad	117,288
Total	117,857,509

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES IN 1920.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS.

[From U. S. census reports. Figures subject to correction.]

City.	Population.	*Increase— Number.	Pct.
Akron, O.	208,435	139,368	201.8
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	13,091	13.1
Atlanta, Ga.	200,615	45,777	29.6
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	175,341	31.4
Birmingham, Ala.	178,270	45,585	34.4
Boston, Mass.	748,060	77,475	11.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,152	41,098	40.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	83,060	19.1
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	4,855	4.6
Camden, Mass.	116,309	21,771	23.0
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	516,646	23.7
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	37,656	10.3
Cleveland, O.	796,836	236,173	42.1
Columbus, O.	237,031	55,520	30.6
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	66,872	72.6
Dayton, O.	152,559	35,984	31.0
Denver, Col.	256,491	43,110	20.2
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	40,100	46.4
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	527,912	113.3
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	1,109	1.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	28,170	45.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	25,063	22.3
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	39,121	39.6
Houston, Tex.	138,276	59,476	75.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	80,544	34.5
Jersey City, N. J.	298,079	30,300	11.3
Kansas City, Kas.	101,177	18,846	22.9
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	76,029	30.6
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	257,475	80.7
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	10,963	4.9
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	6,465	5.9
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	31,246	23.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	82,290	22.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	79,174	26.2
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	7,978	7.2
Newark, N. J.	414,216	66,747	16.1
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	24,565	25.4
New Haven, Conn.	162,519	28,914	21.5
New Orleans, La.	387,408	48,333	14.3
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	853,165	17.9
Bronx	732,016	301,036	69.8
Brooklyn	2,018,356	384,005	23.5
Manhattan	2,284,103	—47,439	—2.0
Queens	469,042	185,001	65.1
Richmond	116,531	30,562	35.6
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	48,325	71.6
Oakland, Cal.	216,361	66,187	44.1
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	67,505	54.4
Paterson, N. J.	135,866	10,266	8.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	274,771	17.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,193	54,288	10.2
Portland, Ore.	258,288	51,074	24.6
Providence, R. I.	237,506	13,269	5.9
Reading, Pa.	107,784	11,713	12.2
Richmond, Va.	171,667	44,039	34.5
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	77,601	35.5
St. Louis, Mo	772,897	85,868	12.5
St. Paul, Minn.	234,595	19,851	9.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	25,333	27.3
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	64,765	67.0
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	89,764	21.5
Scranton, Pa.	137,700	7,916	6.1
Seattle, Wash.	315,652	78,458	38.1
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	35	0.03
Springfield, Mass.	129,330	40,412	45.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,647	34,398	25.1
Toledo, O.	243,109	74,612	44.3
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	22,474	23.2
Washington, D. C.	437,408	106,339	32.1
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	22,757	26.0
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	33,768	23.1
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	20,373	25.5
Youngstown, O.	132,358	53,292	67.4

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

FIFTY LARGE AMERICAN CITIES BY RANK.

City.	Population. 1920.	Rank. 1920.	'10.	'00.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2	2	2
Philadelphia Pa.	1,823,779	3	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	4	9	13
Cleveland, O.	796,836	5	6	7
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	6	4	4
Boston, Mass.	748,060	7	5	5
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	8	7	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,193	9	8	11
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	10	17	36
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	11	10	8
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	12	11	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	13	12	14
Washington, D. C.	437,408	14	16	15
Newark, N. J.	414,216	15	14	16
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	16	13	10
New Orleans, La.	387,408	17	15	12
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	18	18	19
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	19	20	22
Seattle, Wash	315,652	20	21	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	21	22	21
Jersey City, N. J.	298,079	22	19	17
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	23	25	24
Portland, Ore.	258,288	24	28	42
Denver, Col.	256,491	25	27	25
Toledo, O.	243,109	26	30	26
Providence, R. I.	237,506	27	23	20
Columbus, O.	237,031	28	29	28
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	29	24	18
St. Paul, Minn.	234,595	30	26	23
Oakland, Cal.	216,361	31	32	56
Akron, O.	208,435	32	79	86
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	33	31	43
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	34	41	35
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	35	33	29
Birmingham, Ala.	178,270	36	36	87
Richmond, Va.	171,667	37	39	46
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,647	38	34	30
New Haven, Conn.	162,519	39	35	31
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	40	37	37
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	41	53	69
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	42	57	83
Dayton, O.	152,559	43	43	45
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,152	44	49	54
Houston, Tex.	138,276	45	70	85
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	46	51	49
Scranton, Pa.	137,700	47	38	38
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	48	44	44
Paterson, N. J.	135,866	49	40	32
Youngstown, O.	132,358	50	68	84

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651
Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	838,547	599,495	419,921	279,122
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Cleveland, O.	796,836	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston, Mass.	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,812
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,193	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Washington, D. C.	437,408	331,069	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120
Newark, N. J.	414,216	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	71,914
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
New Orleans, La.	387,408	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle, Wash.	315,652	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Jersey City, N. J.	298,079	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
Portland, Ore.	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Denver, Col.	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	.....
Toledo, O.	243,109	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768
Providence, R. I.	237,506	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Columbus, O.	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
St. Paul, Minn.	234,595	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Cal.	216,361	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, O.	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala.	178,270	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	171,667	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,647	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
New Haven, Conn.	162,519	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, O.	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,152	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299
Houston, Tex.	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	29,152
Scranton, Pa.	137,700	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.	135,866	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, O.	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,579
Springfield, Mass.	129,330	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Ia.	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,948
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,207
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478	30,841	21,238
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060
Reading, Pa.	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278	33,930	23,162
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kas.	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,178	79,803	47,931	32,033	18,892	12,733	.....

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1790-1850.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Albany, N. Y.	50,763	33,721	24,238	12,630	9,356	5,349	3,498
Baltimore, Md.	169,054	102,313	80,625	62,738	46,555	26,614	13,503
Boston, Mass.	136,881	93,383	61,392	43,298	32,250	24,027	18,038
Brooklyn, N. Y.	96,838	36,233	12,042	7,145	4,402	3,298	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,261	18,213	8,653	2,095	1,508	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	42,985	29,261	30,289	24,480	24,711	18,712	16,359
Chicago, Ill.	29,963	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O.	115,436	46,338	24,831	9,644	2,540	750	.....
Cleveland, O.	17,034	6,071	1,076	606	547	.....	.....
Columbus, O.	17,882	6,048	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	9,102	2,222	1,422	.....	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	13,555	12,793	7,704	4,726	3,955	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	43,194	21,210	10,352	4,012	1,357	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.	33,383	20,796	6,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	13,932	3,235	877	761	615	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,061	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	20,515	16,672	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	10,478	6,929	5,566	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	38,894	17,290	10,953	6,507	.....	.....	.....
New Haven, Conn.	20,345	14,890	10,180	7,147	5,772	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	116,375	102,193	46,310	27,176	17,242	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	515,547	312,710	203,007	123,706	96,373	60,489	33,131
Paterson, N. J.	11,334	7,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	408,762	258,037	167,188	108,116	96,664	70,287	42,520

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46,601	21,115	12,542	7,248	4,768	1,565	.....
Portland, Me.	20,815	15,218	12,601	8,581	7,169	3,677	.....
Providence, R. I.	41,513	23,171	16,832	11,767	10,071	7,614	.....
Richmond, Va.	27,570	20,153	16,060	12,046	9,735	5,537	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	36,403	20,191	9,269	1,502	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	20,264	15,082	13,886	12,721	12,613	9,457	7,921
Savannah, Ga.	15,312	11,214	9,748	7,523	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	11,766	10,985	6,784	3,914	2,767	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	77,860	16,469	5,852	4,598	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	22,271	6,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y.	28,785	19,334	11,401	5,264	3,885	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.	17,565	12,782	8,323	2,972	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	40,001	23,364	18,827	13,247	8,208	3,210	.....
Williamsburg, N. Y.	30,780	5,680	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	17,049	7,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note—In 1850: Los Angeles, 1,610; San Francisco, 15,000; Jersey City, 6,856; Indianapolis, Ind., 8,091; St. Paul, Minn., 1,112; Portland, Ore., 821; Toledo, O., 3,829; Atlanta, Ga., 2,572; Memphis, Tenn., 8,841; Fall River, Mass., 11,524; Dayton, O., 10,977; Grand Rapids, Mich., 2,686; Cambridge, Mass., 15,215, and Bridgeport, Conn., 7,560.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1920.

City.	1910 to 1920		1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
Akron, O.	139,368	201.8	26,339	61.6	15,127	54.8	11,089	67.2
Albany, N. Y.	13,091	13.1	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6
Atlanta, Ga.	45,777	29.6	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Baltimore, Md.	175,341	31.4	49,528	9.7	74,518	17.2	102,126	30.7
Birmingham, Ala.	45,585	34.4	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Boston, Mass.	77,475	11.5	109,693	19.6	112,415	25.1	85,638	23.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	41,098	40.3	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	83,060	19.1	71,328	20.2	96,723	37.8	100,530	64.8
Camden, N. J.	21,771	23.0	18,603	24.5	17,622	30.2	16,654	40.0
Cambridge, Mass.	4,855	4.6	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Chicago, Ill.	516,646	23.7	486,708	28.7	598,725	54.4	596,665	118.6
Cincinnati, O.	37,656	10.3	37,689	11.8	28,994	9.8	41,769	16.4
Cleveland, O.	236,173	42.1	178,895	46.9	120,415	46.1	101,207	63.2
Columbus, O.	55,520	30.6	55,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Dallas, Tex.	66,872	72.6	49,466	116.0	4,571	12.0	27,709	267.5
Dayton, O.	35,984	31.0	31,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	22,542	58.3
Denver, Col.	43,110	20.2	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Detroit, Mich.	527,912	113.3	180,062	63.0	79,828	38.8	89,536	77.0
Des Moines, Ia.	40,468	46.4	24,229	39.0	12,046	24.0	27,685	123.5
Fall River, Mass.	1,109	1.9	14,432	13.8	30,465	40.9	25,437	51.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	28,170	42.5	46,624	174.7	3,612	15.7	16,413	246.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,063	22.3	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Hartford, Conn.	39,121	39.6	19,065	23.9	26,620	50.0	11,215	26.7
Houston, Tex.	59,476	75.5	34,167	76.6	17,076	62.0	11,044	66.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	80,544	34.5	64,486	38.1	63,728	60.4	30,380	40.5
Jersey City, N. J.	30,300	11.3	61,346	29.7	43,430	26.6	42,281	35.0
Kansas City, Kas.	18,846	22.9	30,913	60.1	13,102	34.2	35,116	1097.4
Kansas City, Mo.	76,029	22.8	84,752	51.7	31,036	23.4	76,931	137.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	257,475	80.7	216,719	211.5	52,084	103.4	39,212	350.6
Lowell, Mass.	6,465	5.9	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Louisville, Ky.	10,963	4.9	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Memphis, Tenn.	31,246	23.8	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	82,290	22.3	88,542	31.0	80,847	39.5	88,881	76.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	79,174	26.2	98,690	48.6	37,980	23.1	117,851	251.4
Nashville, Tenn.	7,978	7.2	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Newark, N. J.	66,747	16.1	101,399	41.2	64,240	35.3	45,322	33.2
New Bedford, Mass.	24,565	25.4	34,210	54.8	21,709	53.3	13,888	51.7
New Haven, Conn.	28,914	21.5	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
New Orleans, La.	48,333	14.3	51,971	18.1	45,065	18.6	25,949	12.0
New York, N. Y.	853,165	17.9	1,329,681	38.7	1,921,901	126.8	309,003	25.6
Norfolk, Va.	48,325	71.6	20,828	44.7	11,753	33.7	12,905	58.7
Oakland, Cal.	66,187	44.1	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Omaha, Neb.	67,505	54.4	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	360.2
Paterson, N. J.	10,266	8.2	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	274,771	17.7	255,311	19.7	246,733	23.6	199,794	23.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54,288	10.2	82,393	18.2	82,999	34.8	82,228	52.6
Portland, Ore.	51,074	24.6	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Providence, R. I.	13,269	5.9	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Reading, Pa.	11,713	12.2	17,110	21.7	20,300	34.6	15,383	35.5
Richmond, Va.	44,039	34.5	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Rochester, N. Y.	77,901	35.5	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Louis, Mo.	85,868	12.5	111,791	19.4	123,468	27.3	101,252	28.9
St. Paul, Minn.	19,851	35.6	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	25,333	27.3	39,246	73.3	8,688	19.4	24,075	115.9
San Antonio, Tex.	64,765	67.0	43,293	81.2	15,648	41.5	17,123	83.3
San Francisco, Cal.	89,764	21.5	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.8
Scranton, Pa.	7,916	6.1	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Seattle, Wash.	78,458	38.1	156,523	194.0	37,834	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Spokane, Wash.	35	0.03	67,554	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	40,412	45.4	26,867	43.3	17,880	40.5	10,839	32.5

	1910 to 1920		1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
Syracuse, N. Y.	34,398	25.1	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
Toledo, O.	74,612	44.3	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Trenton, N. J.	22,474	23.2	23,508	32.1	15,849	27.6	27,568	92.1
Washington, D. C.	106,339	32.1	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Wilmington, Del.	22,757	26.0	10,903	14.3	15,077	24.5	18,953	44.6
Worcester, Mass.	33,768	23.1	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	20,373	25.5	31,872	66.5	15,898	49.6	13,141	69.6
Youngstown, O.	53,292	67.4	34,181	76.2	11,665	35.1	17,785	115.2

*Decrease.

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES (1910).

Census year.	North latitude. D.	M.	S.	West longitude. D.	M.	S.	Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade. Direct line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	23 east of Baltimore, Md.	....	....	....	....
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	18 west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6	40.6	....	0.5
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	40 northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36 9	36.5	....	5.3
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	16 north of Woodstock, Va.	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	19 west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	16 south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	23 southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	20 south of Chillicothe, O.	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	48 east by north of Cincinnati, O.	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	8 west by south of Cincinnati, O.	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	20 east of Columbus, Ind.	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	6 southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0	38.9	0.8	....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account, and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 are shown in the foregoing table.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted, involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel, according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continuing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitefish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude. D.	M.	S.	Median meridian, west longitude. D.	M.	S.	Movement in miles, Median parallel, north'rd.	Median meridian westward
1880....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	.....
1890....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0
1900....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8
1910....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

Approximate Location by Important Towns.

1880, 16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890, 5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900, In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910, 3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850	March 31	1884	April 13	1918	March 31
1851	April 20	1885	April 5	1919	April 20
1852	April 11	1886	April 25	1920	April 4
1853	March 27	1887	April 10	1921	March 27
1854	April 16	1888	April 1	1922	April 16
1855	April 8	1889	April 21	1923	April 1
1856	March 23	1890	April 6	1924	April 20
1857	April 12	1891	March 29	1925	April 12
1858	April 4	1892	April 17	1926	April 4
1859	April 24	1893	April 2	1927	April 17
1860	April 8	1894	March 25	1928	April 8
1861	March 31	1895	April 14	1929	March 31
1862	April 20	1896	April 5	1930	April 20
1863	April 5	1897	April 18	1931	April 5
1864	March 27	1898	April 10	1932	March 27
1865	April 16	1899	April 2	1933	April 16
1866	April 1	1900	April 15	1934	April 1
1867	April 21	1901	April 7	1935	April 21
1868	April 12	1902	March 30	1936	April 12
1869	March 28	1903	April 12	1937	March 28
1870	April 17	1904	April 3	1938	April 17
1871	April 9	1905	April 23	1939	April 9
1872	March 31	1906	April 15	1940	March 24
1873	April 13	1907	March 31	1941	April 13
1874	April 5	1908	April 19	1942	April 5
1875	March 28	1909	April 11	1943	April 25
1876	April 16	1910	March 27	1944	April 9
1877	April 1	1911	April 16	1945	April 1
1878	April 21	1912	April 7	1946	April 21
1879	April 13	1913	March 23	1947	April 6
1880	March 28	1914	April 12	1948	March 28
1881	April 17	1915	April 4	1949	April 17
1882	April 9	1916	April 23	1950	April 9
1883	March 25	1917	April 8		

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent)	46 days
Palm Sunday	8 days
	After Easter.
Rogation Sunday	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday	8 weeks

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian	265,683	237,196
Chinese	71,531	89,863
Japanese	72,157	24,326
All other	3,175	.....
Total	**91,972,266**	**75,994,575**

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas	1,131,026	442,891	460
California	2,259,672	21,645	16,371
Colorado	783,415	11,453	1,482
Connecticut	1,098,897	15,174	152
Delaware	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia	236,128	94,446	68
Florida	443,634	308,669	74
Georgia	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho	319,221	651	3,433
Illinois	5,526,962	109,049	188
Indiana	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana	941,086	713,874	780
Maine	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland	1,062,639	232,250	55
Massachusetts	3,324,926	38,055	588
Michigan	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota	2,059,227	7,084	9,058
Mississippi	786,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri	3,134,932	157,452	313
Montana	360,580	1,834	10,745
Nebraska	1,180,293	7,689	3,502
Nevada	74,276	513	5,240
New Hampshire	429,906	564	34
New Jersey	2,445,894	89,760	168
New Mexico	304,594	1,628	20,573
New York	8,966,845	134,191	6,046
North Carolina	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota	569,855	617	6,846
Ohio	4,654,897	111,452	127
Oklahoma	1,444,531	137,612	74,825
Oregon	655,090	1,492	5,090
Pennsylvania	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island	532,492	9,529	224
South Carolina	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota	563,771	817	19,137
Tennessee	1,711,432	473,088	216
Texas	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont	354,298	1,621	26
Virginia	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia	1,156,817	64,173	36
Wisconsin	2,320,555	2,900	10,142
Wyoming	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total	**81,731,957**	**9,827,763**	**265,683**

	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.
Alabama	62	4	4
Arizona	1,305	371	.....
Arkansas	62	9	1
California	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	373	2,300	1
Connecticut	462	71	.....
Delaware	20	4	.....
District of Columbia	369	47	11
Florida	191	50	1
Georgia	233	4	.....
Idaho	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,103	285	4
Indiana	276	38	2
Iowa	97	36	3
Kansas	16	107	.....
Kentucky	52	12	.....
Louisiana	507	31	110
Maine	108	13	.....
Maryland	378	24	.....
Massachusetts	2,582	151	14
Michigan	241	49	2
Minnesota	275	67	2
Mississippi	257	2	4
Missouri	535	99	4
Montana	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	112	590	28
Nevada	927	864	55
New Hampshire	67	1	.....
New Jersey	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico	248	258	19
New York	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina	80	3	.....
North Dakota	39	59	.....
Ohio	569	76	.....
Oklahoma	139	48	.....
Oregon	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island	272	33	.....
South Carolina	57	8	.....
South Dakota	121	42	.....
Tennessee	43	8	2
Texas	595	340	8
Utah	371	2,110	20
Vermont	8	3	.....
Virginia	154	14	.....
Washington	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia	90	3	.....
Wisconsin	226	34	3
Wyoming	246	1,596	84
Total	**71,531**	**72,157**	**3,175**

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Albany, N. Y.	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.	51,902	35,727	33.3
Baltimore, Md.	84,749	79,258	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.	52,305	16,575	39.4
Boston, Mass.	13,564	11,591	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,332	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,773	1,698	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.	4,707	3,888	4.5
Chicago, Ill.	44,103	30,150	2.0
Cincinnati, O.	19,639	14,482	5.4
Cleveland, O.	8,448	5,988	1.5
Columbus, O.	12,739	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.	4,842	3,337	4.2
Denver, Col.	5,426	3,923	2.5
Detroit, Mich.	5,741	4,111	1.2
Fall River, Mass.	355	324	0.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	665	604	0.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	21,816	15,931	9.3
Jersey City, N. J.	5,960	3,704	2.2
Kansas City, Mo.	23,566	17,567	9.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	7,599	2,131	2.4
Louisville, Ky.	40,522	39,139	18.1
Lowell, Mass.	133	136	0.1
Memphis, Tenn.	52,441	49,910	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	980	862	0.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,592	1,548	0.9
Nashville, Tenn.	36,523	30,044	23.1
New Haven, Conn.	3,561	2,887	2.7
New Orleans, La.	89,262	77,714	26.3
New York, N. Y.	91,709	60,666	1.9
Newark, N. J.	9,475	6,694	2.7
Oakland, Cal.	3,055	1,026	2.0
Omaha, Neb.	4,426	3,443	3.6
Paterson, N. J.	1,539	1,182	1.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	84,459	62,613	5.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,623	20,355	4.8
Portland, Ore.	1,045	775	0.5
Providence, R. I.	5,316	4,817	2.4
Richmond, Va.	46,733	32,230	36.6
Rochester, N. Y.	879	601	0.4
St. Louis, Mo.	43,960	35,516	6.4
St. Paul, Minn.	3,144	2,263	1.5
San Francisco, Cal.	1,642	1,654	0.4
Scranton, Pa.	567	521	0.4
Seattle, Wash.	2,296	406	1.0
Spokane, Wash.	723	376	0.7

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,241	1,104	0.9
Toledo, O.	1,124	1,034	0.8
Washington, D. C.	94,446	86,702	28.5
Worcester, Mass.	1,877	1,710	1.1

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1910	9,828,294
1900	8,840,789
1890	7,488,788
1880	6,580,793
1870	4,880,009
1860	4,441,830
1850	3,638,808
1840	2,873,648
1830	2,328,642
1820	1,771,656
1810	1,377,808
1800	1,002,037
1790	757,206

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Division.	White.	Negro.	*Other.
New England	17.3	12.2	†—0.5
Middle Atlantic	24.9	28.2	—1.8
East North Central	14.1	16.7	25.3
West North Central	12.8	2.0	—0.1
South Atlantic	20.4	10.3	28.5
East South Central	14.1	6.1	1.3
West South Central	40.9	17.1	17.1
Mountain	59.5	37.7	15.6
Pacific	75.4	99.1	28.4
United States	22.3	11.2	17.4

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.

Class.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
White	42,178,245	39,553,712	106.6
Negro	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9
Indian	135,133	130,550	103.5
Chinese	66,856	4,675	1,430.1
Japanese	63,070	9,087	694.1
All other	3,092	83	.....
Native white	34,654,457	33,731,955	102.7
Native parentage	25,229,218	24,259,357	104.0
Foreign parentage	6,456,793	6,459,518	100.0
Mixed parentage	2,968,446	3,013,080	98.5
Foreign born	7,523,788	5,821,757	129.2
Total population	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2
1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

State.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	1,074,209	1,063,884
Arizona	118,582	85,772
Arkansas	810,025	764,424
California	1,322,973	1,054,576
Colorado	430,697	368,327
Connecticut	563,641	551,115
Delaware	103,435	98,887
Dist. Columbia	158,050	173,019
Florida	394,166	358,453
Georgia	1,305,019	1,304,102
Idaho	185,546	140,048
Illinois	2,911,653	2,726,938
Indiana	1,383,299	1,317,577
Iowa	1,148,171	1,076,600
Kansas	885,912	805,037
Kentucky	1,161,709	1,128,196
Louisiana	835,275	821,113
Maine	377,053	365,318
Maryland	644,225	651,121
Massachusetts	1,655,226	1,711,190
Michigan	1,454,534	1,355,639
Minnesota	1,108,511	967,197
Mississippi	905,761	891,353
Missouri	1,687,838	1,605,497
Montana	226,866	149,187
Nebraska	627,782	564,432
Nevada	52,551	29,324
NewHampshire	216,290	214,282
New Jersey	1,286,463	1,250,704
New Mexico	175,245	152,056
New York	4,584,581	4,529,033
North Carolina	1,098,471	1,107,816
North Dakota	317,554	259,502
Ohio	2,434,765	2,332,356
Oklahoma	881,573	775,582
Oregon	384,255	288,510
Pennsylvania	3,942,137	3,722,974
Rhode Island	270,251	272,251
South Carolina	751,842	763,558
South Dakota	317,101	266,787
Tennessee	1,103,491	1,081,298
Texas	2,017,612	1,878,930
Utah	196,857	176,494
Vermont	182,568	173,388
Virginia	1,035,348	1,026,264
Washington	658,650	483,340
West Virginia	644,044	577,075
Wisconsin	1,208,541	1,125,319
Wyoming	91,666	54,299
Total	47,332,122	44,640,144

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Division.	Male.	Female.
New England	3,265,137	3,287,544
Middle Atlantic	9,813,181	9,502,711
East North Cent.	9,393,792	8,857,829
West North Cent.	6,092,869	5,545,052
South Atlantic	6,134,600	6,060,295
East South Cent.	4,245,170	4,164,731
WestSouthCent.	4,544,485	4,240,049
Mountain	1,478,010	1,155,507
Pacific	2,365,378	1,826,426

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910)

City.	Male.	Female.
Albany, N. Y.	48,270	51,983
Atlanta, Ga.	74,501	80,338
Baltimore, Md.	268,195	290,290
Birmingham, Ala.	67,268	65,417
Boston, Mass.	329,703	340,882
Bridgeport, Conn.	52,549	49,505
Buffalo, N. Y.	212,502	211,213
Cambridge, Mass.	50,161	54,678
Chicago, Ill.	1,125,764	1,059,519
Cincinnati, O.	177,511	186 080
Cleveland, O.	289,262	271,401
Columbus, O.	91,452	90,059
Dayton, O.	58,848	57,729
Denver, Col.	107,395	105,986
Detroit, Mich.	240,354	225,412
Fall River, Mass.	57,627	61,668
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	55,539	57,032
Indianapolis, Ind.	116,069	117,581
Jersey City, N.J.	137,457	130,322
Kansas City, Mo.	126,414	121,967
Los Angeles, Cal.	162,669	156,529
Louisville, Ky.	108,548	115,380
Lowell, Mass.	51,525	54,769
Memphis, Tenn.	66,270	64,835
Milwaukee, Wis.	189,488	184,369
Minneap's, Minn.	157,345	144,063
Nashville, Tenn.	52,155	58,209
NewHav'n, Conn.	66,695	66,910
New Orleans, La.	163,239	175,836
New York, N.Y.	2,382,482	2,384,401
Newark, N. J.	173,389	174,080
Oakland, Cal.	78,222	71,952
Omaha, Neb.	64,802	59,294
Paterson, N. J.	62,439	63,161
Philadelphia, Pa.	760,463	788,545
Pittsburgh, Pa.	273,589	260,316
Portland, Ore.	118,868	88,346
Providence, R.I.	110,288	114,038
Rochester, N.Y.	108,352	109,797
St. Louis, Mo.	346,068	340,961
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935
S.Francisco, Cal.	236,901	180,011
Scranton, Pa.	65,591	64,276
Seattle, Wash.	136,773	100,421
Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,389
Syracuse, N. Y.	68,806	68,443
Toledo, O.	84,691	83,806
Washingt'n, D.C.	158,050	173,019
Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,562

NORTH DAKOTA BANK FAILURES.

Up to Dec. 6, 1920, twenty-two state banks and one national bank in North Dakota had closed their doors in the course of the year, most of them in the last two or three months. O. E. Lofthus, the state bank examiner, in a statement made on the date named, explained that the failures were due to heavy withdrawals of deposits caused by the farmers who had combined to hold their wheat for $2.50 a bushel.

"In my opinion the financial situation will not be relieved until the farmers begin to sell grain," Mr. Lofthus said. "Only when the farmer begins to liquidate his debts will the banks be able to meet their obligations. The constant drain on the banks, created by the refusal of the farmers to sell, is depleting their reserves, necessitating the closing of the banks."

MEN OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,923
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764
Arkansas	395,824	284,301	111,365
California	920,397	846,207	8,143
Colorado	271,648	264,603	4,283
Connecticut	347,692	342,392	4,765
Delaware	61,887	52,804	9,050
District of Columbia.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Florida	214,195	124,311	89,659
Georgia	620,616	353,569	266,814
Idaho	110,863	107,469	328
Illinois	1,743,182	1,701,042	39,983
Indiana	822,434	801,431	20,651
Iowa	663,672	657,914	5,443
Kansas	508,529	490,225	17,588
Kentucky	603,454	527,661	75,694
Louisiana	414,919	240,001	174,211
Maine	235,727	234,855	476
Maryland	367,908	303,561	63,963
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,431	12,591
Michigan	870,876	862,222	6,266
Minnesota	642,669	636,903	3,390
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	233,701
Missouri	973,062	919,480	52,921
Montana	155,017	148,733	851
Nebraska	353,626	348,915	3,225
New Hampshire	136,668	136,393	200
Nevada	40,026	36,632	229
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601
New Mexico	94,637	88,733	644
New York	2,836,773	2,783,371	45,877
North Carolina	506,134	357,611	146,752
North Dakota	173,390	171,941	311
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,477	39,188
Oklahoma	447,266	396,377	36,841
Oregon	257,138	245,343	766
Pennsylvania	2,309,026	2,242,597	64,272
Rhode Island	163,834	160,412	3,067
South Carolina	335,046	165,769	169,155
South Dakota	178,189	172,722	341
Tennessee	552,668	433,431	119,142
Texas	1,003,357	835,962	166,398
Utah	104,115	100,436	568
Vermont	113,506	112,513	975
Virginia	523,532	363,659	159,593
Washington	441,294	422,679	3,170
West Virginia	338,349	315,498	22,757
Wisconsin	683,742	679,841	1,082
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325
United States	26,999,151	24,357,514	2,458,873

*Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,638 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	32,000	31,586	379
Atlanta, Ga.	44,510	30,577	13,865
Baltimore, Md.	163,554	137,025	26,214
Birmingham, Ala.	40,699	24,248	16,441
Boston, Mass.	208,321	202,105	5,070
Bridgeport, Conn.	32,991	32,461	471
Buffalo, N. Y.	128,133	127,300	740
Cambridge, Mass.	30,262	28,777	1,384
Chicago, Ill.	700,590	680,950	17,845
Cincinnati, O.	113,919	106,508	7,387
Cleveland, O.	177,386	173,847	3,298
Columbus, O.	60,892	55,821	5,028
Dayton, O.	38,236	36,432	1,781
Denver, Col.	71,990	69,256	1,199
Detroit, Mich.	150,017	147,737	2,224
Fall River, Mass.	31,647	31,441	133
Grand Rapids, Mich.	34,295	34,008	264
Indianapolis, Ind.	76,743	69,141	7,556
Jersey City, N. J.	80,866	78,617	2,104
Kansas City, Mo.	87,457	78,269	9,101
Los Angeles, Cal.	114,889	107,633	2,571
Louisville, Ky.	67,676	53,980	13,687
Lowell, Mass.	31,300	31,206	44
Memphis, Tenn.	44,309	27,031	17,238
Milwaukee, Wis.	113,106	112,651	396
Minneapolis, Minn.	105,305	103,961	1,227
Nashville, Tenn.	30,774	28,023	9,713
New Haven, Conn.	40,510	39,233	1,191
New Orleans, La.	96,997	71,387	25,269
New York, N. Y.	1,433,749	1,397,766	30,855
Newark, N. J.	103,234	99,998	3,015
Oakland, Cal.	53,967	49,163	1,238
Omaha, Neb.	43,216	41,263	1,885
Paterson, N. J.	36,873	36,343	453
Philadelphia, Pa.	468,813	439,654	28,120
Pittsburgh, Pa.	166,424	156,818	9,362
Portland, Ore.	88,908	81,921	525
Providence, R. I.	68,983	66,948	1,765
Richmond, Va.	37,204	23,911	13,279
Rochester, N. Y.	69,564	69,217	305
St. Louis, Mo.	221,913	205,065	16,381
St. Paul, Minn.	72,073	70,439	1,573
San Francisco, Cal.	175,951	164,127	831
Scranton, Pa.	37,059	36,837	216
Seattle, Wash.	101,685	85,052	1,204
Spokane, Wash.	40,254	39,439	305
Syracuse, N. Y.	44,713	44,261	437
Toledo, O.	52,748	51,990	719
Washington, D. C.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Worcester, Mass.	45,601	45,147	384

*Includes Indians, Chinese, etc.

NOTE—Of the native white males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 48.9 per cent. were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent, were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,646,317, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES (1910).

Twenty-one years of age and over.

By States.

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	4,841	684	2,793
Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574
Arkansas	5,284	595	1,388
California	137,274	27,708	99,940
Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615
Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,431
Delaware	3,707	658	3,189
District of Columbia	6,474	1,058	2,304
Florida	5,959	783	7,411
Georgia	4,023	625	1,846
Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,216
Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581
Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354
Iowa	90,573	6,654	20,275
Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247
Kentucky	13,235	815	2,754
Louisiana	10,024	1,166	9,151
Maine	14,994	1,490	23,672
Maryland	24,256	3,278	13,573
Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,033
Michigan	167,304	26,235	76,550
Minnesota	179,187	26,222	58,132
Mississippi	2,445	257	1,233
Missouri	65,612	10,117	25,835
Montana	27,635	6,749	16,937
Nebraska	57,270	9,924	12,347
Nevada	5,606	1,282	4,479
New Hampshire	16,415	1,421	19,377
New Jersey	128,438	24,511	122,076
New Mexico	4,267	709	6,048
New York	502,083	131,085	475,259
North Carolina	1,439	194	827
North Dakota	46,636	9,824	10,965
Ohio	142,465	17,509	113,856
Oklahoma	12,074	1,477	4,449
Oregon	29,675	7,591	17,430
Pennsylvania	248,827	46,416	367,766
Rhode Island	32,040	5,314	31,996
South Carolina	1,602	184	739
South Dakota	32,495	8,020	4,376
Tennessee	5,444	464	1,867
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865
Utah	15,351	2,415	9,626
Vermont	10,811	1,164	9,652
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
West Virginia	7,263	1,353	22,545
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125
Total	3,034,117	570,772	2,266,535
Per cent	45.6	8.6	34.1

NOTE—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent, of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over was not reported.

By Principal Cities.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Albany, N. Y.	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.	16,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.	1,179	186	839
Boston, Mass.	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,563	1,038	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.	29,409	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.	190,693	31,585	124,553
Cincinnati, O.	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.	40,482	7,826	40,221
Columbus, O.	4,453	414	2,349
Dayton, O.	3,451	396	2,964
Denver, Col.	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,088	1,189	1,785
Jersey City, N. J.	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.	6,953	890	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.	14,097	2,730	8,662
Louisville, Ky.	5,704	380	1,152
Lowell, Mass.	7,028	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,155	9,887	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.	23,462	5,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.	951	80	170
New Haven, Conn.	8,628	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.	6,138	595	3,703
New York, N. Y.	318,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.	21,427	4,982	19,204
Oakland, Cal.	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.	9,817	1,387	6,029
Philadelphia, Pa.	69,415	15,533	63,156
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,797	5,355	28,439
Portland, Ore.	11,251	3,058	7,097
Providence, R. I.	12,988	2,815	14,910
Richmond, Va.	943	123	503
Rochester, N. Y.	13,003	2,947	8,361
St. Louis, Mo.	33,081	7,049	15,918
St. Paul, Minn.	17,071	2,586	5,576
San Francisco, Cal.	36,375	10,681	21,872
Scranton, Pa.	7,930	964	6,801
Seattle, Wash.	16,438	3,068	11,474
Spokane, Wash.	5,495	1,374	3,451
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,036	862	4,715
Toledo, O.	8,752	724	4,308
Washington, D. C.	6,474	1,058	2,304
Worcester, Mass.	9,126	1,514	11,184

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959	New York	2,757,521
Arizona	43,891	North Carolina	519,575
Arkansas	351,994	North Dakota	122,406
California	671,386	Ohio	1,398,341
Colorado	213,425	Oklahoma	356,194
Connecticut	335,131	Oregon	168,323
Delaware	58,442	Pennsylvania	2,114,008
Dist. Columbia.	116,148	Rhode Island	166,391
Florida	178,685	South Carolina	343,958
Georgia	613,149	South Dakota	134,187
Idaho	69,818	Tennessee	542,408
Illinois	1,567,491	Texas	884,218
Indiana	770,658	Utah	85,729
Iowa	603,644	Vermont	106,883
Kansas	438,934	Virginia	518,473
Kentucky	579,756	Washington	277,727
Louisiana	395,354	West Virginia	284,969
Maine	225,736	Wisconsin	611,157
Maryland	373,819	Wyoming	28,840
Massachusetts	1,074,485		
Michigan	786,033	Unit'd States	24,555,754
Minnesota	512,411	White	22,059,226
Mississippi	412,941	Native parentage	12,484,481
Missouri	896,152	Foreign parentage*	4,567,647
Montana	81,741	Foreign born	5,007,108
Nebraska	298,040	Negro	2,427,742
Nevada	18,140	Indian	60,169
New Hampshire	135,372	Other	8,607
New Jersey	736,659		
New Mexico	73,152		

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	58,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,325	North Carolina	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota	145,628	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts	760,324	Ohio	1,076,928	West Virginia	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	357,933	Wisconsin	497,922
Dist. Columbia.	78,349	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	190,553	Wyoming	54,654
Florida	171,688	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania	1,788,619		
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	721,166	Rhode Island	125,213	United States	20,473,684
Idaho	86,384	Montana	123,232	South Carolina	276,788	Total in 1900	16,182,702
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	267,497	South Dakota	140,635	Per cent 1910*	22.3
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,383	Tennessee	423,088	Per cent 1900*	21.3
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire	90,357				

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	2,217,342	1,123,409	1,093,933	55 to 59 years	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
Under 5 years	10,631,364	5,380,596	5,250,768	60 to 64 years	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
5 to 9 years	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509	65 to 69 years	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
10 to 14 years	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387	70 to 74 years	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
15 to 19 years	9,063,603	4,527,282	4,536,321	75 to 79 years	667,302	331,280	336,022
20 to 24 years	9,056,984	4,580,290	4,476,694	80 to 84 years	321,754	153,745	168,009
25 to 29 years	8,180,003	4,244,348	3,935,655	85 to 89 years	122,818	56,335	66,483
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417	90 to 94 years	33,473	14,553	18,920
35 to 39 years	6,396,100	3,367,016	3,029,084	95 to 99 years	7,391	3,045	4,346
40 to 44 years	5,261,587	2,786,350	2,475,237	100 years and over	3,555	1,380	2,175
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	2,378,916	2,090,281	Age unknown	169,055	114,443	54,612
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	2,110,013	1,790,778	All ages	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE (1910).

Age period.	Population. Urban.	Rural.	Pct. of total. Urban.	Rural.
Under 5 years...	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,986,715	8.9	12.1
10 to 14 years...	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5	11.1
15 to 19 years...	4,003,271	5,060,332	9.4	10.3
20 to 24 years...	4,570,558	4,486,426	10.7	9.1
25 to 29 years...	4,338,392	3,841,611	10.2	7.8
30 to 34 years...	3,697,202	3,274,983	8.7	6.6
35 to 44 years...	6,133,259	5,524,428	14.4	11.2
45 to 54 years...	4,185,722	4,184,266	9.8	8.5
55 to 64 years...	2,302,142	2,751,959	5.4	5.6
65 years and over.	1,693,010	2,256,514	4.0	4.6
5 to 14 years....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4	23.2
15 to 24 years...	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1	19.3
25 to 44 years...	14,168,853	12,641,022	33.2	25.6
45 to 64 years...	6,487,864	6,936,225	15.2	14.1
All ages.....	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	53.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910).

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 1 year.....	1,955,605	252,386	8,216
Under 5 years.....	9,322,914	1,263,288	40,384
5 to 9 years.....	8,475,173	1,246,553	36,541
10 to 14 years.....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393
15 to 19 years.....	7,968,391	1,060,416	28,486
20 to 24 years.....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844
25 to 29 years.....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137
30 to 34 years.....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243
35 to 39 years.....	5,731,845	633,449	14,834
40 to 44 years.....	4,780,272	455,413	11,961
45 to 49 years.....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887
50 to 54 years.....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343
55 to 59 years.....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171
60 to 64 years.....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524
65 to 69 years.....	1,549,954	123,550	4,482
70 to 74 years.....	1,030,884	78,839	3,382
75 to 79 years.....	620,992	44,018	2,105
80 to 84 years.....	294,555	25,579	1,565
85 to 89 years.....	110,936	11,166	691
90 to 94 years.....	27,161	5,850	458
95 to 99 years.....	4,757	2,447	187
100 years and over..	764	2,675	116
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949
All ages.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910).

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—ALL AGES.

Condition.	Male. Number.	Pct.	Female. Number.	Pct.
Total	47,332,277	100.0	44,639,989	100.0
Single	27,455,607	58.0	23,522,121	52.7
Married	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed	1,471,472	3.1	3,176,426	7.1
Divorced	156,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported.....	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male. Number.	Pct.	Female. Number.	Pct.
Single	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married	18,092,600	55.8	17,684,687	58.9
Widowed	1,471,390	4.5	3,176,228	10.6
Divorced	156,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported.....	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
15 to 19—Male...	4,448,067	51,877	1,110	347
Female	3,985,764	513,239	10,261	3,650
20 to 24—Male...	3,432,161	1,100,093	18,815	6,732
Female	2,163,683	2,225,362	55,354	20,370
25 to 34—Male...	2,767,957	4,964,769	110,431	34,571
Female	1,516,726	5,443,894	224,327	57,262
35 to 44—Male...	1,026,502	4,873,153	198,701	42,688
Female	628,516	4,410,310	411,896	49,269
45 to 64—Male...	722,701	5,771,630	598,642	58,177
Female	499,564	4,383,497	1,324,838	47,134
65 and over—Male	123,322	1,303,768	539,058	13,075
Female	124,223	687,335	1,140,558	6,903

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

Population 15 Years of Age and Over.

State and sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Native white—Nat. par'ntage—Male.	6,185,324	9,144,099	728,883	87,456
Female	4,644,122	9,219,385	1,523,560	100,053
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage—Male ..	2,906,042	2,677,706	160,779	24,688
Female	2,453,017	3,008,623	382,318	30,206
Foreign born white Male	2,268,916	4,432,135	384,726	23,059
Female	994,110	3,624,003	800,112	20,542
Negro—Male	1,083,472	1,749,228	189,970	20,146
Female	823,996	1,775,949	459,831	33,286
Indian—Male	27,391	46,154	5,319	679
Female	16,324	49,095	10,071	959
Chinese—Male ...	34,330	26,449	1,139	45
Female	680	2,016	229	5
Japanese—Male ..	42,688	15,918	495	86
Female	908	5,581	96	17

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. increase.
Northwestern Europe....	6,740,400	7,016,311	—3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland	261,076	233,524	11.8
Wales	82,488	93,586	—11.9
Ireland	1,352,251	1,615,459	—16.3
Germany	2,501,333	2,813,628	—11.1
Scandinavian countries..	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway	403,877	336,388	20.1
Sweden	665,207	582,014	14.3
Denmark	181,649	153,690	18.2
Netherlands	120,063	94,931	26.5
Belgium	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxemburg	3,071	3,031	1.3
France	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland	124,848	115,593	8.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	5,048,583	1,832,894	175.4
Portugal	59,360	30,608	93.9
Spain	22,108	7,050	213.6
Italy	1,343,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland.....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland	129,680	67,039	107.0
Austria-Hungary	1,670,582	637,009	162.3
Austria	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary	495,609	145,714	240.1
Balkan peninsula.....	220,946	.....	.....
Roumania	65,923	15,032	338.6
Bulgaria	11,498	.....	.....
Serbia	4,639	.....	.....
Montenegro	5,374	.....	.....
Greece	101,282	8,515	1089.5
Turkey in Europe.....	32,230	9,910	.....
Europe	11,791,841	8,871,780	32.9
China	56,756	81,534	—30.4
Japan	67,744	24,788	173.3
India	4,664	2,031	129.6
Turkey in Asia.....	59,729	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	2,591	11,895	—78.2
Asia	191,484	120,248	59.2
Canada—Newfoundland .	1,209,717	1,179,922	2.5
Canada—French	385,083	395,126	—2.5
Canada—Other	819,554	784,796	4.4
West Indies.....	47,635	25,435	87.3
Cuba	15,133	11,081	36.6
Other West Indies.....	32,502	14,354	126.4
Mexico	221,915	103,393	114.6
Central America.....	1,736	3,897	—55.5

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. increase.
South America	8,228	4,733	73.8
America	1,489,231	1,317,380	13.0
Africa	3,992	2,538	57.3
Australia	9,035	6,807	32.7
Atlantic islands	18,274	9,768	87.1
Pacific islands	2,415	2,013	20.0
Country not specified	2,687	2,546	5.5
Born at sea	6,927	8,196	—15.5
Total foreign born	13,515,886	10,341,276	30.7

*Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE—The figures for Europe include 2,858 from countries not specified in 1910 and 22,575 in 1900. Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro were included under "country not specified" in 1900. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia were combined in the 1900 census. Newfoundland was included with Canada in 1900 census.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE (1910).

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	1,174,924	709,070	117,566
Belgium	49,397	26,448	13,419
Bulgaria*	21,451	948	286
Canada—French	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada—Other	810,987	859,204	704,099
Denmark	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Greece	101,264	5,524	2,877
Hungary	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Mexico	219,802	107,866	54,333
Netherlands	120,053	116,331	57,190
Norway	403,858	410,951	164,290
Portugal	57,623	41,680	11,819
Roumania	65,920	20,707	1,094
Russia—Finland	1,732,421	949,316	70,938
Scotland	261,034	175,391	223,238
Spain	21,977	4,387	6,770
Sweden	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	124,834	90,669	86,147
Turkey in Asia	59,702	17,480	1,449
Turkey in Europe	32,221	2,560	533
Wales	82,479	84,934	81,534
Other for. countries	88,014	31,362	40,919
Mixed for. parentage†		1,177,092	
Total	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526

*Includes Serbia and Montenegro.

†Parents born in different foreign countries.

NOTE—The above table includes white residents of the United States born abroad (foreign born), those having both parents born in the country specified (both parents foreign) and those having one parent born in the country specified and the other in the United States (one parent foreign).

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

State.	Foreign born.	Parentage.—*Foreign.	†Mixed foreign.
Alabama	19,286	32,417	2,829
Arizona	48,765	42,176	2,206
Arkansas	17,046	36,608	2,414
California	586,432	635,889	61,244
Colorado	129,587	181,428	14,683
Connecticut	329,574	374,489	20,720
Delaware	17,492	25,873	1,666
District of Columbia	24,902	45,066	3,031
Florida	40,633	35,825	2,863
Georgia	15,477	25,672	1,698
Idaho	42,578	75,195	6,834
Illinois	1,205,314	1,723,847	99,659
Indiana	159,663	350,551	14,293
Iowa	273,765	632,181	30,169
Kansas	135,450	292,105	17,433
Kentucky	40,162	124,704	5,597
Louisiana	52,766	112,717	8,146
Maine	110,562	134,955	6,101
Maryland	104,944	191,838	7,994
Massachusetts	1,059,245	1,170,447	80,901
Michigan	597,550	964,882	69,997
Minnesota	543,595	941,136	56,828
Missouri	229,799	518,201	27,483
Montana	94,713	106,809	9,137
Nebraska	176,662	362,353	19,177
Nevada	19,691	20,951	2,256
New Hampshire	96,667	103,117	4,328
New Jersey	660,788	777,797	52,982
New Mexico	23,146	26,331	1,351
New York	2,748,011	3,007,248	204,767
North Carolina	6,092	8,851	416
North Dakota	156,654	251,236	16,429
Ohio	598,374	1,024,393	53,139
Oklahoma	40,442	94,044	5,293
Oregon	113,136	135,238	12,323
Pennsylvania	1,442,374	1,806,267	104,223
Rhode Island	179,141	194,646	12,688
South Carolina	6,179	11,137	592
South Dakota	100,790	217,491	12,577
Tennessee	18,607	38,367	2,456
Texas	241,938	361,914	13,143
Utah	65,822	131,527	16,675
Vermont	49,921	75,055	3,235
Virginia	27,057	37,943	2,262
Washington	256,241	282,528	26,223
West Virginia	57,218	57,638	2,646
Wisconsin	512,865	1,044,761	50,297
Wyoming	29,020	32,504	2,949
Total	13,515,886	18,897,837	1,177,092

*Native white persons having both parents born in same country, or one parent born in foreign country and the other in the United States. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES (1910).

Classified by country of origin.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	—Canada.—French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd.
Alabama	904	45	106	96	737	44	230	197	2,365	38
Arizona	1,483	50	371	177	1,650	1,016	37	384	3,500	560
Arkansas	1,268	111	17	119	955	44	27	178	1,519	15
California	17,165	1,464	880	3,109	41,568	27,764	854	14,209	48,703	6,159
Colorado	13,043	375	609	789	8,792	320	99	2,756	12,928	1,239
Connecticut	23,642	330	59	18,889	7,868	385	341	2,724	22,463	776
Delaware	992	8	1	63	441	29	34	52	1,558	9
Dist. Columbia	459	41	10	109	1,052	270	243	176	2,638	21
Florida	228	50	14	151	1,577	156	17,050	295	3,078	89
Georgia	349	27	6	70	731	174	226	112	1,671	49
Idaho	1,561	94	576	796	4,575	773	13	2,254	4,983	652
Illinois	163,025	9,399	1,875	7,440	38,311	1,560	551	17,369	60,363	2,390
Indiana	11,831	2,298	576	789	5,049	196	82	900	9,783	215
Iowa	15,967	929	635	944	10,675	76	76	17,961	16,788	140
Kansas	12,094	1,703	118	1,087	6,101	16	74	2,760	11,262	49
Kentucky	1,032	73	77	98	972	34	42	78	2,619	18
Louisiana	1,597	292	25	250	941	346	530	239	2,086	118
Maine	831	30	32	35,013	41,210	65	80	929	5,651	831
Maryland	8,254	59	31	110	1,320	299	453	237	5,211	47

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	Canada. French.	Canada. Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd.
Massachusetts	35,455	1,745	169	134,659	162,710	1,873	2,287	3,405	92,658	10,744
Michigan	31,034	5,683	375	28,083	144,780	187	150	6,315	42,737	31,144
Minnesota	37,121	1,557	2,421	11,062	30,059	249	112	16,137	12,139	26,637
Missouri	16,222	1,000	451	779	7,290	452	272	1,729	13,760	120
Montana	8,350	235	2,155	2,874	10,968	1,098	39	1,943	8,981	4,111
Nebraska	24,362	491	183	674	6,661	89	47	13,674	8,009	79
Nevada	822	26	178	272	1,575	760	16	616	1,793	174
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,862	1,198
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	922	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	340	18
North Dakota	5,149	229	268	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,186
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	398	245	1,837	43,347	3,988
Oklahoma	3,389	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	550	2,981	18
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	6,468	68	3,215	7,998	4,734
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,407	1,246	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,034	109,115	2,413
Rhode Island	6,130	959	50	34,087	7,867	215	316	328	27,834	297
South Carolina	222	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	517	42
South Dakota	5,372	237	501	998	5,012	98	17	6,294	4,024	1,381
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,065	40	71	163	2,045	21
Texas	20,570	328	240	356	3,178	492	359	1,289	8,498	160
Utah	1,870	74	346	114	1,576	311	9	8,300	18,083	1,012
Vermont	1,087	25	2	14,643	11,415	7	37	172	2,464	293
Virginia	1,281	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50
Washington	12,745	1,228	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	8,709
West Virginia	8,360	800	100	88	784	62	46	67	3,511	127
Wisconsin	38,692	4,020	393	7,992	17,004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,705
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	204	38	962	2,985	1,380

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

State.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	Netherlands.	Norway.
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	266
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	699	284	14,172	23	122
Arkansas	387	5,815	179	285	1,079	1,699	9	133	145	76
California	17,407	76,307	572	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,086	1,015	5,060
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,602	710	1,737
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56,954	65	19	304	1,265
Delaware	170	2,573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	20	39
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	155	5,347	2,761	44	26	64	149
Florida	285	2,446	886	79	1,069	4,538	46	145	85	304
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	25	52	145
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,031	39,859	93,455	72,163	274	672	14,402	32,913
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14,370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	8,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	397	3,757	20,333	30	1,025	113	295
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580
Maryland	552	36,657	463	2,089	9,705	6,969	23	10	203	363
Massachusetts	5,926	30,555	11,413	1,996	222,867	85,056	150	71	1,597	5,432
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638
Minnesota	1,460	109,628	1,660	5,582	15,859	9,669	67	52	3,542	105,303
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,532	23,297	12,984	100	1,413	988	660
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,486	9,469	6,592	1,566	67	1,054	7,170
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,459	1,453	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750
Nevada	653	1,916	1,051	44	1,702	2,831	855	732	44	255
New Hampshire	169	2,046	2,634	66	10,613	2,071	1	6	48	491
New Jersey	6,240	122,880	1,575	47,610	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,918	86	151
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	96,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	306	521	2	10	28	39
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,855	2,498	1,262	58	8	709	45,937
Ohio	4,838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	348	1,801	2,564	47	2,744	230	351
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,538	3,277	199	618	6,843
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,202	4,221	123,498	165,109	196,122	181	153	1,231	2,320
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	27,287	30	8	143	578
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	2	19	82
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2,980	1,158	38	15	2,656	20,918
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,034	8	45	78	89
Texas	1,821	44,929	756	926	5,357	7,190	316	125,016	424	1,785
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	171	1,657	3,117	2,050	166	1,392	2,305
Vermont	219	798	113	539	4,940	4,594	3	6	25	102
Virginia	300	4,228	721	1,784	2,450	2,449	14	12	99	311
Washington	2,340	29,388	4,187	1,160	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177
West Virginia	535	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17,292	4	10	60	38
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000
Wyoming	316	2,638	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	623

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	108	1,531	1,120	74	753	213	389	128	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	210
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	148
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	43	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Connecticut	707	718	54,121	6,750	92	18,208	1,806	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia.	2	41	3,393	705	51	359	281	139	41	87
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	146	291	744	53
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	99	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,047	4,985	1,319	73	129	722
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	364	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091
Indiana	6	709	9,599	3,419	40	5,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,498
Iowa	8	384	6,310	5,162	40	26,763	3,675	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	67	15,311	3,591	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,653	369	55	222
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	20	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	27,537	1,955	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts..	26,437	858	117,261	28,416	649	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513
Michigan	20	510	37,978	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,428	2,992	698	528	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,651	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	573	247	824
Nevada	305	8	135	469	778	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	26	4,345	1,979	17	2,068	78	891	1,965	58
New Jersey.....	145	2,208	93,567	17,512	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico.....	10	6	228	509	100	365	172	123	17	93
New York.....	660	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,478	5,004	7,464
North Carolina.	20	7	711	435	8	112	68	402	107	25
North Dakota..	3	1,070	31,910	1,696	13	12,160	560	392	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,756	10,705	123	5,522	10,988	2,031	1,935	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,807	1,218	47	1,028	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	462	10,099	3,853	197	553	585
Pennsylvania ..	225	7,752	240,985	32,046	354	33,467	7,484	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island....	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina..	3	9	786	229	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota...	2	55	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,484	561	26	363	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	848	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	301
Utah	8	18	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,455	2,615	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,447	423	728	1,976
West Virginia.	3	259	5,143	1,088	464	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	251	151	262	419

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwaukee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,059	14,160	4,978	2,510	11,553
Belgium	28	682	37	2,865	24	90	2,237	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	184	46	65	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,098	566	4,633	73	571	4,166	107	592	218
Canada—Other	752	47,802	16,868	26,688	887	8,794	38,648	1,010	7,686	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,335	16	155	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11,484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	58	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	116
France	357	1,081	684	3,036	665	494	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	8,701	43,815	182,289	28,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,684	64,816
Greece	347	1,497	220	6,564	180	275	585	179	361	1,104
Hungary	1,358	426	2,742	28,938	6,344	31,503	5,935	1,084	820	5,571
Ireland	6,806	66,041	9,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	5,584	16,124	3,878	1,966
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,399	45,169	2,245	10,836	5,724	12,060	3,802	3,374
Japan	12	61	12	220	6	15	28	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	6	24	20	188	15	18	27	14	5,632	12
Netherlands	106	486	314	9,632	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,186	37	512	225	1,360	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	50	3	3	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,306	458	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	18	72	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63,035	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	595	553	828	833
Turkey (Asia)...	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	385	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	38	120	147
Wales	99	315	217	1,818	177	1,298	170	139	414	231
All other.....	309	1,222	262	2,400	121	339	311	172	726	195
Total	77,662	243,365	118,689	783,428	56,359	196,170	157,534	77,987	66,133	111,529

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	12,963	19,860	21,400	11,171	9,641	459
Belgium	63	91	2,260	70	478	100	353	448	41
Bulgaria*	235	5	540	10	100	71	165	160	10
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Canada—Other	5,905	387	23,476	1,126	3,735	1,741	2,256	5,701	1,052
China	92	219	3,936	194	866	197	351	6,914	270
Cuba†	24	468	16,415	183	1,529	124	141	291	243
Denmark	2,030	117	7,997	360	1,119	110	441	3,119	176
England	2,799	1,356	78,483	6,698	36,564	9,528	5,226	9,821	2,638
Finland	875	34	7,410	69	226	70	46	1,846	21
France	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,659	885	1,218	6,252	511
Germany	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,480	29,438	47,766	24,137	5,179
Greece	463	175	8,038	297	589	773	1,312	2,275	342
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12,495	6,576	8,759	1,247	155
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	83,196	18,873	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	43	4,193	202	349	109	422	500	64
Norway	16,402	181	22,281	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal	.....	36	431	8	54	2	14	593	2
Roumania	1,412	93	33,586	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15,481	4,643	3,393
Scotland	1,060	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3,359	54	200	23	227	1,177	51
Sweden	26,478	160	34,952	782	2,429	1,355	1,129	6,970	359
Switzerland	299	247	10,452	779	2,013	1,007	2,653	2,587	281
Turkey (Asia)	219	192	6,160	127	973	452	730	320	139
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,695	48	525	79	838	402	41
Wales	213	20	1,779	106	1,033	2,159	197	402	87
All other	187	499	6,626	281	1,049	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).

City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	*England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	†Scandinavia.	‡Russia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	959	1,682	4,620	67	4,545	2,205	188	2,460
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	595	729	92	302	95	102	1,342
Birming'm, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	78	309	1,360	183	592
Bridgep't, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5,022	2,200	4,142
Camb'ge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2,851	728	102	10,637	1,545	2,131	3,735
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	168	1,534
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	407	620	5,817	2,761	976	356	80	1,527
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2,664	6,029	5,627
Fall River, Mass.	50,958	2,614	16,260	11,964	234	3	5,194	1,025	189	2,182
G. Rapids, Mich.	28,387	549	3,221	1,148	4,546	209	871	319	1,366	3,622
Indianap's, Ind.	19,842	1,227	848	1,628	7,518	852	3,255	658	436	1,255
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5,354	332	3,267	2,579	2,666	3,431
Louisville, Ky.	17,473	316	371	938	8,471	441	2,700	654	137	2,014
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	1,948	16,342	5,751	205	24	9,983	259	772	1,886
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	691	1,429	71	803	1,140	205	956
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	366	554	177	572	91	46	596
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1,919	8,049
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	1,267	3,150	5,304	5,546	248	4,160	3,800	4,794	1,118
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	2,361	6,860	2,614
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	833	487	7,791	5,741	433	4,971	9,317	243	6,867
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,548	5,211	5,363	7,490	584	2,267	2,557	8,723	4,892
Providence, R. I.	76,999	1,574	8,835	12,676	2,076	126	15,801	17,305	4,058	7,518
Richmond, Va.	4,136	113	122	652	892	36	405	511	67	829
Rochester, N. Y.	59,076	1,688	9,718	5,979	14,624	415	5,230	10,638	607	7,187
St. Paul, Minn.	56,657	3,900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810	4,432
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	3,184	301	7,716	4,325	1,214	6,302	3,549	142	8,571
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,025	10,708	8,553	6,176	345	3,177	3,547	17,749	3,877
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	712	4,450	2,898	2,755	126	1,021	1,545	5,786	877
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,848	1,265	3,257	2,942	6,903	212	4,877	4,756	200	5,278
Toledo, O.	32,144	879	3,180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	270	323	3,345
Worces'r, Mass.	48,597	362	8,415	4,012	580	20	10,535	2,889	8,599	10,219

*Includes Scotland and Wales. †Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark. ‡Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).

State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Alabama	2,138,093	86.9	12.0	0.9
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1
California	2,377,549	38.0	36.3	24.7
Colorado	799,024	29.2	53.8	16.2
Connecticut	1,114,756	54.5	15.7	29.6
Delaware	202,322	67.8	23.4	8.6
District of Columbia	331,069	42.1	49.7	7.5
Florida	752,619	61.5	32.5	5.4
Georgia	2,609,121	90.6	8.5	0.6
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1
Illinois	5,638,591	60.4	17.7	21.4
Indiana	2,700,876	75.2	18.6	5.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3
Kansas	1,690,949	48.7	42.8	8.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8
Louisiana	1,656,388	84.9	11.5	3.2

State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9
Maryland	2,295,346	79.2	12.5	8.1
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5
Michigan	2,810,173	62.7	15.5	21.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	54.0	19.4	26.2
Mississippi	1,797,114	87.0	12.2	0.5
Missouri	3,293,335	67.5	25.0	7.0
Montana	376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2
Nebraska	1,192,214	50.0	34.7	14.8
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22.5
New Jersey	2,537,167	53.0	20.7	26.0
New Mexico	327,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
North Carolina	2,206,287	94.7	4.9	0.3
North Dakota	577,056	34.3	37.6	27.1
Ohio	4,767,121	74.4	12.7	12.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	31.1	65.9	2.4

State.	Total Population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Oregon	672,765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.8
Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
South Dakota	583,888	38.6	43.6	17.3
Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Texas	3,896,542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Vermont	255,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Virginia	2,061,612	89.4	9.2	1.3
Washington	1,141,990	23.0	53.3	22.4
West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.8	11.0	22.0
Wyoming	145,965	21.8	57.7	19.9
United States	91,972,266	66.5	18.4	14.7

NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	†Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,317,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1
Total eight mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.

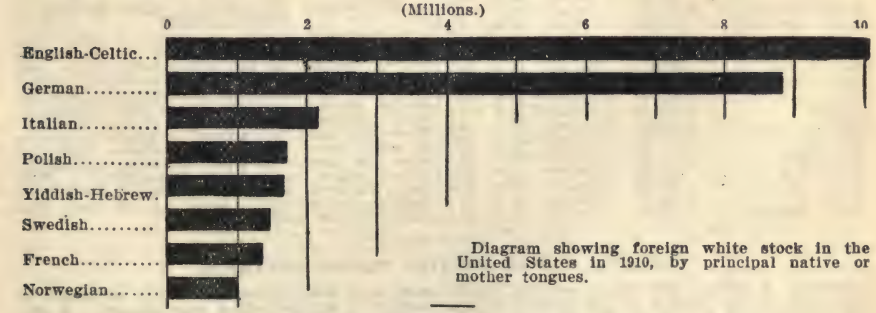


Diagram showing foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, by principal native or mother tongues.

FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,037,420	3,363,792	6,673,628
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150
German	8,317,271	2,759,032	6,058,239
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885
Flemish	44,806	25,780	10,026
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651
Norwegian	1,009,854	402,587	607,267
Danish	446,473	186,345	260,128
Latin and Greek	4,279,560	2,385,388	1,894,172
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619
Roumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847
Greek	130,379	118,379	12,000
Slavic and Lettish	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800
Croatian	93,036	74,036	19,000
Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
Serbian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Magyar	320,893	229,094	91,799
Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Armenian	30,021	23,938	6,083
Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
All other	790	646	144
Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772
All mother tongues	32,243,382	13,345,545	18,897,837

NOTE—In the above table Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettish.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910.		1900.	
	Population.	Pr.ct.	Population.	Pr.ct.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,883	53.7	45,197,390	59.5
Total	91,972,266	100.0	75,994,575	100.0

In 1890 the per cent of urban population was 36.1 and of the rural 63.9; in 1880 the urban was 29.5 and the rural 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
New England	7.1	12.8	2.2
Middle Atlantic	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central	19.8	22.6	17.5
West North Central	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central	9.6	4.6	13.8
Mountain	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific	4.6	5.6	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent. Urban.	Rural.
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts	3,125,367	241,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island	524,654	17,956	96.7	3.3
Connecticut	999,839	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	21.2
New Jersey	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Pennsylvania	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	39.6
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	44.1
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	52.8
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	59.0
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	69.4
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	57.5
North Dakota	63,236	513,820	11.0	89.0
South Dakota	76,673	507,215	13.1	86.9
Nebraska	310,852	881,362	26.1	73.9
Kansas	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	70.8
Delaware	97,085	105,237	48.0	52.0
Maryland	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	.....	100.0	....
Virginia	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	76.9
West Virginia	228,242	992,877	18.7	81.3
North Carolina	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6
South Carolina	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	85.2
Georgia	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	79.4
Florida	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9
Kentucky	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7
Tennessee	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8
Alabama	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7
Mississippi	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5
Arkansas	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1
Louisiana	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	70.0
Oklahoma	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7
Texas	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9
Montana	133,420	242,633	35.5	64.5
Idaho	69,898	255,696	21.5	78.5
Wyoming	43,221	102,744	29.6	70.4
Colorado	408,840	394,184	50.7	49.3
New Mexico	46,571	280,730	14.2	85.8
Arizona	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0
Utah	172,934	200,417	46.3	53.7
Nevada	13,367	68,508	16.3	83.7
Washington	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0
Oregon	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4
California	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2
United States	42,623,383	42,348,883	46.3	53.7

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the census of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11,013,738, or 34.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,953, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.2 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

EUGENE V. DEBS SERVING PRISON SENTENCE.

Eugene V. Debs, five times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested in Cleveland, O., June 20, 1918, by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Boehme as he was about to deliver a socialist address. The arrest was made on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., on June 16. He was brought to trial and on Sept. 12 was found guilty by a federal jury. Of the original ten counts of the indictment only four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States and to promote the cause of the enemy. The count on which he was adjudged innocent charged that he opposed the cause of the United States.

On Sept. 14 Debs was sentenced to ten years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver. The sentences will run concurrently. Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled. The court admitted Debs to $10,000 bail, with permission to leave the northern federal district of Ohio only to go to and remain at his home.

The case was carried to the United States Supreme court, which on March 10, 1919, sustained the conviction and sentence by the lower court. The constitutionality of the espionage act itself was not passed upon, but the members of the court were unanimous in holding the enlistment section valid and in declaring that the act did not interfere with the right of free speech.

Mr. Debs asked for a rehearing by the Supreme court on March 27, but his petition was denied March 31. When informed of the fact Mr. Debs said that on May 1 a series of strikes would begin and that the miners in Indiana, his own state, would dig no more coal until he was released from the penitentiary. The strikes, however, did not occur. Mr. Debs began serving his sentence in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville, April 13, 1919. He was later transferred to the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
District of Columbia	49	70	60	10
Total		3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Continental United States.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1910	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790	892,135	867,980	24,155

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790	892,135	Treaty with Spain, 1819	13,435
Louisiana purchase, 1803	827,987	Texas, 1845	389,166
Florida, 1819	58,666	Oregon, 1846	286,541
Mexican cession, 1848	529,189	Gadsden purchase, 1853	29,670
Total cont'l	3,026,789	Alaska, 1867	590,884
Hawaii, 1898	6,449	Philippines, 1899	115,026
Porto Rico, 1899	3,435	Guam, 1899	210
Samoa, 1900	77	Panama canal zone, 1904	436
Virgin islands, 1917	140	Total outlying	716,657
Grand total United States	3,743,446		

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut	231.3	188.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia	44.4	37.7	31.3	26.3
Idaho	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts	418.8	349.0	278.5	221.8
Michigan	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.4
Missouri	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska	15.5	13.9	13.8	5.9
Nevada	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire	47.7	45.6	41.7	38.4
New Jersey	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
New York	191.2	152.5	126.0	106.7
North Carolina	45.3	38.9	32.2	28.7
North Dakota	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio	117.0	102.1	90.1	78.5
Oklahoma	23.9	†11.4	†3.7	‡
Oregon	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island	508.5	401.6	328.8	259.2
South Carolina	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.3
Vermont	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6
Washington	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2
United States	30.9	25.6	21.2	16.9

Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.8 per square mile, and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

NOTE—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory, 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

Continental United States.

Year.	Population.	Land area.	Per sq. mile.
1910	91,972,266	*2,973,890	30.9
1900	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2

Year.	Population.	Land area.	Per sq. mile.
1880	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States. Population.	Acres land.	Per inhabitant.
1910	91,972,266	1,903,289,600	20.7
1900	75,994,575	1,903,461,760	25.0
1890	62,947,714	1,903,337,600	30.2

By States and Divisions (1910).

State and div.	Acres.	State and div.	Acres.
Maine	25.8	Rhode Island	1.3
New Hampshire	13.4	Connecticut	2.8
Vermont	16.4		
Massachusetts	1.5	New England	6.1
New York	3.3	Georgia	14.4
New Jersey	1.9	Florida	46.7
Pennsylvania	3.7	South Atlantic	14.1
Middle Atlantic	3.3	Kentucky	11.2
		Tennessee	12.2
Ohio	5.5	Alabama	15.3
Indiana	8.5	Mississippi	16.5
Illinois	6.4	East South Central	13.7
Michigan	13.1	Arkansas	21.4
Wisconsin	15.2	Louisiana	17.5
East North Central	8.6	Oklahoma	26.8
		Texas	43.1
Minnesota	24.9	West South Central	31.3
Iowa	16.9	Montana	248.8
Missouri	13.4	Idaho	163.8
North Dakota	77.8	Wyoming	427.9
South Dakota	84.3	Colorado	53.0
Nebraska	41.2	New Mexico	239.5
Kansas	31.0	Arizona	356.4
West North Central	28.1	Utah	140.9
		Nevada	858.4
Delaware	6.2	Mountain	208.8
Maryland	4.9	Washington	37.5
Dist. of Columbia	0.1	Oregon	91.0
Virginia	12.5	California	41.9
West Virginia	12.6	Pacific	48.6
North Carolina	14.1	Continental U.S.	20.7
South Carolina	12.9		

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 9,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Alabama	441,249	5.0	454,767	4.7
Arizona	45,386	4.5	47,927	4.3
Arkansas	327,625	4.8	333,368	4.7
California	513,481	4.6	563,636	4.2
Colorado	183,874	4.3	194,467	4.1
Connecticut	181,911	6.1	246,659	4.5
Delaware	43,183	4.7	44,951	4.5
District of Columbia	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Florida	165,818	4.5	171,422	4.4
Georgia	530,631	4.9	553,264	4.7
Idaho	71,830	4.5	73,669	4.4
Illinois	1,006,848	5.6	1,264,717	4.5
Indiana	631,554	4.3	654,891	4.1
Iowa	498,943	4.5	512,515	4.3
Kansas	385,672	4.4	395,771	4.3
Kentucky	469,669	4.9	494,788	4.6
Louisiana	331,220	5.0	344,144	4.8
Maine	159,437	4.7	177,960	4.2
Maryland	253,805	5.1	274,824	4.7
Massachusetts	511,926	6.6	734,013	4.6
Michigan	618,222	4.5	657,418	4.3
Minnesota	380,809	5.5	416,452	5.0
Mississippi	376,420	4.8	384,724	4.7
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4
Montana	82,811	4.5	86,602	4.3
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5
New Hampshire	88,871	4.8	103,156	4.2
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5
New Mexico	75,888	4.3	78,883	4.1
New York	1,178,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,334	5.0
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,910	4.8
Ohio	1,024,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2
Oklahoma	342,488	4.8	351,167	4.7
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,858	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,507,483	5.1	1,630,628	4.7
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,976	4.6
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.9
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.8
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,178	4.2
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9
Washington	238,822	4.8	254,692	4.5
West Virginia	239,128	5.1	248,840	4.9
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.7
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5
United States	17,805,842	5.2	20,255,555	4.5
In 1900	14,430,145	5.3	16,187,715	4.7
In 1890	11,483,318	5.5	12,690,152	4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,437	6.5	24,069	4.2
Atlanta, Ga.	30,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8

City.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Bridgeport, Conn	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass	14,577	7.2	22,765	4.6
Chicago, Ill	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Cincinnati, O	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.2
Cleveland, O	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.5
Columbus, O	39,580	4.6	42,645	4.3
Dayton, O	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
Denver, Col	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
Detroit, Mich	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
Fall River, Mass	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Jersey City, N. J	27,805	9.6	56,790	4.7
Los Angeles, Cal	69,061	4.6	78,678	4.1
Louisville, Ky	41,686	5.4	52,155	4.3
Lowell, Mass	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.8
Memphis, Tenn	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
Milwaukee, Wis	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.8
Nashville, Tenn	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.2
New Haven, Conn	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
New Orleans, La	67,192	5.0	73,377	4.6
New York, N. Y	305,698	15.6	1,020,827	4.7
Newark, N. J	38,693	9.0	77,039	4.5
Oakland, Cal	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
Omaha, Neb	23,657	5.2	26,359	4.7
Paterson, N. J	15,812	7.9	27,978	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa	295,220	5.2	327,263	4.7
Pittsburgh, Pa	86,942	6.1	110,457	4.8
Portland, Ore	37,436	5.5	42,029	4.9
Providence, R. I	28,705	7.8	49,129	4.6
Richmond, Va	22,205	5.7	26,914	4.7
Rochester, N. Y	33,860	5.6	46,787	4.7
St. Louis, Mo	105,650	6.5	155,555	4.4
St. Paul, Minn	32,616	6.6	41,548	5.2
San Francisco, Cal	65,025	6.4	86,414	4.8
Scranton, Pa	22,143	5.9	26,312	4.9
Seattle, Wash	43,559	5.4	51,042	4.6
Spokane, Wash	20,282	5.1	22,676	4.6
Syracuse, N. Y	23,200	5.9	31,551	4.4
Toledo, O	35,888	4.7	39,677	4.2
Washington, D. C	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Worcester, Mass	15,109	9.7	30,743	4.7

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

[United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	739	365	374
Arizona	271	247	24
Arkansas	534	284	250
California	4,646	3,952	694
Colorado	510	434	76
Connecticut	2,244	1,571	673
Delaware	366	227	139
District of Columbia	276	163	113
Florida	207	161	46
Georgia	813	351	462
Idaho	97	85	12
Illinois	5,421	4,021	1,400
Indiana	3,114	2,122	992
Iowa	1,779	1,198	581
Kansas	735	502	233
Kentucky	1,522	871	651
Louisiana	187	112	75
Maine	945	529	416
Maryland	1,681	1,149	532
Massachusetts	6,555	4,418	2,137
Michigan	2,970	2,157	813
Minnesota	687	550	137
Mississippi	436	182	254
Missouri	2,388	1,533	855
Montana	415	383	32
Nebraska	551	449	102
Nevada	159	145	14
New Hampshire	991	557	434
New Jersey	2,135	1,407	728
New York	12,031	8,035	3,996
North Carolina	1,389	596	793
North Dakota	81	59	22
Ohio	8,078	5,638	2,440
Oklahoma	48	39	9
Oregon	352	328	24
Pennsylvania	9,606	6,623	2,983
Rhode Island	768	401	367
South Carolina	478	219	259
South Dakota	145	109	36
Tennessee	1,569	776	793
Texas	861	560	301
Utah	181	121	60
Vermont	383	222	161
Virginia	1,688	883	805
Washington	564	493	71
West Virginia	808	462	346
Wisconsin	1,775	1,343	432
Wyoming	19	17	2
United States	84,198	57,049	27,149

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910 Born in—	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,052
Canada (English)	1,300
Canada (French)	528
England and Wales	2,922
France	458
Germany	7,373
Ireland	14,177
Italy	427
Poland	613
Russia	431
Scandinavia	1,891
Scotland	817
Switzerland	513
Other countries	623

Admitted in 1910.

Born in—	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,666
Canada (English)	1,837
Canada (French)	505
England and Wales	2,945
France	402
Germany	5,531
Ireland	11,906
Italy	1,139
Poland	979
Russia	1,315
Scandinavia	1,947
Scotland	995
Switzerland	430
Other countries	1,755

Of the foreign-born paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1910 26,470 had lived in the United States twenty-six years or more. Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX

White—Total	77,734	Male	3,763
Male	53,149	Female	2,518
Female	24,585	Indian	74
Negro—Total	6,281	Other colored	109

White Paupers by Nativity and Parentage.

Native—Total	44,254	Male	7,512
Male	28,321	Female	2,565
Female	15,933	Par'tage unknown	1,719
Native parentage	32,458	Foreign born	33,125
Male	19,817	Male	24,605
Female	12,641	Female	8,520
Foreign parentage	10,077	Nativity unknown	355

Paupers Admitted to Almshouses in 1910.

Total	88,313	Negro	6,807
Male	67,195	Male	4,612
Female	21,118	Female	2,195
White	81,185	Indian	130
Male	62,262	Other colored	241
Female	18,873		

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910	
Total number	53,619
Male	34,650
Female	18,969
Insane	2,857
Feeble-minded	9,813
Epileptic	1,289
Deaf mute	540
Blind	2,427
Crippled	10,823
Old and infirm	14,066
Bedridden	1,591
Paralytic	3,402
Two or more defects	6,811

Admitted in 1910.

Total number	32,519
Male	24,098
Female	8,421
Insane	1,681
Feeble-minded	3,601
Epileptic	646
Deaf mute	152
Blind	835
Crippled	9,033
Old and infirm	9,772
Bedridden	4,960
Two or more defects	1,839

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Under 5 years	1,186	50 to 54 years	7,113
5 to 14 years	1,184	55 to 59 years	8,312
15 to 24 years	2,514	60 to 64 years	10,089
25 to 29 years	2,058	65 to 69 years	10,357
30 to 34 years	2,396	70 to 74 years	9,743
35 to 39 years	3,337	75 to 79 years	7,720
40 to 44 years	4,203	80 or more years	8,123
45 to 49 years	5,188	Age unknown	675

Admitted in 1910.

Under 5 years	3,459	50 to 54 years	7,953
5 to 14 years	2,651	55 to 59 years	7,691
15 to 24 years	7,350	60 to 64 years	8,484
25 to 29 years	4,835	65 to 69 years	7,446
30 to 34 years	4,850	70 to 74 years	6,202
35 to 39 years	5,666	75 to 79 years	3,986
40 to 44 years	5,883	80 years or more	3,365
45 to 49 years	6,579	Age unknown	1,923

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage	37,081,278	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	188,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other	3,135	1,250	39.9
United States	71,580,270	5,516,163	7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Class.	Male. Illiterate.	Male. Pct.	Female. Illiterate.	Female. Pct.
White	1,662,505	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796,055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage	715,926	3.8	662,958	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born	866,450	11.8	783,911	13.9
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1,042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other	1,245	40.5	5	....
United States	2,814,950	7.6	2,701,213	7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY.

(Per Cent.)

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.8
Native	3.0	0.8	4.8
Native parentage	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born	12.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic	5.7	5.8
East North Central	3.4	4.3
West North Central	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic	16.0	23.9
East South Central	17.4	24.9
West South Central	13.2	20.5
Mountain	6.9	9.6
Pacific	3.0	4.2
Northern states	4.3	5.0
Southern states	15.6	23.3
Western states	4.4	6.3
United States	7.7	10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct.	1900. Number.	1900. Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,590	34.0
Arizona	32,953	20.9	27,304	29.0
Arkansas	142,954	12.6	190,655	20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959	4.8
Colorado	23,780	3.7	17,779	4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973	5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531	12.0
District of Columbia	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285	21.9
Georgia	389,775	20.7	480,420	30.5
Idaho	5,453	2.2	5,505	4.6
Illinois	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana	352,179	29.0	381,145	38.5
Maine	24,554	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan	74,800	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota	49,336	3.0	52,946	4.1
Mississippi	290,235	22.4	351,461	32.0
Missouri	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada	4,702	6.7	4,645	13.3
New Hampshire	16,386	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey	113,502	5.6	86,658	5.9
New Mexico	48,697	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina	291,497	18.5	386,251	28.7
North Dakota	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma	67,567	5.6	67,826	12.1
Oregon	10,504	1.9	10,686	3.3
Pennsylvania	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island	33,854	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina	276,980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee	221,071	13.6	306,930	20.7
Texas	282,904	9.9	314,018	14.5
Utah	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont	10,806	3.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia	232,911	15.2	312,120	22.9
Washington	18,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming	3,874	3.3	2,878	4.0
United States	5,516,163	7.7	6,180,069	10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.

City.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct.	1900. Number.	1900. Pct.
Albany, N. Y.	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.	20,325	4.4	29,148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.	24,468	4.4	23,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,440	5.4	2,999	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,745	3.7	13,152	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	2,540	3.0	3,388	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	79,911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.	4,442	2.9	3,290	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,224	2.3	1,797	2.6
Denver, Col.	3,841	2.1	1,979	1.3
Detroit, Mich.	18,731	5.0	9,062	4.1

City.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Fall River, Mass....	12,276	13.2	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind....	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J....	11,797	5.6	7,171	4.5
Kansas City, Mo....	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal....	5,258	1.9	1,956	2.3
Louisville, Ky.....	9,866	5.3	14,567	8.8
Lowell, Mass.....	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	8,855	8.0	14,989	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.8
Minneapolis, Minn...	6,139	2.4	2,977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.....	7,947	8.8	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn....	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.....	18,987	6.9	30,820	13.6
New York, N. Y.....	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.8
Newark, N. J.....	16,553	6.0	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.....	3,863	3.0	1,614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.....	2,798	2.7	1,662	2.0

City.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Paterson, N. J..	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57,700	4.6	45,546	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	26,627	6.2	20,402	5.1
Portland, Ore.....	2,145	1.2	3,925	5.1
Providence, R. I.....	14,236	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.....	8,641	8.2	9,501	12.7
Rochester, N. Y.....	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,751	2.1	3,956	3.1
San Francisco, Cal..	7,697	2.1	8,960	3.1
Scranton, Pa.....	8,933	8.9	6,814	8.8
Seattle, Wash.....	2,217	1.1	901	1.3
Spokane, Wash.....	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
Syracuse, N. Y.....	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
Toledo, O.....	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
Washington, D. C....	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Worcester, Mass.....	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS JAN. 1. 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	2,039	981	1,058
Arizona	337	265	72
Arkansas	1,092	529	563
California	6,652	4,115	2,537
Colorado	1,199	687	512
Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899
Delaware	441	237	204
District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720
Florida	849	446	403
Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601
Idaho	388	256	132
Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993
Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292
Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481
Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218
Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570
Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088
Maine	1,258	693	565
Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651
Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968
Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020
Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989
Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045
Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937
Montana	697	531	166
Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849
Nevada	230	165	65
New Hampshire	909	463	446
New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129
New Mexico	219	128	91
New York	31,280	14,955	16,325
North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490
North Dakota	628	407	221
Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979
Oklahoma	1,110	651	459
Oregon	1,565	1,088	477
Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139
Rhode Island	1,243	650	593
South Carolina	1,541	708	833
South Dakota	864	535	329
Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147
Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966
Utah	342	171	171
Vermont	990	528	462
Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856
Washington	1,987	1,325	662
West Virginia	1,722	900	822
Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844
Wyoming	162	105	57
United States	187,791	98,695	89,096

INSANE BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

Enumerated in Hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

	Total.	Male.	Female
White	174,224	91,617	82,607
Native	115,402	60,644	54,758
Native parentage	67,531	35,238	32,293
Foreign parentage	28,186	15,415	12,771
Foreign-born	54,096	28,415	25,681
Nativity unknown	4,726	2,558	2,168
Negro	12,910	6,536	6,374
Indian	166	90	76
Other colored	491	452	39
Insane Admitted to Hospitals in 1910.			
Total number	60,769	34,116	26,653
White—Total	56,182	31,646	24,536
Native	39,629	22,190	17,439
Native parentage	24,534	13,792	10,742
Foreign parentage	10,685	5,996	4,689
Foreign-born	15,523	8,388	6,685
Nativity unknown	1,030	618	412
Negro	4,384	2,304	2,080
Indian	51	32	19
Other colored	152	134	18

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	3,477	Italy	1,829
Canada (English)	2,777	Poland	1,312
Canada (French)	972	Russia	3,121
England and Wales	3,706	Scandinavia	6,442
France	614	Scotland	849
Germany	13,517	Switzerland	752
Ireland	13,174	Other countries	1,554

Admitted in 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	1,402	Italy	863
Canada (English)	1,030	Poland	429
Canada (French)	266	Russia	1,518
England and Wales	1,148	Scandinavia	1,587
France	146	Scotland	297
Germany	3,105	Switzerland	196
Ireland	2,833	Other countries	703

INSANE IN HOSPITALS BY AGES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Under 15 years	341
15 to 19 years	2,312
20 to 24 years	7,801
25 to 29 years	14,083
30 to 34 years	19,091
35 to 39 years	22,856
40 to 44 years	23,321
45 to 49 years	22,874
50 to 54 years	20,885
55 to 59 years	16,383
60 to 64 years	12,729
65 years or more	21,881
Age unknown	3,234

Admitted in 1910.

Under 15 years	327
15 to 19 years	2,539
20 to 24 years	5,701
25 to 29 years	7,027
30 to 34 years	7,295
35 to 39 years	7,495
40 to 44 years	6,469
45 to 49 years	5,681
50 to 54 years	4,877
55 to 59 years	3,368
60 to 64 years	2,872
65 years or more	6,161
Age unknown	957

*When First Admitted.**

Under 15 years	1,079
15 to 19 years	8,102
20 to 24 years	21,432
25 to 29 years	27,195
30 to 34 years	26,655
35 to 39 years	24,225
40 to 44 years	18,764
45 to 49 years	14,784
50 to 54 years	11,167
55 to 59 years	6,922
60 to 64 years	5,239
65 years or more	8,316
Age unknown	13 911

*Age of insane enumerated in hospitals Jan. 1, 1910, when first admitted to any hospital.

Residence Prior to Admission.

In places having a population of—

Less than 2,500	20,442
2,500 to 10,000	5,942

10,000 to 25,000	4,239
25,000 to 50,000	3,515
50,000 to 100,000	3,228
100,000 to 500,000	7,901
500,000 or more	11,829

NOTE—These figures refer to residence prior to admission of insane in hospitals enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

INSANE BY MARITAL CONDITION.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Male—Total	98,695	Female—Total	89,096
Single	62,683	Single	37,115
Married	26,047	Married	35,975
Widowed	5,405	Widowed	12,672
Divorced	1,040	Divorced	1,368
Unknown	3,520	Unknown	1,966

INSANE BY LITERACY.

Insane at least 10 years of age enumerated in hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

Literate—Total	142,315	Native—Literate	94,896
Male	75,642	Illiterate	16,669
Female	66,673	Foreign—*Literate	40,452
Illiterate—Total	35,959	Illiterate	10,224
Male	17,896	*Foreign-born.	
Female	18,063		

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN 1910.

Discharged.		*Died.*	
White—Total	27,614	White—Total	16,868
Male	15,261	Male	9,939
Female	12,353	Female	6,929
Colored—Total	1,690	Colored—Total	2,056
Male	932	Male	1,106
Female	758	Female	950

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	854	470	384
Colorado	64	39	25
Connecticut	294	156	138
Illinois	1,265	718	547
Indiana	1,135	518	617
Iowa	1,189	619	570
Kansas	420	237	183
Kentucky	283	167	116
Maine	62	49	13
Maryland	310	151	159
Massachusetts	1,464	879	585
Michigan	986	518	468
Minnesota	1,194	628	566
Missouri	512	233	279
Montana	51	30	21
Nebraska	446	235	211
New Hampshire	144	70	74
New Jersey	640	296	344
New York	3,421	1,685	1,736
North Dakota	145	79	66
Ohio	1,526	810	716
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,598	1,107
Rhode Island	48	48	.....
Tennessee	47	25	22
Texas	19	9	10
Utah	45	45	.....
Virginia	60	29	31
West Virginia	214	116	98
Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
White	20,441	10,849	9,592
Negro	280	162	118
Other colored	10	4	6
Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1910).

State.	Number.	*Per 100,000
Alabama	1,572	73.5
Arizona	196	95.9
Arkansas	1,201	76.3
California	1,329	55.9
Colorado	378	47.3
Connecticut	553	49.6
Delaware	131	64.7
District of Columbia	223	67.4
Florida	402	53.4
Georgia	1,701	65.2
Idaho	158	48.5
Illinois	2,975	52.8
Indiana	2,121	78.5
Iowa	1,388	62.4
Kansas	1,069	63.2
Kentucky	2,153	94.0
Louisiana	1,107	66.8
Maine	585	78.8
Maryland	802	61.9
Massachusetts	2,016	60.8
Michigan	1,574	56.0
Minnesota	881	42.4
Mississippi	1,338	74.5
Missouri	2,442	74.1
Montana	168	44.7
Nebraska	464	38.9
Nevada	97	118.5
New Hampshire	291	67.6
New Jersey	1,127	44.4
New Mexico	554	169.3
New York	4,692	51.5
North Carolina	1,563	70.8
North Dakota	167	28.9
Ohio	3,740	78.5
Oklahoma	874	52.7
Oregon	297	44.1
Pennsylvania	4,182	54.6
Rhode Island	314	57.9
South Carolina	1,011	66.7
South Dakota	268	45.9
Tennessee	1,956	89.5
Texas	2,439	62.6
Utah	183	50.4
Vermont	301	84.6
Virginia	1,649	80.0
Washington	439	38.4
West Virginia	797	65.3
Wisconsin	1,321	56.6
Wyoming	48	32.9
United States	57,272	62.3

*Per 100,000 of general population.

Number of blind per 100,000 general population of the same race and nativity in 1900: White, 58.2; native white, 55; foreign born white, 74.5; colored, 94.6; negro, 90; Indian, 302.6; Chinese, Japanese, etc., 23.2.

BLIND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Some of the foreign countries in which the number of blind per 100,000 of general population is high are:

Bahamas (1901)	251.2
Danish Antilles (1901)	278.4
Jamaica (1911)	209.3
St. Lucia (1901)	244.6
Cyprus (1901)	730.3
Malta and Gozo	201.2
Russia (European, 1897)	201.6
Formosa (1905)	515.7
Philippines (1903)	226.3
Egypt (1907)	1,325.1
Uganda (1911)	317.7

Number of blind in the leading countries of Europe per 100,000 of general population:

Austria (1910)	69.4
Belgium (1910)	43.5
Bulgaria (1905)	132.4
Denmark (1911)	52.7
England-Wales (1911)	73.0
Finland (1900)	119.0
France (1901)	70.6
Germany (1900)	60.9
Hungary (1900)	100.6
Ireland (1911)	98.2
Italy (1901)	117.5
Netherlands (1909)	46.3
Norway (1910)	92.6
Portugal (1911)	132.8
Roumania (1899)	83.4
Russia (1897)	201.6
Scotland (1911)	69.7
Serbia (1900)	94.1
Sweden (1900)	66.4
Switzerland (1896)	72.2

DEAF AND DUMB IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[From census bureau report, 1915.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	317	172	145
Arizona	16	10	6
Arkansas	336	168	168
California	299	161	138
Colorado	109	68	41
Connecticut	181	102	79
Delaware	19	10	9
District of Columbia	56	31	25

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Florida	86	48	38
Georgia	348	185	163
Idaho	41	22	19
Illinois	1,310	720	590
Indiana	634	351	283
Iowa	436	249	187
Kansas	470	264	206
Kentucky	664	350	314
Louisiana	254	143	111
Maine	166	95	71
Maryland	388	209	179
Massachusetts	566	306	260
Michigan	660	358	302
Minnesota	499	273	226
Mississippi	296	167	129
Missouri	872	478	394
Montana	48	25	23
Nebraska	280	155	125
Nevada	7	4	3
New Hampshire	99	53	46
New Jersey	324	188	136
New Mexico	59	36	23
New York	2,348	1,346	1,002
North Carolina	504	278	226
North Dakota	101	54	47
Ohio	1,154	601	553
Oklahoma	304	166	138
Oregon	130	66	64
Pennsylvania	1,461	795	666
Rhode Island	113	58	55
South Carolina	245	129	116
South Dakota	109	59	50
Tennessee	588	315	273
Texas	719	372	347
Utah	58	31	27
Vermont	62	40	22
Virginia	376	205	171
Washington	152	87	65
West Virginia	304	162	142
Wisconsin	572	332	240
Wyoming	14	7	7
United States	19,154	10,504	8,650

Of the deaf and dumb population 18,017 were white and 1,137 colored. Of the white 16,179 were native born and 1,838 foreign born.

NOTE—The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1910 was 44,708, but satisfactory schedules giving details were returned by only 19,154. The figures relate only to those who are both deaf and dumb.

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	3,858	3,674	184
Arizona	692	682	10
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53
California	4,900	4,740	160
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149
Connecticut	2,218	1,844	374
Delaware	391	344	47
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182
Florida	1,934	1,850	84
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224
Idaho	287	286	1
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246
Kentucky	3,564	3,299	265
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113
Maine	1,073	878	195
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019
Michigan	3,747	3,308	439
Minnesota	2,005	1,858	147
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89
Montana	1,050	1,032	18
Nebraska	789	720	69
Nevada	289	285	4
New Hampshire	707	612	95
New Jersey	3,837	3,444	393
New Mexico	425	415	10
New York	16,082	14,254	1,828
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89
North Dakota	419	410	9
Ohio	5,979	5,190	789
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38
Oregon	737	729	8
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,315	998
Rhode Island	1,088	962	126
South Carolina	1,691	1,613	78
South Dakota	382	343	39
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132
Texas	4,412	4,312	100
Utah	692	682	10
Vermont	568	499	69
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234
Washington	1,884	1,796	88
West Virginia	1,816	1,689	127
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299
Wyoming	287	286	1
United States prisons	1,904	1,904	.....
United States	136,472	124,424	12,048

NOTE—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Total	24,974	White	21,044
Male	19,062	Negro	3,855
Female	5,912	Other colored	75

PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

White.			
Total	93,841	Male	19,450
Male	85,218	Female	1,520
Female	8,623	Nativity unknown.	1,030
Native—Total	71,841	*Negro.*	
Male	64,807	Total	41,729
Female	7,034	Male	38,346
Foreign—Total	20,970	Female	3,383
		Other colored	902

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.

Grave homicide	6,904	Larceny	27,817
Lesser homicide	7,412	Fraud	1,518
Major assaults	7,172	Forgery	3,317
Minor assaults	2,870	Drunk, disorderly	13,914
Robbery	4,937	Vagrancy	6,956
Burglary	18,307		

NOTE—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents; only principal offenses are given.

PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1909.

Total	493,934	White	381,498
Male	445,431	Colored	112,436
Female	48,503		

DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1909.

Total	468,277	White	365,010
Male	422,258	Colored	103,267
Female	46,019		

U. S. MINT IN CHICAGO PROPOSED.

In his annual report made public Dec. 8, 1920, Secretary of the Treasury David F. Houston said:

"It is recommended that the congress consider the advisability of establishing a coinage mint in Chicago. A mint in that city would better adjust the facilities of coinage to present business conditions in the country; assist in meeting the demands for coinage, particularly in the middle west and south; facilitate distribution of coins to those points; reduce the expense of shipping, the cost of which is now burdensome to the government and to banks by reason of the remoteness of existing mints from new business centers, and relax the present excessive pressure on the existing mints. It is physically impossible to extend to present business conditions the facilities that were provided fifteen years ago. The process of exchanging the output of the present mints has reached the utmost limits of safety. Should congress authorize the establishment of a mint at Chicago the business interests of the entire country would be served. It is further suggested that the vaults of a mint at Chicago could be used for the storage of government funds."

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES IN 1920.

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Asterisk (*) signifies incorporation since 1910.

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Alameda, Cal.	28,806	5,423	23.2
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	13,091	13.1
Albany, Ga.	11,555	3,365	41.1
Albany, Ore.	4,840	565	13.2
Albert Lea, Minn.	8,056	1,864	30.1
Albion, Mich.	8,354	2,521	43.2
Albia, Iowa	5,067	98	0.2
Albuquerque, N. M.	15,157	4,137	37.5
Alexandria, La.	17,510	6,297	56.2
Alexandria, Va.	18,060	2,731	17.8
Allentown, Pa.	73,502	21,589	41.6
Alliance, O.	21,603	6,520	43.2
Alpena, Mich.	11,101	—1,605	—12.6
Alton, Ill.	24,714	7,154	41.0
Altoona, Pa.	60,331	8,204	15.7
Aberdeen, S. D.	14,537	3,784	35.2
Aberdeen, Wash.	15,337	1,677	12.3
Abilene, Kas.	4,895	777	18.9
Abilene, Tex.	10,274	1,070	11.6
Abingdon, Ill.	2,721	257	10.4
Ada, Okla.	8,012	3,663	84.2
Adrian, Mich.	11,878	1,113	10.4
Akron, O.	208,435	139,368	201.8
Akron, N. Y.	1,960	283	16.9
Amery, Wis.	1,202	544	82.5
Ames, Iowa	6,270	2,047	48.5
Amesbury, Mass.	10,036	142	.01
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,524	2,257	7.2
Anaconda, Mont.	11,668	1,534	15.1
Anderson, Ind.	29,767	7,291	32.4
Anderson, S. C.	10,535	881	9.1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	19,516	4,609	31.7
Annapolis, Md.	11,214	2,605	30.3
Anniston, Ala.	17,734	4,940	38.6
Ansonia, Conn.	17,643	2,491	16.4
Antigo, Wis.	8,151	1,255	17.4
Appleton, Wis.	19,561	2,788	16.6
Ardmore, Okla.	14,181	5,563	64.6
Arkansas City, Kas.	11,253	3,745	49.9
Arlington, Mass.	16,646	7,459	66.7
Arnold, Pa.	6,120	4,302	236.6
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,400	2,250	22.2
Asheville, N. C.	28,504	9,742	51.9
Ashland, Ky.	11,729	6,041	69.5
Ashland, Wis.	11,334	—260	—2.2
Ashtabula, O.	22,082	3,816	20.9
Astoria, Ore.	14,027	4,428	34.9
Atchison, Kas.	12,630	—3,729	—23.1
Athens, Ga.	16,748	1,835	12.3
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	45,777	29.6
Atlantic City, N. J.	50,682	4,532	9.8
Atlantic, Iowa	5,329	769	16.9
Attica, Ind.	3,392	57	1.7
Attleboro, Mass.	19,731	3,516	21.7
Auburn, N. Y.	36,192	1,524	4.4
Auburn, Pa.	16,985	1,921	12.8
Augusta, Ga.	52,548	11,508	28.0
Augusta, Kas.	4,219	2,984	241.6
Augusta, Me.	14,114	903	6.8
Aurora, Ill.	36,397	6,590	22.1
Austin, Minn.	10,118	3,158	45.4
Austin, Tex.	34,876	5,016	16.8
Averyville, Ill.	3,814	1,147	43.0
Bainbridge, Ga.	4,792	575	13.6
Baker City, Ore.	7,729	987	14.6
Bakersfield, Cal.	18,638	5,911	46.4
Ballinger, Tex.	2,767	—769	—21.7
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	175,341	31.4
Bangor, Me.	25,978	1,175	4.7
Baraboo, Wis.	5,538	—786	—12.4
Barberton, O.	18,811	9,401	98.9
Barre, Vt.	10,008	726	6.8
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,417	8,236	133.2
Batavia, N. Y.	13,541	1,928	16.6
Batesville, Ind.	2,361	210	9.8
Bath, Me.	14,731	5,335	56.8
Baton Rouge, La.	21,782	6,885	46.2
Battle Creek, Mich.	36,164	10,897	43.1
Bay City, Mich.	47,554	2,388	5.3
Bayonne, N. J.	76,754	21,209	38.2
Beacon, N. Y.	10,996	367	3.5
Beaver Dam, Wis.	7,992	1,234	18.3
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,802	611	5.0
Beaver Meadows, Pa.	1,709	179	11.7
Beatrice, Neb.	9,664	308	3.3
Beaumont, Tex.	40,422	19,782	95.8
Bellaire, O.	15,061	2,115	16.3
Bellefontaine, O.	9,336	1,098	13.3
Belvidere, Ill.	7,760	507	7.0
Belleville, Ill.	24,741	3,619	17.1
Belleville, N. J.	15,696	5,805	58.7
Bellevue, Ky.	7,379	696	10.4
Bellingham, Wash.	25,570	1,272	5.2
Belmont, Mass.	10,744	5,200	93.9
Beloit, Wis.	21,284	6,159	40.7
Bennington, Vt.	9,982	1,284	14.8
Benson, Minn.	2,111	434	25.9
Benton Harbor, Mich.	12,227	3,042	33.1
Bentonville, Ark.	2,313	357	18.3
Berkeley, Cal.	55,886	15,452	38.2
Berlin, N. H.	16,104	4,324	36.7
Berwick, Pa.	12,181	6,324	27.4
Berwyn, Ill.	14,150	8,309	142.3
Bethlehem, Pa.	50,358	37,521	292.3
Bessemer, Ala.	18,674	7,810	71.9
Bessemer, Mich.	5,482	899	19.6
Beverly, Mass.	22,561	3,911	21.0
Bicknell, Ind.	7,635	4,841	173.3
Biddeford, Me.	18,008	920	5.4
Billings, Mont.	15,100	5,069	50.5
Biloxi, Miss.	10,937	2,888	35.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	66,800	18,357	37.9
Birmingham, Ala.	178,270	45,585	34.4
Bisbee, Ariz.	9,205	186	2.1
Bismarck, N. D.	6,951	1,508	27.7
Bloomfield, N. J.	22,011	6,941	46.1
Bloomington, Ill.	28,725	2,957	11.5
Bloomington, Ind.	11,595	2,757	31.2
Blue Island, Ill.	10,528	2,485	30.9
Bluefield, W. Va.	15,191	4,003	35.8
Bogalusa, La.	*8,245	.....	.....
Boise, Idaho	21,393	4,035	23.2
Boone, Iowa	12,451	2,104	20.3
Booneville, Ind.	4,451	517	13.1
Boston, Mass.	748,060	77,475	11.5
Boulder, Col.	10,989	1,450	15.2
Bowling Green, Ky.	9,638	465	5.1
Boyne City, Mich.	4,284	—934	—17.9
Bozeman, Mont.	6,183	1,076	21.1
Braddock, Pa.	20,879	1,522	7.9
Bradford, Pa.	15,525	951	6.7
Brattleboro, Vt.	7,324	807	12.4
Brawley, Cal.	5,392	4,511	512.0
Brazil, Ind.	9,293	—47	—0.5
Brenham, Tex.	5,066	348	7.4
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,152	41,098	40.3
Bridgeport, Ill.	2,002	—701	—25.9
Bridgeton, N. J.	14,323	114	0.8
Bristol, Conn.	20,620	7,118	52.7
Bristol, Pa.	10,273	1,017	11.0
Bristol, R. I.	11,375	2,810	32.8
Bristol, Va.-Tenn.	14,776	1,381	10.3
Brockton, Mass.	66,254	9,260	16.3
Brookline, Mass.	37,748	9,056	35.8
Brownsville, Tex.	11,791	1,274	12.1
Brownwood, Tex.	8,223	1,256	18.0
Brunswick, Ga.	14,413	4,231	41.6
Bryan, Tex.	6,205	2,163	52.3
Bucyrus, O.	10,425	2,303	28.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	83,060	19.1
Burley, Idaho	5,408	.....	.....
Burlington, Iowa	24,057	267	1.1
Burlington, Vt.	22,779	2,311	11.3
Bushnell, Ill.	2,716	97	3.7
Butler, Pa.	23,778	3,050	14.7
Butte, Mont.	41,611	2,446	8.2
Cairo, Ill.	15,203	655	4.5
Caldwell, Idaho	5,106	1,563	44.1

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Calexico, Cal.	6,223	5,426	680.0
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	4,855	4.6
Cambridge, O.	13,104	1,777	15.7
Cambridge, Pa.	12,736	7,525	144.6
Camden, N. J.	116,309	21,771	23.0
Canonsburg, Pa.	10,632	6,741	173.2
Canton, O.	87,091	36,874	73.4
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10,252	1,777	21.0
Carbondale, Pa.	18,640	1,600	9.4
Carlisle, Pa.	10,636	333	3.2
Carmi, Ill.	2,667	166	5.9
Carnegie, Pa.	11,516	1,507	15.1
Carthage, Mo.	10,068	585	6.0
Casper, Wyo.	11,447	8,808	333.8
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	45,566	12,755	38.9
Cedartown, Ga.	4,053	502	14.1
Central Falls, R. I.	24,174	1,420	6.2
Centralia, Ill.	12,491	2,811	29.0
Centralia, Wash.	7,549	238	3.3
Chadron, Neb.	4,412	1,725	64.2
Chambersburg, Pa.	13,171	1,371	11.6
Champaign, Ill.	15,873	3,452	27.8
Chanute, Kas.	10,286	1,014	10.9
Chariton, Iowa.	5,175	1,381	36.4
Charleroi, Pa.	11,516	1,901	19.8
Charleston, Ill.	6,600	716	12.2
Charleston, S. C.	67,957	9,124	15.5
Charleston, W. Va.	39,608	16,612	72.2
Charlotte, N. C.	46,318	12,304	36.2
Charlottesville, Va.	10,638	3,023	58.0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,895	13,291	29.8
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,642	—1,217	—17.7
Chehalis, Wash.	4,558	51	1.1
Chelsea, Mass.	43,184	10,732	33.1
Cheltenham, Pa.	11,015	2,581	30.6
Chester, Ill.	2,904	157	5.7
Chester, Pa.	58,030	19,493	50.6
Cheyenne, Wyo.	13,829	2,509	22.2
Chicago Heights, Ill.	19,653	5,128	35.3
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	516,646	23.7
Chickasha, Okla.	10,179	—141	—1.4
Chico, Cal.	8,875	5,182	136.6
Chicopee, Mass.	36,214	10,813	42.6
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	9,130	237	2.7
Chisholm, Minn.	9,039	1,355	17.6
Chillicothe, Mo.	6,525	260	4.2
Chillicothe, O.	15,831	1,323	9.1
Chilton, Wis.	1,873	303	19.8
Cicero, Ill.	44,995	30,438	209.1
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	37,656	10.3
Cisco, Tex.	7,422	5,012	208.0
Clairton, Pa.	6,264	2,938	88.3
Clarksburg, W. Va.	27,869	18,668	202.9
Clay Center, Kas.	2,715	277	8.1
Cleburne, Tex.	12,827	2,456	23.7
Cleveland Heights, O.	15,236	12,281	415.6
Cleveland, O.	796,836	236,173	42.1
Clifton, N. J.	26,470	14,691	123.0
Clinton, Ill.	5,898	733	14.2
Clinton, Mass.	12,964	—111	—0.8
Clinton, Ind.	10,962	4,733	70.0
Clinton, Ia.	24,151	—1,426	—5.6
Coalinga, Cal.	2,934	—1,265	—30.1
Coatesville, Pa.	14,515	3,431	31.0
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	6,475	—818	—11.2
Coffeyville, Kas.	13,452	.....	6.0
Cohoes, N. Y.	22,987	—1,722	—7.0
Coldwater, Mich.	6,114	169	2.8
Colorado Springs, Col.	29,572	494	1.7
Columbia, Mo.	10,681	1,019	10.5
Columbia, Pa.	10,836	—618	—5.4
Columbia, S. C.	37,524	11,205	42.6
Columbus, Ind.	8,990	177	2.0
Columbus, Miss.	10,501	1,513	16.8
Columbus, Neb.	5,410	396	7.9
Columbus, O.	237,031	55,520	30.6
Concord, Mass.	22,167	670	3.1
Connellsville, Pa.	13,804	950	7.5
Connersville, Ind.	9,001	2,163	24.0
Conneaut, O.	9,343	1,024	12.3
Corning, N. Y.	15,820	2,000	15.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,522	2,300	28.0
Corsicana, Tex.	11,356	1,607	16.5
Cortland, N. Y.	13,394	1,790	15.6
Corvallis, Ore.	5,752	1,200	26.4
Coshocton, O.	10,847	1,244	13.0
Council Bluffs, Ia.	36,162	6,870	23.5
Covington, Ind.	1,945	—124	—6.0
Covington, Ky.	57,121	3,851	7.2
Cranston, R. I.	29,407	8,300	39.3
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,139	768	8.2
Cripple Creek, Col.	2,325	—3,877	—62.5
Crookston, Minn.	6,650	—509	—12.0
Crown Point, Ind.	3,332	706	27.9
Cumberland, Md.	29,837	7,998	36.6
Cumberland, R. I.	10,077	—30	—0.3
Cuyahoga Falls, O.	10,200	6,186	153.7
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	66,872	72.6
Danbury, Conn.	18,889	1,345	6.6
Danvers, Mass.	11,108	1,701	18.0
Danville, Ill.	33,750	5,879	21.1
Danville, Ky.	5,034	—386	—7.1
Danville, Pa.	6,952	565	7.5
Danville, Va.	21,539	2,519	13.2
Dartmouth, Mass.	6,493	2,115	4.83
Davenport, Ia.	56,727	13,699	31.8
Dayton, O.	152,559	35,984	31.0
Decatur, Ill.	43,818	12,678	40.7
Decatur, Ind.	4,762	291	6.5
Dedham, Mass.	10,783	1,439	16.1
DeKalb, Ill.	7,871	—231	—2.9
Delphi, Ind.	2,087	—74	—3.4
Del Rio, Tex.	*10,589	.....	....
Delta, Col.	2,623	235	9.8
Denison, Tex.	17,065	3,433	25.2
Dennison, O.	5,524	1,516	37.8
Denver, Col.	256,491	43,110	20.2
Depue, Ill.	2,525	1,186	88.6
Derby, Conn.	11,238	2,247	25.0
Derby, Pa.	7,922	1,617	25.6
Des Moines, Ia.	126,468	40,100	46.4
DeSoto, Mo.	4,903	182	3.9
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	527,912	113.3
Devil's Lake, N. D.	5,140	—17	—0.3
Dickson City, Pa.	11,049	1,718	18.4
Dinuba, Cal.	3,400	2,430	250.5
Dixon, Ill.	8,191	975	13.5
Dodge City, Kas.	5,061	1,847	57.5
Donora, Pa.	14,131	5,957	72.9
Dorranceton, Pa.	6,334	2,288	56.5
Dothan, Ala.	10,034	3,018	13.0
Douglas, Ariz.	9,916	3,470	54.0
Douglas, Ga.	3,401	—140	—4.3
Dover, N. H.	13,029	—218	—1.6
Dover, O.	8,101	1,480	22.4
Dowagiac, Mich.	5,440	352	6.9
Drumright, Okla.	*6,460	.....	....
Dubois, Pa.	13,661	1,059	8.4
Duluth, Minn.	98,917	20,451	26.1
Duncan, Okla.	3,463	986	39.8
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,336	2,115	12.3
Dunmore, Pa.	20,280	2,635	15.0
Duquesne, Pa.	19,011	3,284	20.0
Durham, N. C.	21,719	3,478	19.1
Duryea, Pa.	7,776	289	3.9
East Chicago, Ind.	35,967	16,869	88.3
East Cleveland, O.	27,292	18,113	197.3
East Liverpool, O.	21,411	1,024	5.0
East Moline, Ill.	8,675	6,010	225.5
East Orange, N. J.	50,587	16,216	47.2
East Providence, R. I.	21,793	5,985	37.9
East St. Louis, Mo.	66,740	8,193	14.0
East Youngstown, O.	11,237	6,265	126.0
Eastland, Tex.	9,368	8,513	995.7
Easton, Pa.	33,813	5,290	18.5
Eau Claire, Wis.	20,880	2,570	14.0
Ecorse, Mich.	22,911	15,513	143.8
Effingham, Ill.	4,024	126	3.2
El Centro, Cal.	5,484	3,854	239.4
El Paso, Tex.	77,543	38,264	97.4
El Reno, Okla.	7,737	—135	—1.7
Eldorado, Ill.	5,004	1,638	48.7
Elgin, Ill.	27,454	1,748	5.7
Elizabeth, N. J.	65,682	22,273	30.2

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Elkhart, Ind.	24,277	4,995	25.9
Elkins, W. Va.	6,788	1,528	29.0
Elmhurst, Ill.	4,594	2,214	94.7
Elmira, N. Y.	45,393	8,129	21.9
Elwood, Ind.	10,790	−238	−2.2
Elyria, O.	20,474	5,649	38.1
Emporia, Kas.	11,273	2,215	24.5
Enfield, Conn.	11,708	1,989	20.5
Englewood, N. J.	11,617	1,693	17.1
Enid, Okla.	16,576	2,777	20.1
Ennis, Tex.	7,244	1,555	27.4
Erie, Pa.	93,372	26,847	40.4
Escanaba, Mich.	13,103	−91	−0.7
Eugene, Ore.	10,593	1,584	17.6
Eureka, Cal.	13,212	1,367	11.5
Evanston, Ill.	37,215	12,237	49.0
Evansville, Ind.	85,264	15,617	22.4
Everett, Mass.	40,120	6,336	19.8
Everett, Wash.	27,644	2,830	11.4
Framingham, Mass.	16,185	3,837	29.6
Frankfort, Ind.	11,585	2,951	34.2
Frankfort, Ky.	9,805	−660	−6.3
Frederick, Md.	11,066	655	6.3
Frederick, Okla.	3,822	795	26.3
Fredonia, Kas.	3,954	914	30.1
Freeland, Pa.	6,666	469	7.6
Freeport, Ill.	19,669	2,101	12.0
Fremont, O.	12,468	2,529	25.4
Fresno, Cal.	44,616	19,724	79.2
Fulton, Mo.	5,595	367	7.0
Fulton, N. Y.	13,043	2,563	24.5
Fairfield, Ill.	2,754	275	11.1
Fairmont, Minn.	4,630	1,672	56.5
Fairmont, W. Va.	17,851	8,140	83.8
Fairview Park, Ind.	1,301	671	106.5
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	1,109	1.9
Fargo, N. D.	21,961	7,630	53.2
Faribault, Minn.	11,089	2,088	23.2
Farmington, Ill.	2,631	210	8.7
Farrell, Pa.	15,115	4,925	48.3
Findlay, O.	17,015	2,157	14.5
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,029	3,187	8.4
Flint, Mich.	91,599	53,049	137.6
Florence, Ala.	10,529	3,840	51.4
Florence, S. C.	10,968	3,911	55.4
Fond du Lac, Wis.	23,427	4,630	24.6
Ford, Mich.	4,294	2,605	154.2
Forest Park, Ill.	10,768	4,174	63.3
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	4,915	1,038	26.8
Fort Collins, Col.	8,755	524	6.4
Fort Dodge, Iowa	19,333	3,790	24.4
Fort Madison, Iowa	12,060	3,166	35.6
Fort Morgan, Col.	3,818	1,018	36.3
Fort Scott, Kas.	10,693	230	2.0
Fort Smith, Ark.	28,811	4,836	20.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	86,549	22,616	35.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	28,170	45.2
Gadsden, Ala.	14,737	4,180	39.6
Gainesville, Ga.	6,272	347	5.9
Gainesville, Tex.	8,648	1,024	13.4
Galena, Ill.	4,742	93	1.9
Galesburg, Ill.	23,834	1,745	7.9
Galva, Ill.	2,974	476	10.1
Galveston, Tex.	44,255	7,274	19.7
Gardner, Mass.	16,060	2,261	15.4
Garfield, N. J.	19,381	9,168	89.8
Garrett, Ind.	4,796	647	15.6
Gary, Ind.	55,378	38,516	229.6
Gastonia, N. C.	12,871	7,112	122.5
Geneseo, Ill.	3,375	176	5.5
Geneva, N. Y.	14,648	2,202	17.7
Georgetown, Ill.	3,061	754	32.7
Gettysburg, Pa.	4,439	409	10.1
Gladstone, Mich.	4,953	742	17.6
Glendale, Cal.	13,536	10,790	92.9
Glens Falls, N. Y.	16,638	1,343	8.8
Globe, Ariz.	7,044	−39	−0.6
Gloucester, Mass.	22,047	−1,401	−5.9
Gloucester, N. J.	12,162	2,700	28.5
Gloversville, N. Y.	22,026	1,384	6.7
Goldfield, Nev.	1,558	−3,280	−67.7
Goldsboro, N. C.	11,296	5,189	85.0
Goshen, Ind.	9,525	1,011	11.9
Grafton, W. Va.	8,517	954	12.6
Grand Forks, N. D.	14,010	1,532	11.8
Grand Haven, Mich.	7,224	1,368	23.4
Grand Island, Neb.	13,960	3,624	35.2
Grand Junction, Col.	8,665	911	11.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	25,063	22.3
Grand Rapids, Wis.	7,243	722	11.1
Granite City, Ill.	14,757	4,854	49.0
Grants Pass, Ore.	3,151	−728	−18.7
Grass Valley, Cal.	4,006	−514	−11.3
Great Bend, Kas.	4,460	−162	−3.5
Great Falls, Mont.	24,121	10,173	72.9
Greeley, Col.	10,883	2,704	23.1
Green Bay, Wis.	31,017	5,781	22.9
Greensboro, N. C.	19,746	3,851	24.2
Greensburg, Ind.	5,345	−75	−1.4
Greensburg, Pa.	15,033	2,021	13.5
Greenville, S. C.	23,137	7,386	46.0
Greenville, Tex.	12,384	3,534	39.9
Greenfield, Mass.	15,462	5,035	48.3
Grinnell, Iowa	5,362	326	6.5
Guthrie, Okla.	11,757	103	0.9
Hackensack, N. J.	17,667	3,617	25.7
Hagerstown, Md.	28,020	11,522	69.8
Hamilton, O.	39,675	4,396	12.5
Hammond, Ind.	36,004	15,079	72.1
Hamtramck, Mich.	48,615	45,056	1,266
Hancock, Mich.	7,527	−1,454	−16.2
Hanford, Cal.	5,888	1,059	21.9
Hannibal, Mo.	18,950	609	3.3
Hanover, Pa.	3,664	1,607	22.8
Harrodsburg, Ky.	3,765	618	19.6
Harrisburg, Ill.	7,125	1,816	34.2
Harrisburg, Pa.	75,917	11,731	18.3
Harrison, Ark.	3,477	1,875	117.5
Harrison, N. J.	15,721	1,223	8.4
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	39,121	39.6
Hartford, Wis.	4,515	1,533	51.4
Harvard, Ill.	3,294	286	9.5
Harvey, Ill.	9,216	1,989	27.5
Hastings, Mich.	5,132	749	17.1
Hastings, Neb.	11,647	2,309	24.7
Hattiesburg, Miss.	13,270	1,537	13.1
Haverford, Pa.	6,631	2,642	66.2
Haverhill, Mass.	53,884	9,769	22.1
Havre, Mont.	5,429	1,805	49.8
Helena, Ark.	9,112	340	3.9
Helena, Mont.	12,037	−478	−3.8
Henderson, Ky.	12,169	717	6.3
Henryetta, Okla.	5,889	4,218	252.4
Herrin, Ill.	10,986	4,185	60.1
Hibbing, Minn.	15,029	6,257	70.8
Higbee, Mo.	1,400	185	15.2
High Point, N. C.	14,302	4,777	50.2
Highland Park, Ill.	6,167	1,958	46.5
Highland Park, Mich.	46,599	42,479	1,031
Hillsboro, Tex.	6,952	837	13.7
Hillsdale, Mich.	5,476	475	9.5
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,058	1,887	23.1
Hobart, Okla.	2,936	−909	−23.6
Hoboken, N. J.	68,166	−2,158	−3.1
Holland, Mich.	12,166	1,676	16.0
Hollister, Cal.	2,781	473	20.5
Holyoke, Mass.	60,203	2,473	4.1
Homestead, Pa.	20,452	1,739	9.3
Hopkinsville, Ky.	9,696	277	2.9
Hornell, N. Y.	15,025	1,408	10.3
Hot Springs, Ark.	11,695	−2,739	−19.0
Houghton, Mich.	4,456	−1,454	−16.2
Houlton, Me.	6,191	346	5.9
Houston, Tex.	138,276	59,476	75.5
Howell, Mich.	2,951	613	26.2
Hudson, N. Y.	11,745	328	2.9
Huntington, Ind.	14,000	3,728	36.3
Huntington, W. Va.	50,177	19,016	61.0
Huntington Park, Cal.	4,593	3,214	246.7
Huron, S. D.	8,302	2,511	43.4
Hutchinson, Kas.	23,298	6,934	42.4
Idaho Falls, Idaho	8,064	3,237	67.1
Ilion, N. Y.	10,169	3,581	54.4
Independence, Kas.	11,902	1,440	13.7
Independence, Mo.	11,686	1,827	18.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	80,544	34.5

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Iola, Kas.	3,513	519	5.7
Ionia, Mich.	6,035	1,005	37.9
Iron Mountain, Mich.	8,251	—965	—10.5
Ironton, O.	14,007	860	6.5
Ironwood, Mich.	15,739	2,918	22.8
Irvington, N. J.	25,466	13,589	114.4
Ishpeming, Mich.	10,500	1,948	15.6
Ithaca, N. Y.	17,004	2,202	14.9
Jackson, Mich.	48,374	16,941	53.9
Jackson, Miss.	22,679	1,417	6.7
Jackson, Tenn.	18,860	3,081	19.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	91,543	33,844	58.7
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,713	387	2.5
Jacksonville, Tex.	3,723	848	29.5
Jamestown, N. D.	6,627	2,269	52.1
Jamestown, N. Y.	38,898	7,601	24.3
Janesville, Wis.	18,293	4,399	31.6
Jasonville, Ind.	4,461	1,666	35.4
Jeannette, Pa.	10,627	5,550	31.6
Jefferson City, Mo.	14,490	2,640	22.3
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,098	—314	—3.0
Jenkintown, Pa.	3,366	398	13.4
Jersey City, N. J.	298,079	30,300	11.3
Jerseyville, Ill.	3,839	—274	—6.7
Jerome, Ariz.	4,030	1,637	68.4
Johnson City, Tenn.	12,442	3,940	46.3
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,005	458	4.4
Johnstown, Pa.	67,327	11,845	21.3
Joliet, Ill.	38,406	3,736	10.8
Joplin, Mo.	29,902	—2,218	—6.9
Juniata, Pa.	7,660	2,375	44.9
Junction City, Kas.	7,516	1,918	34.3
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,487	9,050	22.9
Kalispell, Mont.	5,147	—402	—7.2
Kankakee, Ill.	16,721	2,735	19.6
Kansas City, Kas.	101,177	18,846	22.9
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	76,029	30.6
Kearny, N. J.	26,724	8,065	43.2
Keene, N. H.	11,210	1,142	11.3
Kenmore, O.	12,683	11,122	712.5
Kenosha, Wis.	40,472	19,101	89.4
Keokuk, Iowa.	14,423	415	3.0
Kewanee, Ill.	16,026	6,179	72.2
Key West, Fla.	19,039	—966	—4.5
Kiel, Wis.	1,559	355	28.5
Kingfisher, Okla.	2,447	—91	—2.6
Kingston, N. Y.	26,688	786	3.0
Kingston, Pa.	8,952	2,503	38.8
Knoxville, Tenn.	77,818	41,472	114.1
Klamath Falls, Ore.	4,801	2,043	74.0
Kokomo, Ind.	30,067	13,057	76.8
Laconia, N. H.	10,877	714	7.0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	17,918	3,369	23.2
LaCrosse, Wis.	30,363	—54	—2.0
Lafayette, Ind.	22,486	2,405	11.9
Lake Charles, Iowa.	13,088	1,639	14.3
Lake City, Minn.	2,846	—296	—9.4
Lake Forest, Ill.	3,657	302	9.2
Lakewood, O.	41,732	26,551	174.9
LaGrange, Ga.	17,038	11,451	205.0
LaGrange, Ill.	6,525	1,243	23.5
Lancaster, O.	14,706	1,613	12.3
Lancaster, Pa.	53,150	5,923	12.5
Lander, Wyo.	2,133	321	17.7
Lansing, Mich.	57,327	26,098	83.6
Laporte, Ind.	15,153	4,633	44.0
Laramie, Wyo.	6,301	—1,936	—23.5
Laredo, Tex.	22,710	7,855	52.9
LaSalle, Ill.	13,050	1,513	13.1
Las Vegas, N. M.	4,304	549	14.6
Laurel, Miss.	13,037	4,572	54.0
Lawrence, Kas.	12,456	82	0.7
Lawrence, Mass.	94,270	8,378	9.8
Lawrenceville, Ill.	5,080	1,845	57.0
Lawton, Okla.	8,936	1,142	14.7
Leadville, Ky.	4,959	—2,549	—34.0
Leadville, Pa.	14,568	1,788	14.5
Leavenworth, Kas.	16,912	—2,464	—14.5
Lebanon, Pa.	24,643	5,403	28.1
Leominster, Mass.	19,745	2,165	12.3
Leroy, Ill.	1,080	—22	—1.3
Lewiston, Me.	31,791	5,544	21.1
Lewiston, Pa.	6,574	531	8.8
Lewistown, Mont.	6,120	3,128	104.5
Lexington, Ky.	41,534	6,435	18.3
Lexington, N. C.	5,254	1,091	26.2
Liberty, Ind.	1,292	—46	—3.4
Linton, Ind.	5,485	—61	—1.0
Lincoln, Ill.	11,882	990	9.1
Lincoln, Neb.	54,934	10,961	24.9
Little Falls, Minn.	5,500	—578	—9.5
Little Rock, Ark.	64,997	19,056	41.5
Livingston, Mont.	6,626	987	18.0
Lockport, Ill.	2,684	129	5.0
Lockport, N. Y.	21,308	3,338	18.6
Logan, Utah.	9,439	1,917	25.5
Logansport, Ind.	21,626	2,576	13.5
Long Beach, Cal.	55,593	37,784	212.2
Long Branch, N. J.	13,521	223	1.7
Lorain, O.	37,295	8,412	29.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	257,475	80.7
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	10,963	4.9
Loveland, O.	1,557	136	9.6
Lowell, Ind.	1,197	—38	—3.1
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	6,465	5.9
Ludington, Mich.	8,810	—322	—3.5
Lufkin, Tex.	4,878	2,129	77.4
Lyons, Kas.	2,516	445	21.5
Lynchburg, Va.	29,956	462	1.6
Lynn, Mass.	99,148	9,418	11.0
Macomb, Ill.	6,714	940	16.3
Macon, Ga.	52,995	12,330	30.3
Madison, Ind.	6,711	—223	—3.2
Madison, Wis.	38,378	12,847	50.3
Mahanoy City, Pa.	15,590	337	2.1
Malden, Mass.	49,403	4,699	10.6
Malone, N. Y.	7,556	1,089	18.8
Manchester, Conn.	18,370	4,729	34.7
Manchester, N. H.	78,200	8,137	11.6
Mandan, N. D.	4,336	462	12.0
Manhattan, Kas.	7,989	2,657	39.6
Manistee, Mich.	9,690	—2,691	—21.7
Manistique, Mich.	6,380	1,652	35.1
Manitowoc, Wis.	17,563	4,536	34.8
Mankato, Minn.	12,469	2,104	20.3
Mannington, W. Va.	3,673	1,001	37.5
Mansfield, Mass.	6,255	1,072	20.7
Mansfield, O.	27,824	7,056	34.0
Maplewood, Mo.	7,431	2,455	49.3
Marietta, Ga.	6,190	2,410	41.0
Marietta, O.	15,100	2,177	16.8
Marine City, Mich.	3,731	—39	—1.0
Marinette, Wis.	13,610	—1,000	—6.8
Marion, Ill.	9,582	2,849	35.1
Marion, Ind.	23,747	4,388	22.7
Marion, O.	28,501	10,359	56.8
Marksville, La.	1,185	837	10.1
Marlborough, Mass.	15,017	438	3.7
Marlin, Tex.	4,310	432	11.1
Marquette, Mich.	12,718	1,215	10.6
Marseilles, Ill.	3,391	100	3.0
Marshall, Mich.	4,270	34	0.8
Marshall, Tex.	14,271	2,819	24.6
Marshalltown, Iowa.	15,731	2,357	17.6
Marshfield, Ore.	4,034	1,054	35.4
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12,515	1,817	17.0
Martins Ferry, O.	11,634	2,501	27.4
Marysville, Cal.	5,461	31	0.6
Mason City, Iowa.	20,065	8,835	78.7
Massillon, O.	17,428	3,549	25.6
Mattoon, Ill.	13,419	1,993	17.4
Maysville, Ky.	6,107	—34	—0.6
Maywood, Ill.	12,072	4,030	50.3
McAlester, Okla.	12,095	—850	—6.6
McAllen, Tex.	*5,321	.....	....
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16,713	2,011	13.7
McKeesport, Pa.	45,975	3,281	7.7
Medford, Mass.	38,687	15,537	67.1
Medford, Ore.	5,756	—3,084	—34.9
Melrose, Mass.	18,204	2,489	15.8
Melrose Park, Ill.	7,148	2,341	48.7
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	31,246	23.8
Mendota, Ill.	3,934	128	3.4
Meriden, Conn.	29,842	2,577	9.5
Meridian, Miss.	23,436	151	0.6

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Merrill, Wis.	8,068	—621	—7.1
Methuen, Mass.	15,189	3,741	32.7
Metropolis, Ill.	5,055	400	8.6
Mexico, Mo.	6,013	74	1.2
Miami, Ariz.	*6,689	.....	...
Miami, Fla.	29,549	24,078	440.1
Miami, Okla.	6,802	3,895	134.0
Michigan City, Ind.	19,457	430	2.3
Middletown, Conn.	13,638	1,787	15.1
Middletown, N. Y.	18,420	3,107	20.3
Middletown, O.	23,504	10,442	79.4
Midland, Mich.	5,483	2,956	117.0
Miles City, Mont.	7,937	3,240	69.0
Millville, N. J.	14,691	2,249	18.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	82,290	22.3
Minden, La.	6,105	3,103	103.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	79,174	26.2
Minot, N. D.	10,476	4,288	69.3
Mishawaka, Ind.	15,195	3,309	27.8
Missoula, Mont.	12,668	—201	—1.6
Moberly, Mo.	12,808	1,885	17.3
Mobile, Ala.	60,777	9,256	18.0
Modesto, Cal.	9,241	5,207	129.1
Moline, Ill.	30,709	6,510	26.9
Monessen, Pa.	18,179	6,404	54.4
Monmouth, Ill.	8,116	—1,012	—11.1
Monroe, La.	12,675	2,466	24.2
Monroe, Mich.	11,573	4,680	67.9
Montclair, N. J.	28,810	7,260	33.7
Monterey, Cal.	5,479	556	11.3
Montezuma, Ind.	1,178	—359	—23.4
Montgomery, Ala.	43,464	5,328	14.0
Monticello, Ind.	2,536	368	17.0
Montpelier, Vt.	7,125	—731	—9.3
Montrose, Col.	3,581	327	10.0
Moorhead, Minn.	5,720	880	18.2
Morgantown, W. Va.	12,117	2,967	32.4
Morris, Ill.	4,505	—58	—1.3
Morris, Minn.	2,320	635	37.7
Morrison, Ill.	3,000	590	24.5
Morristown, N. J.	12,505	—2	—0.0
Morse, Wis.	630	446	231.1
Moscow, Idaho	3,956	286	7.8
Moulton, Me.	6,191	346	5.9
Moundsville, W. Va.	10,669	1,751	19.6
Mount Carmel, Ill.	7,456	522	7.5
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,469	—63	—0.4
Mount Olive, Ill.	3,503	—2	—0.01
Mount Oliver, Pa.	5,575	1,344	35.1
Mount Vernon, Ill.	9,815	1,808	22.6
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,284	279	5.0
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	42,726	11,807	38.2
Mount Vernon, O.	9,337	150	1.7
Muncie, Ind.	36,524	12,519	52.2
Munising, Mich.	5,037	2,085	7.6
Murphysboro, Ill.	10,703	2,926	39.1
Muscatine, Iowa	16,668	—110	—0.7
Muskegon, Mich.	36,570	12,508	52.0
Muskogee, Okla.	30,277	4,999	19.8
Nacogdoches, Tex.	3,546	177	5.2
Nampa, Idaho	7,621	3,416	81.2
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,614	3,737	19.8
Nantyglo, Pa.	*5,028	.....	....
Napa, Cal.	6,757	966	16.1
Naperville, Ill.	3,830	381	11.0
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	7,978	7.2
Nashua, N. H.	28,379	2,374	9.1
Natchez, Miss.	12,608	814	6.9
Naugatuck, Conn.	15,051	2,329	23.0
Navasota, Tex.	5,060	1,776	54.1
Neenah, Wis.	7,171	1,437	25.1
Neodesha, Kas.	3,943	1,071	37.3
New Albany, Ind.	22,992	2,363	11.5
Newark, N. J.	414,216	66,747	16.1
Newark, O.	26,718	1,314	5.2
Newark Village, N. Y.	6,964	737	11.8
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	24,565	25.4
Newbern, N. C.	12,198	2,257	22.5
New Brighton, Pa.	9,361	1,032	12.4
New Britain, Conn.	59,316	15,400	35.1
New Brunswick, N. J.	32,779	9,391	40.2
Newburgh, N. Y.	30,272	2,467	8.9
Newburyport, Mass.	15,609	660	4.4
New Castle, Pa.	44,938	8,658	23.9
Newcastle, Ind.	14,458	5,012	43.9
New Haven, Conn.	162,519	28,914	21.5
New London, Conn.	25,688	6,029	30.7
New Orleans, La.	387,408	48,333	14.3
Newport, Ky.	29,317	992	3.3
Newport News, Va.	35,596	15,391	76.2
Newport, R. I.	30,255	3,106	11.4
New Richmond, O.	1,714	59	1.1
New Rochelle, N. Y.	36,213	7,346	25.4
Newton, Iowa	6,627	2,011	43.6
Newton, Kas.	9,781	1,019	47.2
Newton, Mass.	46,038	6,232	15.7
New Ulm, Minn.	6,745	1,097	19.4
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	853,165	17.9
Bronx	732,016	301,036	69.8
Brooklyn	2,018,356	384,005	23.5
Manhattan	2,284,103	—47,439	—2.0
Queens	469,042	185,999	5.1
Richmond	116,531	30,567	5.6
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	50,760	20,315	66.7
Niles, O.	13,080	4,719	56.4
Nogales, Ariz.	5,199	1,685	48.0
Norfolk, Neb.	8,634	2,669	43.3
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	48,325	71.6
Norristown, Pa.	32,319	4,444	15.9
Northampton, Mass.	21,951	2,520	13.0
North Adams, Mass.	22,282	263	1.2
Northbridge, Mass.	10,074	1,267	14.4
North Chicago, Ill.	5,839	2,533	76.6
No. Little Rock, Ark.	14,048	2,910	26.1
North Platte, Neb.	10,466	5,673	118.4
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	15,482	3,527	29.5
Norwalk, Conn.	27,557	3,346	13.8
Norwich, Conn.	22,304	1,937	9.5
Norwood, O.	24,966	8,781	54.3
Oakland, Cal.	216,361	66,187	44.1
Oakwood, Mich.	1,990	1,209	154.0
Oconto, Wis.	4,920	—709	—12.6
Ogden, Utah	32,804	7,224	28.2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	14,609	—2,104	—20.3
Oil City, Pa.	21,274	5,617	35.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.	91,258	27,053	42.1
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,430	13,254	317.4
Old Forge, Pa.	12,237	913	8.1
Olney, Ill.	4,491	—520	—10.4
Olympia, Wash.	8,537	1,541	22.0
Clyphant, Pa.	10,236	1,731	20.4
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	67,505	54.4
Oneida, N. Y.	10,541	2,224	26.7
Oneonta, N. Y.	11,582	2,091	23.0
Orange, N. J.	33,239	3,609	12.2
Orangetown, Conn.	16,614	5,342	47.4
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,162	100	0.3
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9,247	—39	—0.4
Oswego, N. Y.	23,626	258	1.1
Ottawa, Ill.	10,816	1,281	13.4
Ottawa, Kas.	9,018	1,368	17.9
Ottumwa, Iowa	23,003	991	4.5
Owensboro, Ky.	17,424	1,413	8.8
Owosso, Mich.	12,575	2,936	30.5
Painesville, O.	7,272	1,771	32.2
Palestine, Tex.	11,039	557	5.3
Palo Alto, Cal.	5,900	1,414	31.5
Panama, Ill.	1,281	573	80.9
Paragould, Ark.	6,306	1,058	20.2
Paris, Tex.	14,939	8,670	32.6
Parkersburg, W. Va.	20,039	2,197	12.3
Parsons, Kas.	16,028	3,565	28.6
Pasadena, Cal.	45,334	15,043	49.7
Passaic, N. J.	63,824	9,051	16.5
Paterson, N. J.	135,866	10,266	8.2
Pawhuska, Okla.	6,414	3,638	131.1
Pawtucket, R. I.	64,248	12,626	24.5
Peabody, Mass.	19,552	3,831	24.4
Peekskill, N. Y.	15,868	623	4.1
Pekin, Ill.	12,086	2,188	22.1
Pendleton, Ore.	7,387	2,927	65.6
Penn Yan, N. Y.	4,517	—80	—1.7
Pensacola, Fla.	31,035	8,053	35.0
Peoria, Ill.	76,121	9,171	13.7
Peru, Ill.	8,869	885	11.1

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Peru, Ind.	12,561	1,651	15.1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,707	9,586	29.8
Petaluma, Cal.	6,226	346	5.9
Petersburg, Ind.	2,307	137	9.1
Petersburg, Va.	31,002	6,875	28.5
Petoskey, Mich.	5,064	286	6.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	274,771	17.7
Phillipsburg, N. J.	16,923	3,020	21.7
Phœnix, Ariz.	29,053	17,919	160.9
Pine Bluff, Ark.	19,280	4,178	27.7
Piqua, O.	15,044	1,656	12.4
Pittsburg, Kas.	18,052	3,297	22.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,193	54,288	10.2
Pittsfield, Mass.	41,751	9,413	29.3
Pittston, Pa.	18,494	2,230	13.7
Plainfield, N. J.	27,700	7,150	34.8
Plattsburg, N. Y.	10,909	—229	—2.1
Plumville, Pa.	10,407	—259	—2.4
Plymouth, Ind.	4,338	500	13.0
Plymouth, Mass.	13,032	891	7.3
Pocatello, Idaho.	14,961	5,851	64.2
Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.	3,059	1,014	49.6
Pomona, Cal.	13,505	3,298	32.3
Pontiac, Mich.	34,273	19,741	135.8
Port Angeles, Wash.	5,351	3,065	134.1
Port Arthur, Tex.	22,251	14,588	190.4
Port Chester, N. Y.	16,573	3,764	29.4
Port Huron, Mich.	25,944	7,081	37.5
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,171	607	6.3
Port Washington, Wis.	3,340	452	11.9
Porterville, Cal.	4,097	1,401	52.0
Portland, Ind.	5,958	828	16.1
Portland, Me.	69,272	10,701	18.3
Portland, Ore.	258,288	51,074	24.6
Portsmouth, N. H.	13,569	2,300	20.4
Portsmouth, O.	33,358	9,530	40.6
Portsmouth, Va.	54,387	21,197	38.9
Pottstown, Pa.	17,431	1,832	11.7
Pottsville, Pa.	21,785	1,549	7.7
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35,000	7,064	25.3
Pratt, Kas.	5,111	1,809	54.8
Prescott, Ariz.	4,380	—712	—14.0
Princeton, Ind.	7,132	684	19.6
Princeton, Ky.	3,689	674	22.4
Providence, R. I.	237,506	13,269	5.9
Provo, Utah.	10,303	1,378	15.4
Pueblo, Col.	42,908	—1,487	—3.3
Punxsutawney, Pa.	10,311	1,253	13.8
Quincy, Ill.	35,978	—609	—1.7
Quincy, Mass.	47,611	14,969	45.9
Rahway, N. J.	7,042	1,705	18.3
Raleigh, N. C.	24,418	5,200	27.1
Ranger, Tex.	*16,205	.....	....
Rapid City, S. D.	5,777	1,922	49.9
Reading, Pa.	107,784	11,713	12.2
Redding, Cal.	2,912	—660	—18.4
Red Bluff, Cal.	3,104	—426	—12.0
Red Wing, Minn.	8,637	—411	—4.5
Redondo Beach, Cal.	4,913	1,978	40.0
Reno, Nev.	12,016	1,149	10.6
Rensselaer, Ind.	2,912	519	21.7
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,823	112	1.0
Revere, Mass.	28,823	10,604	58.2
Rexburg, Idaho	3,589	1,676	88.5
Rhinelander, Wis.	6,654	1,017	18.0
Racine, Wis.	58,593	20,591	54.2
Rice Lake, Wis.	4,457	489	12.3
Richland Center, Wis.	3,409	757	28.5
Richmond, Cal.	16,843	10,041	147.6
Richmond, Ind.	26,728	4,404	19.7
Richmond, Ky.	5,622	282	5.3
Richmond, Me.	4,409	1,045	20.3
Richmond, Va.	171,667	44,039	34.5
River Forest, Ill.	4,358	1,892	77.4
River Rouge, Mich.	9,822	5,650	135.9
Riverside, Cal.	19,341	4,129	27.1
Rochelle, Ill.	3,310	578	21.2
Rochester, Minn.	13,722	5,878	74.9
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	77,601	35.5
Roanoke, Va.	50,842	15,968	45.8
Rock Falls, Ill.	2,927	270	10.2
Rock Island, Ill.	35,177	10,842	44.6
Rock Springs, Wyo.	6,455	678	11.7
Rockford, Ill.	65,651	20,259	44.6
Rockport, Ind.	2,581	—155	—5.7
Rome, Ga.	13,252	1,153	9.5
Rome, N. Y.	26,341	5,844	28.5
Roodhouse, Ill.	2,928	757	34.9
Roosevelt, N. J.	11,047	5,261	90.9
Roseburg, Ore.	4,381	—357	—7.5
Rutland, Va.	14,954	1,408	10.4
Sacramento, Cal.	65,857	21,161	47.3
Saginaw, Mich.	61,903	5,434	22.6
St. Albans, Vt.	7,522	1,201	18.8
St. Charles, Ill.	4,099	58	1.3
St. Cloud, Minn.	15,873	5,273	49.7
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,163	470	7.0
St. Joseph, Mich.	7,251	1,315	22.2
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,939	536	0.7
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	85,868	12.5
St. Paul, Minn.	234,595	19,851	9.2
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,276	3,484	60.2
Salem, Ill.	3,457	786	29.3
Salem, Mass.	42,515	—1,182	—2.7
Salem, Ore.	17,679	3,585	25.4
Salem, O.	10,305	1,362	15.2
Salina, Kas.	15,085	5,397	55.7
Salinas, Cal.	4,308	572	15.3
Salisbury, N. C.	13,884	6,731	94.1
Salt Lake City, Utah.	118,110	25,333	27.3
San Angelo, Tex.	9,392	—989	—9.0
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	64,765	67.0
San Bernardino, Cal.	18,721	5,942	46.5
San Diego, Cal.	74,683	35,105	88.7
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	89,764	21.5
San Jose, Cal.	39,604	10,658	36.8
San Leandro, Cal.	5,706	2,232	64.3
Sanford, Me.	10,691	1,642	18.1
Sandusky, O.	22,897	2,908	14.5
Sandwich, Ill.	2,459	—98	—3.8
Santa Ana, Cal.	15,485	7,056	83.7
Santa Barbara, Cal.	19,441	7,782	66.7
Santa Cruz, Cal.	10,917	—229	—2.1
Santa Fe, N. M.	7,236	2,164	42.7
Santa Monica, Cal.	15,252	7,405	94.4
Santa Rosa, Cal.	8,758	941	12.0
Sapulpa, Okla.	11,634	3,351	40.5
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,181	488	3.8
Saugus, Mass.	10,874	2,827	35.1
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18,096	—510	—4.1
Savannah, Ga.	87,252	18,188	28.0
Schenectady, N. Y.	88,723	15,897	21.8
Scotts Bluff, Neb.	6,912	5,166	296.9
Scranton, Pa.	137,700	7,916	6.1
Seattle, Wash.	315,652	78,458	38.1
Sedalia, Mo.	21,144	3,322	18.6
Selma, Ala.	15,607	1,958	14.3
Seneca, S. C.	1,460	147	11.2
Seymour, Iowa	1,746	—544	—23.8
Shamokin, Pa.	21,204	1,616	8.2
Sharon, Pa.	21,747	6,477	42.4
Shawnee, Okla.	15,348	2,874	23.0
Sheboygan, Wis.	30,995	4,557	17.3
Shelbyville, Ind.	9,701	201	2.1
Shenandoah, Pa.	24,726	1,048	4.1
Sheridan, Wyo.	9,175	767	9.1
Sherman, Tex.	15,031	2,619	21.1
Shreveport, La.	43,874	15,859	56.6
Silver City, N. M.	2,662	—555	—17.3
Sioux City, Iowa.	71,227	23,399	48.9
Sioux Falls, S. D.	25,176	11,082	78.6
Snohomish, Wash.	2,985	—259	—8.0
Somerset, Ky.	4,672	161	0.4
Somerville, Mass.	93,033	15,797	20.5
South Bend, Ind.	70,883	17,299	32.2
Southbridge, Mass.	14,245	1,653	13.1
Sparta, Ill.	3,340	259	8.4
Spartanburg, S. C.	22,638	5,121	29.2
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	35	0.03
Spring Valley, Ill.	6,493	—542	—7.7
Springfield, Ill.	59,183	7,479	14.5
Springfield, Mass.	129,330	40,412	45.4
Springfield, Mo.	39,620	4,419	12.6
Springfield, O.	60,840	13,919	29.7

City.	Population.	Increase. Number.	Pct.
Stamford, Conn.	35,486	9,948	39.6
Staunton, Ill.	6,027	979	19.4
Staunton, Va.	10,617	13	0.1
Steelton, Pa.	13,428	−818	−5.7
Sterling, Ill.	8,182	715	9.6
Steubenville, O.	28,508	6,117	27.3
Stirling, Col.	6,415	3,371	110.7
Stockton, Cal.	40,206	17,043	73.3
Streator, Ill.	14,779	526	3.7
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	4,553	1,534	15.1
Suffolk, Va.	9,123	2,115	30.2
Sullivan, Ill.	2,532	−89	−3.4
Summit, N. J.	10,174	2,674	35.7
Sunbury, Pa.	15,721	1,951	14.2
Superior, Wis.	39,624	−760	−1.9
Swampscott, Mass.	8,101	1,897	30.6
Swissvale, Pa.	10,908	3,527	47.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,647	34,398	25.1
Tacoma, Wash.	96,065	13,222	15.8
Taft, Cal.	*11,882	.....	....
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,353	2,901	30.7
Tampa, Fla.	51,252	13,470	35.7
Taunton, Mass.	37,137	2,878	8.4
Taylor, Pa.	9,876	816	9.0
Taylor, Tex.	5,965	651	12.3
Taylorville, Ill.	5,866	360	6.6
Tell City, Ind.	4,086	717	21.3
Temple, Tex.	11,033	40	0.4
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	7,926	13.6
Terrell, Tex.	8,349	1,299	18.4
Texarkana, Ark.	8,257	2,705	46.0
Thief River Falls, Minn.	4,685	971	26.1
Thomasville, N. C.	5,676	1,799	46.4
Three Rivers, Mich.	5,200	137	2.7
Tiffin, O.	14,375	2,481	20.9
Titusville, Pa.	8,432	−101	−1.2
Toccoa, Ga.	3,557	437	14.3
Toledo, O.	243,109	74,612	44.3
Toluca, Ill.	2,503	96	4.0
Tonawanda, N. Y.	10,068	1,778	21.4
Tonopah, Nev.	4,144	244	6.3
Torrington, Conn.	20,623	5,240	33.2
Towanda, Pa.	4,260	−21	−0.4
Traverse City, Mich.	10,925	−1,190	−9.8
Trenton, Mo.	6,951	1,295	22.9
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	22,474	23.2
Troy, N. Y.	72,013	−4,800	−6.2
Tucson, Ariz.	20,292	7,090	53.8
Tulare, Cal.	3,539	781	28.3
Tulsa, Okla.	72,075	53,893	296.4
Turtle Creek, Pa.	8,138	3,143	62.9
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11,996	3,589	42.7
Twin Falls, Idaho	8,324	3,066	58.3
Two Harbors, Minn.	4,546	−444	−8.9
Tyler, Tex.	12,085	1,685	16.2
Union City, Tenn.	4,412	23	0.5
Union, N. J.	20,651	−372	−1.8
Uniontown, Pa.	15,609	2,265	17.0
Upper Sandusky, O.	3,708	−71	−1.9
Urbana, Ill.	10,230	1,985	24.1
Utica, N. Y.	94,156	19,737	26.5
Valdosta, Ga.	10,783	3,127	40.8
Valparaiso, Ind.	6,518	−469	−6.7
Vallejo, Cal.	16,853	5,513	48.6
Vancouver, Wash.	12,637	3,337	35.9
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,531	5,655	45.9
Venice, Cal.	10,385	7,266	233.4
Venice, Ill.	3,895	177	4.8
Vernon, Tex.	5,142	1,947	60.9
Vicksburg, Miss.	17,391	−2,883	−13.9
Vincennes, Ind.	17,210	2,315	15.5
Vinita, Okla.	5,010	928	22.7
Virginia, Minn.	14,022	3,549	33.9
Visalia, Cal.	5,753	1,203	26.4
Wabash, Ind.	9,872	1,185	13.6
Waco Tex.	38,500	12,075	45.7
Wakefield, Mass.	13,010	1,606	14.1
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,503	−3,881	−19.9
Waltham, Mass.	30,691	3,037	11.0
Warren, O.	27,050	15,969	144.1
Warren, Pa.	14,256	3,176	28.7
Warsaw, Ind.	5,478	1,048	23.7
Washington C. H., O.	7,962	685	9.4
Washington, D. C.	437,408	106,339	32.1
Washington, Ind.	8,705	851	10.9
Washington, Pa.	21,480	2,702	14.4
Waterbury, Conn.	91,419	18,269	25.0
Waterford, Tex.	6,203	1,129	22.3
Waterloo, Iowa	36,230	9,537	35.7
Watertown, N. Y.	31,263	4,533	17.0
Watertown, S. D.	9,400	2,390	34.1
Waterville, Me.	13,351	1,893	18.5
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,073	990	6.6
Watsonville, Cal.	5,013	567	12.8
Watts, Cal.	4,529	2,607	135.7
Waukegan, Ill.	19,199	3,130	18.5
Waukesha, Wis.	12,558	3,818	43.7
Wausau, Wis.	18,661	2,101	12.7
Wauwatosa, Wis.	5,818	2,472	73.9
Waycross, Ga.	18,068	3,583	24.7
Webb City, Mo.	7,807	−4,410	−33.9
Webster City, Iowa	5,657	449	8.6
Webster, Mass.	13,258	1,749	15.2
Wellington, Kas.	7,048	14	0.2
Wenatchee, Wash.	6,324	2,274	56.1
West Allis, Wis.	13,765	7,120	107.1
West Chester, Pa.	11,717	−50	−0.4
West Frankfort, Ill.	8,478	6,367	301.6
West Hammond, Ill.	7,482	2,544	51.4
West Haven, Conn.	12,369	3,826	44.8
West Hazleton, Pa.	5,854	1,139	24.2
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,068	4,665	13.2
West Lafayette, Ind.	3,830	−37	−1.0
West New York, N. J.	29,926	16,366	120.7
West Orange, N. J.	15,573	4,593	41.8
West Palm Beach, Fla.	8,659	6,916	396.8
West Pittston, Pa.	6,968	120	1.08
West Springfield, Mass.	13,443	4,219	45.7
West Warwick, R. I.	*15,461	.....	....
Westerly, R. I.	9,952	1,256	14.4
Westfield, Mass.	18,603	2,559	15.9
Westville, Ill.	4,241	1,634	62.7
Weymouth, Mass.	15,057	2,161	16.8
Wheaton, Ill.	4,137	714	20.0
Wheeling, W. Va.	56,208	14,567	35.0
White Plains, N. Y.	21,031	5,082	31.9
Whitehall, Ill.	2,954	100	3.5
Whiting, Ind.	10,140	3,553	53.9
Wichita Falls, Tex.	40,079	31,879	388.8
Wichita, Kas.	72,128	19,678	37.5
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	73,828	6,723	10.0
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	24,403	5,479	29.0
Willimantic, Conn.	12,330	1,100	9.8
Wilmette, Ill.	7,814	2,871	58.0
Williamsport, Pa.	36,198	4,338	13.6
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	22,757	26.0
Wilmington, N. C.	33,372	7,624	29.6
Wilmington, O.	5,037	546	12.2
Wilson, N. C.	10,653	3,936	58.6
Winchester, Ind.	4,021	−245	−5.7
Winchester, Ky.	7,866	710	9.9
Winchester, Mass.	10,391	1,082	11.6
Winfield, Kas.	7,933	1,232	18.4
Winnetka, Ill.	6,694	3,526	47.0
Winona, Minn.	19,143	560	3.0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	48,395	25,695	113.2
Winthrop, Mass.	15,446	5,314	52.4
Woburn, Mass.	16,565	1,257	8.2
Wood River, Ill.	3,476	3,392	4038
Woonsocket, R. I.	43,496	5,371	14.1
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	33,768	23.1
Wyandotte, Mich.	13,851	5,564	67.1
Xenia, O.	9,110	404	4.1
Yakima, Wash.	18,539	4,457	31.7
Yankton, S. D.	5,204	1,237	32.7
Yazoo, Miss.	5,244	1,552	22.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	20,373	25.5
York, Neb.	5,388	−847	−13.6
York, Pa.	47,512	2,762	6.2
Youngstown, O.	132,358	53,292	67.4
Yuma, Col.	1,177	844	253.5
Zanesville, O.	29,569	1,543	5.5
Zion, Ill.	5,580	795	17.1

CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1920.

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. (The figures are subject to correction.)

State and city.	Population.	Increase 1910-1920. Number.	Pct.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	178,270	45,585	34.4
Mobile	60,151	8,630	16.8
Montgomery	43,464	5,328	14.0
ARIZONA.			
Phoenix	29,053	17,919	160.9
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	64,997	19,056	41.5
Fort Smith	28,811	4,836	20.2
CALIFORNIA.			
Alameda	28,806	5,423	23.2
Berkeley	55,886	15,452	38.2
Fresno	44,616	19,724	79.2
Long Beach	55,593	37,784	212.2
Los Angeles	576,673	257,475	80.7
Oakland	216,361	66,187	44.1
Pasadena	45,354	15,063	49.7
Sacramento	65,857	21,161	47.3
San Diego	74,683	35,105	88.7
San Francisco	508,410	91,498	21.9
San Jose	39,604	10 658	36.8
Stockton	40,296	17,043	73.3
COLORADO.			
Colorado Springs	30,105	1,027	3.5
Denver	256,369	42,988	20.1
Pueblo	42,908	—1,487	—3.3
CONNECTICUT.			
Bridgeport	143,538	41,484	40.6
Hartford	138,036	29,121	39.6
Meriden	29,842	2,577	9.5
New Britain	59,316	15,400	35.1
New Haven	162,519	28,914	21.6
New London	25,688	6,029	30.7
Norwalk	27,700	11,778	74.0
Norwich	29,685	1,466	5.2
Stamford	35,086	9,948	39.6
Waterbury	91,410	18,269	25.0
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	110,168	22,757	26.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	437,571	106,502	32.2
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	91,558	33,859	58.7
Miami	29,549	24,078	440.1
Pensacola	31,035	8,053	35.0
Tampa	51,252	13,470	35.7
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	200,616	45,777	29.6
Augusta	52,548	11,508	28.0
Columbus	31,125	10,571	51.4
Macon	52,995	12,330	30.3
Savannah	83,252	18,188	28.0
ILLINOIS.			
Aurora	36,397	6,590	22.1
Bloomington	28,725	2,957	11.5
Chicago	2,701,705	516,422	23.6
Cicero	44,995	30,438	209.1
Danville	33,750	5,879	21.1
Decatur	43,818	12,678	40.7
East St. Louis	66,740	8,193	14.0
Elgin	27,454	1,478	5.7
Evanston	37,215	12,237	49.0
Joliet	38,406	3,736	10.8
Moline	30,709	6,510	26.9
Oak Park	39,830	20,386	104.8
Peoria	76,121	9,171	13.7
Quincy	35,978	—609	—1.7
Rock Island	35,177	10,842	44.6
Rockford	65,651	20,250	44.6
Springfield	59,183	7,505	14.5
Anderson	29,767	7,291	32.4
East Chicago	35,967	16,869	88.3

State and city.	Population.	Increase 1910-1920. Number.	Pct.
INDIANA.			
Evansville	85,264	15,617	22.4
Fort Wayne	86,549	22,616	35.4
Gary	55,378	38,576	229.6
Hammond	36,004	15,079	72.1
Indianapolis	314,194	80,544	34.5
Kokomo	30,067	13,057	76.8
Muncie	36,524	12,519	52.2
Richmond	26,765	4,441	19.9
South Bend	70,983	17,299	32.2
Terre Haute	66,083	7,926	13.6
IOWA.			
Cedar Rapids	45,566	12,755	38.9
Council Bluffs	36,162	6,870	23.5
Davenport	56,727	13,699	31.8
Des Moines	126,468	40,100	46.4
Dubuque	39,141	647	1.7
Sioux City	71,227	23,399	48.9
Waterloo	36,230	9,537	35.7
KANSAS.			
Kansas City	101,177	18,846	22.9
Topeka	50,022	6,338	14.5
Wichita	72,128	19,678	37.5
KENTUCKY.			
Covington	57,121	3,851	7.2
Lexington	41,534	6,435	18.3
Louisville	234,891	10,963	4.9
Newport	29,317	—992	—3.3
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	387,219	48,144	14.2
Shreveport	43,874	15,859	56.6
MAINE.			
Bangor	25,978	1,175	4.7
Lewiston	31,791	5,544	21.1
Portland	69,272	10,701	18.3
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	733,826	175,341	31.4
Cumberland	29,837	7,998	36.6
Hagerstown	28,066	11,559	70.0
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	748,060	77,475	11.6
Brockton	66,138	9,260	16.3
Brookline	37,748	9,956	35.8
Cambridge	109,694	4,855	4.6
Chelsea	43,184	10,732	33.1
Chicopee	36,214	10,813	42.6
Everett	40,120	6,636	19.8
Fall River	120,485	1,190	1.0
Fitchburg	41,013	3,187	8.4
Haverhill	53,884	9,769	22.1
Holyoke	60,203	2,473	4.3
Lawrence	94,270	8,378	9.8
Lowell	112,759	6,465	6.1
Lynn	99,148	9,812	11.0
Malden	49,103	4,699	10.6
Medford	39,038	15,888	68.6
New Bedford	121,217	24,565	25.4
Newton	46,054	6,248	15.7
Pittsfield	41,751	9,630	30.0
Quincy	47,876	15,234	46.7
Revere	28,823	10,604	58.2
Salem	42,529	—1,168	—2.7
Somerville	93,091	15,855	20.5
Springfield	129,563	40,637	45.7
Taunton	37,137	2,878	8.4
Waltham	30,915	3,081	11.1
Worcester	179,754	33,768	23.1
MICHIGAN.			
Battle Creek	36,164	10,897	43.1
Bay City	47,554	2,388	5.3
Detroit	993,739	527,973	113.4
Flint	91,599	53,049	137.6
Grand Rapids	137,634	25,063	22.3
Hamtramck village	48,615	45,056	1,266.0

State and city.	Population.	Increase 1910-1920. Number.	Pct.
Highland Park	46,499	42,379	1,028.6
Jackson	48,374	16,941	53.9
Kalamazoo	48,858	9,421	23.9
Lansing	57,327	26,098	83.6
Muskegon	36,570	12,508	52.0
Pontiac	34,273	19,741	135.8
Port Huron	25,944	7,081	37.5
Saginaw	61,903	11,393	22.6
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	98,917	20,451	26.1
Minneapolis	380,582	79,174	26.3
St. Paul	234,595	19,851	9.2
MISSOURI.			
Joplin	29,855	—2,218	—6.9
Kansas City	324,410	76,029	30.6
St. Joseph	77,939	536	0.7
St. Louis	772,897	85,868	12.5
Springfield	39,631	4,430	12.6
MONTANA.			
Butte	41,611	2,446	6.2
NEBRASKA.			
Lincoln	54,934	10,961	24.9
Omaha	191,601	67,505	54.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	78,384	8,321	11.9
Nashua	28,379	2,374	9.1
NEW JERSEY.			
Atlantic City	50,682	4,532	9.8
Bayonne	76,754	21,209	38.2
Camden	116,309	21,771	23.0
Clifton	26,470	14,601	123.0
East Orange	50,710	16,339	47.5
Elizabeth	95,682	22,373	30.3
Hoboken	68,166	—2,158	—3.1
Irvington	25,480	13,603	114.5
Jersey City	297,864	30,085	11.2
Kearney	26,724	8,065	43.2
Montclair	28,810	9,260	33.7
New Brunswick	32,779	9,391	40.2
Newark	414,216	66,747	19.2
Orange	33,268	3,638	12.3
Passaic	63,824	9,051	16.5
Paterson	135,866	10,266	8.2
Perth Amboy	41,707	9,586	29.8
Plainfield	27,700	7,150	34.8
Trenton	119,289	22,474	23.2
West Hoboken	40,068	4,665	13.2
West New York	29,926	16,366	120.7
NEW YORK.			
Albany	113,344	13,091	13.1
Amsterdam	33,524	2,257	7.2
Auburn	36,192	1,524	4.4
Binghamton	66,800	18,357	37.9
Buffalo	506,775	83,060	19.6
Elmira	45,305	8,129	21.9
Jamestown	38,917	7,620	24.3
Kingston	26,688	780	3.0
Mount Vernon	42,726	11,807	38.2
New Rochelle	36,213	7,346	25.4
New York city	5,621,151	854,268	17.9
Manhattan bor.	2,284,103	—47,439	—2.0
Bronx bor.	732,016	301,036	69.8
Brooklyn bor.	2,022,262	387,911	23.7
Queens bor.	466,811	182,770	64.3
Richmond bor.	115,959	29,990	34.9
Newburgh	30,366	2,561	9.2
Niagara Falls	50,760	20,315	66.7
Poughkeepsie	35,000	7,064	25.3
Rochester	295,750	77,601	35.6
Rome	26,341	5,844	28.5
Schenectady	88,723	15,897	21.8
Syracuse	171,717	34,468	25.1
Troy	72,013	—4,800	—6.2
Utica	94,156	19,737	26.5
Watertown	31,285	4,555	17.0
Yonkers	100,226	20,423	25.6

State and city.	Population.	Increase 1910-1920. Number.	Pct.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Asheville	28,504	9,742	51.9
Charlotte	46,338	12,324	36.2
Wilmington	33,372	7,624	29.6
Winston-Salem	48,395	25,695	113.2
OHIO.			
Akron	208,435	139,368	201.8
Canton	87,091	36,874	73.4
Cincinnati	401,247	37,656	10.4
Cleveland	796,836	236,173	42.1
Columbus	237,031	55,520	30.6
Dayton	152,559	35,982	30.9
East Cleveland	27,292	18,113	197.3
Hamilton	39,675	4,396	12.5
Lakewood	41,732	26,551	174.9
Lima	41,306	10,798	35.4
Lorain	37,295	8,412	29.1
Mansfield	27,824	7,056	34.0
Marion	27,891	9,659	53.0
Newark	26,718	1,314	5.2
Portsmouth	33,011	9,530	40.6
Springfield	60,840	13,919	29.7
Steubenville	28,508	6,117	27.3
Toledo	243,109	74,612	44.3
Warren	27,050	15,969	144.1
Youngstown	132,358	53,292	67.4
Zanesville	29,569	1,543	5.5
OKLAHOMA.			
Muskogee	30,277	4,999	19.8
Oklahoma City	91,258	27,053	42.1
Tulsa	72,075	53,893	296.4
OREGON.			
Portland	258,288	51,074	24.6
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allentown	73,502	21,589	41.6
Altoona	60,331	8,204	15.7
Bethlehem	50,358	37,521	292.3
Chester	58,030	19,493	50.6
Easton	33,813	5,290	18.5
Erie	93,372	26,847	40.4
Harrisburg	75,917	11,731	18.3
Hazleton	32,277	6,825	26.8
Johnstown	67,327	11,845	21.3
Lancaster	53,150	5,923	12.5
McKeesport	45,975	3,281	7.7
New Castle	44,938	8,658	23.9
Norristown	32,319	4,444	15.9
Philadelphia	1,823,158	274,150	17.7
Pittsburgh	588,193	54,288	10.2
Reading	107,784	11,713	12.2
Scranton	137,783	7,916	6.1
Wilkesbarre	73,833	6,728	10.0
Williamsport	36,198	4,338	13.6
York	47,512	2,762	6.2
RHODE ISLAND.			
Cranston	29,407	8,300	39.3
Newport	30,255	3,106	11.4
Pawtucket	64,248	12,626	24.5
Providence	237,595	13,269	5.9
Woonsocket	43,496	5,371	14.1
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	67,957	9,124	15.5
Columbia	37,524	11,205	42.6
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	25,176	11,082	78.6
TENNESSEE.			
Chattanooga	57,895	13,291	29.8
Knoxville	77,818	41,472	114.1
Memphis	162,351	31,246	23.8
Nashville	118,342	7,978	7.2
TEXAS.			
Austin	34,876	5,016	16.8
Beaumont	40,422	19,782	95.8
Dallas	158,976	66,872	72.6

State and city.	Population.	Increase 1910-1920. Number.	Pct.
El Paso	77,543	38,264	97.4
Fort Worth	106,482	33,170	45.2
Galveston	44,255	7,274	19.7
Houston	138,076	59,276	75.2
San Antonio	161,379	64,765	67.0
Waco	38,500	12,075	45.7
Wichita Falls	40,079	31,879	388.8
UTAH.			
Ogden	32,804	7,224	28.2
Salt Lake City	118,110	25,333	27.3
VIRGINIA.			
Lynchburg	29,956	462	1.6
Newport News	35,596	15,391	76.2
Norfolk	115,777	48,325	71.6
Petersburg	31,002	6,875	28.5
Portsmouth	54,387	21,197	63.9
Richmond	171,667	44,039	34.5
Roanoke	50,842	15,968	45.8
WASHINGTON.			
Bellingham	25,570	1,272	5.2
Everett	27,644	2,830	11.4
Seattle	315,652	78,458	33.1
Spokane	104,437	35	(*)
Tacoma	96,965	13,222	15.8
*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.			
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Charleston	39,608	16,612	72.2
Clarksburg	27,869	18,668	202.9
Huntington	50,177	19,016	61.0
Wheeling	54,322	12,681	30.5
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	31,017	5,781	22.9
Kenosha	40,472	19,101	89.4
LaCrosse	30,363	—54	—0.2
Madison	38,378	12,847	50.3
Milwaukee	457,147	83,290	22.3
Oshkosh	33,162	100	0.2
Racine	58,593	20,591	54.2
Sheboygan	30,955	4,557	17.3
Superior	39,624	—760	—1.9

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

[Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.]

City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	156,143
Aberdeen	1918	166,564
Adelaide*	1917	225,317
Agra	1911	185,449
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835
Akron	1920	208,435
Albany	1920	113,344
Aleppo†	1912	250,000
Alexandria	1917	444,617
Alger	1911	172,397
Allahabad	1911	171,697
Altona	1910	172,628
Amoy	1917	114,000
Amritsar	1911	152,756
Amsterdam	1920	647,125
Antwerp	1912	312,884
Astrakhan	1913	162,482
Asuncion	1917	120,000
Athens	1907	167,479
Atlanta	1920	200,616
Auckland	1916	133,712
Augsburg	1910	102,487
Bagdad	1912	225,000
Bahia†	1913	348,130
Baku	1913	237,000
Baltimore	1920	733,826
Bangalore	1911	189,485
Bangkok	1910	628,675
Barcelona	1917	621,419
Bareilly	1911	129,462
Bari	1915	109,218
Barmen	1910	169,214
Basel	1918	137,100
Batavia	1915	138,551
Beirut†	1912	150,000
Belem, Brazil†	1913	275,167
Belfast	1917	393,000
Benares	1911	203,804
Berlin	1910	2,071,257
Bern	1918	105,000
Bilbao	1917	100,461
Birmingham, Eng.	1914	870,211
Birmingham, Ala.	1920	178,270
Bochum	1910	136,931
Bogota	1912	139,237
Bologna	1915	189,770
Bolton	1911	180,851
Bombay	1911	979,445
Bordeaux	1911	261,678
Boston	1920	748,060
Bradford	1919	282,714
Bremen	1910	247,437
Breslau	1910	512,105
Bridgeport, Conn.	1920	143,538
Brighton, Eng.	1917	113,635
Brisbane*	1917	173,504
Bristol, Eng.	1917	361,247
Brunn†	1914	131,800
Brunswick	1910	143,552
Brussa, Turkey†	1912	110,000
Brussels*	1912	663,647
Bucharest	1917	308,628
Budapest	1910	880,371
Buenos Aires†	1918	1,637,155
Buffalo	1920	506,775
Cairo, Egypt	1917	790,939
Calcutta*	1911	1,122,313
Cambridge, Mass.	1920	109,694
Camden	1920	116,309
Canton†	1917	900,000
Cardiff	1919	204,436
Carlsruhe	1910	134,331
Cartagena	1910	102,542
Cassel	1910	153,196
Catania	1915	217,389
Cawnpore	1911	178,557
Changsha†	1917	535,800
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978
Chemnitz	1910	287,807
Chicago	1920	2,701,705
Chinkiang†	1917	168,309
Christiania	1918	259,445
Chungking†	1917	425,000
Cholon	1915	168,100
Cincinnati	1920	401,247
Cleveland	1920	796,836
Cologne	1910	516,527
Colombo	1911	213,396
Columbus	1920	237,031
Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000
Copenhagen*	1916	605,772
Cordoba, Arg. Rep.†	1915	135,000
Coventry	1917	128,098
Cracow†	1914	171,000
Crefeld	1910	129,406
Dacca	1911	108,551
Dallas	1920	158,976
Damascus†	1912	250,000
Danzig	1910	170,337
Dayton	1920	152,559
Delhi	1911	232,837
Denver	1920	256,369
Des Moines	1920	126,468
Detroit	1920	993,739
Dortmund	1910	214,226
Dresden	1910	548,308
Dublin	1917	393,000
Duisburg	1910	229,483
Dundee	1918	181,777
Dusseldorf	1910	358,728
Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Edinburgh	1918	333,883
Elberfeld	1910	170,195
Erfurt	1910	111,463
Essen	1910	294,653
Fall River	1920	120,485
Ferrara	1915	102,550
Florence	1915	242,147
Fort Worth	1920	106,482
Frankfort	1910	414,576
Fuchow†	1912	624,000
Fukuoka	1916	101,100
Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513
Geneva	1918	139,500
Genoa	1915	300,139
Ghent	1912	167,477
Glasgow	1918	1,111,428
Gomel	1913	104,582
Goteborg	1917	196,994
Grand Rapids	1920	137,634
Graz†	1914	156,500
Guadalajara	1910	118,799
Guayaquil	1915	105,000
Hakodate	1916	102,400
Halifax, Eng.	1914	100,701
Halle	1910	180,843
Hamborn, Germany	1910	101,703
Hamburg	1910	931,035
Hangchow†	1917	684,137
Hankow†	1917	1,321,284
Hanover	1910	302,375
Hartford	1920	138,036
Havana	1916	360,517
Havre	1911	136,159
Helsingfors	1915	176,521
Hiroshima	1916	167,400
Hongkong	1911	366,145
Houston	1920	138,076
Huddersfield	1914	111,031
Hull	1914	287,472
Hyderabad	1911	500,623
Indianapolis	1920	314,194
Irkutsk	1913	129,760
Ivanovo	1910	168,498
Jaipur	1911	137,098
Jersey City	1920	297,864
Johannesburg	1918	255,000
Jubbulpore	1911	100,651
Kanazawa, Japan	1916	129,100
Kansas City	1920	324,410
Kansas City, Ks.	1920	101,177
Karachi	1911	151,903
Kazan	1913	195,300
Kharkov	1913	258,360
Kiel	1910	211,627

City.	Year.	Pop.
Kiev	1913	610,100
Kingston-upon-Hull	1919	279,664
Kishinev	1913	128,700
Kobe	1916	498,315
Kokand	1911	118,854
Konigsberg	1910	245,994
Kure	1916	135,900
Kyoto	1916	539,153
Lahore	1911	228,687
La Paz†	1915	100,097
La Plata	1912	106,382
Leeds	1919	430,834
Leicester	1919	236,059
Leipsic	1910	589,850
Lemberg†	1914	212,000
Liege	1912	170,634
Lille	1911	217,807
Lima	1913	143,500
Lisbon	1911	435,359
Liverpool	1919	772,665
Livorno	1915	108,585
Lodz	1913	415,604
London, Greater	1919	7,258,623
Los Angeles	1920	576,673
Louisville	1920	234,891
Lowell	1920	112,759
Lucknow	1911	259,798
Lyons	1911	523,796
Madras	1911	518,660
Madrid	1917	648,760
Madura	1911	134,130
Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Mainz	1910	110,634
Malaga	1917	140,975
Malmo	1917	112,521
Manchester, England	1919	741,068
Mandalay	1911	138,299
Manila	1910	234,409
Mannheim	1910	193,902
Marseilles	1911	550,619
Meerut	1911	116,227
Melbourne	1917	708,240
Memphis	1920	162,351
Messina	1915	150,000
Mexico City	1910	471,066
Milan	1915	663,059
Milwaukee	1920	457,147
Minneapolis	1920	380,582
Minsk	1913	117,600
Montevideo	1918	378,993
Montreal	1911	470,480
Moscow	1915	1,817,100
Mukden	1911	158,132
Mulheim	1910	112,580
Munich	1910	596,467
Murcia	1917	133,012
Nagasaki	1916	136,800
Nagoya	1916	389,272
Nagpur	1911	101,415
Nancy	1911	119,949
Nanking†	1917	377,459
Nantes	1911	170,535
Naples	1915	697,917
Nashville	1920	118,342
Neukolln, Ger.	1910	237,289
Newark, N. J.	1920	414,216
New Bedford	1920	121,217
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1919	275,099
New Haven	1920	162,519
New Orleans	1920	387,219
New York	1920	5,621,151
Nice	1911	142,940
Nikolayer	1913	106,279
Ningpo†	1912	350,000
Nizhni-Novgorod	1913	112,300
Norfolk, Va.	1920	115,777
Norwich, Eng.	1919	119,993
Nottingham	1919	257,573
Nurnberg	1910	333,142
Oakland	1920	216,361
Odessa	1912	631,040
Oldham	1917	133,721
Omaha	1920	191,601
Omsk	1913	135,800
Oporto	1911	194,009
Oran	1911	123,086
Orenburg	1913	146,800
Osaka	1916	1,460,218
Padua	1915	105,135
Palermo	1915	345,891
Paris	1911	2,888,110
Paterson	1920	135,866
Patua	1911	136,153
Pekin	1917	1,000,000
Perm	1913	105,410
Pernambuco†	1913	216,484
Perth, Australia	1917	130,000
Petrograd	1915	2,318,645
Philadelphia	1920	1,823,158
Pingyang†	1912	146,000
Pittsburgh	1920	588,193
Plauen	1910	121,272
Plymouth, Eng.	1917	179,375
Poona	1911	158,856
Port au Prince	1912	100,000
Porto Alegre†	1913	150,343
Portland, Ore.	1920	258,288
Portsmouth, England	1917	198,527
Posen	1910	156,691
Prague†	1914	541,500
Preston	1914	118,118
Providence	1920	237,595
Puebla	1910	101,214
Puket	1910	179,600
Rangoon	1911	293,316
Reading, Pa.	1920	107,784
Reims	1911	115,178
Reval	1913	137,600
Richmond	1920	171,667
Riga	1913	569,100
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637
Rochester, N.Y.	1920	295,750
Rome	1915	590,960
Rosario†	1918	222,592
Rostov-on-Don.	1913	204,725
Rotterdam	1917	640,993
Roubaix	1911	122,723
Rouen	1911	124,987
Saarbrucken	1910	105,089
Saigon	1915	100,000
St. Etienne	1911	148,656
St. Louis	1920	772,897
St. Paul	1920	234,595
Salford	1914	232,970
Saliany, Rus.	1913	120,904
Salonika†	1913	160,000
Salt Lake City	1920	118,110
Samara	1913	144,000
San Antonio	1920	161,379
San Francisco.	1920	508,410
Santiago, Chile	1916	397,550
Sao Paulo†	1911	450,000
Sapporo	1916	100,600
Saratov	1913	235,300
Schoeneberg	1910	172,823
Scranton	1920	137,783
Seattle	1920	315,652
Sendai	1916	104,700
Seoul	1912	278,958
Seville	1917	164,322
Shanghai†	1917	1,000,000
Sheffield	1919	473,695
Singapore	1911	303,321
Smyrna†	1912	375,000
Soerabaya	1915	156,752
Soerakarta	1915	118,378
Sofia	1910	102,812
Southampton	1914	122,577
South Shields.	1914	110,604
Spokane	1920	104,437
Springfield Mass.	1920	129,563
Srinagar	1911	126,344
Stettin	1910	236,113
Stockholm	1917	413,163
Stockport	1914	124,326
Stoke-on-Trent	1914	239,515
Strassburg	1910	178,891
Stuttgart	1910	286,218
Suchow†	1917	500,000
Sunderland	1914	152,436
Surat	1911	114,863
Swansea	1911	114,663
Sydney, N.S.W.*	1917	777,300
Syracuse	1920	171,717
Szeged	1910	118,328
Tabriz†	1918	200,000
Tashkent	1913	272,300
Teheran†	1918	350,000
The Hague	1917	344,636
Tientsin†	1912	800,000
Tiflis	1913	327,800
Tokyo	1917	2,349,830
Toledo	1920	243,109
Tomsk	1913	116,664
Toronto	1911	376,538
Toulon	1911	104,582
Toulouse	1911	149,576
Trenton	1920	119,289
Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Triestet	1914	246,500
Tsaritsyn		100,817
Tula	1913	140,620
Tunis†	1911	277,083
Turin	1915	451,994
Ufa	1913	106,200
Utrecht	1917	135,368
Valencia	1917	245,871
Valparaiso	1916	201,507
Vancouver	1911	100,401
Venice	1915	168,038
Vienna	1920	1,838,708
Vilna	1913	204,220
Vitebsk	1913	108,900
Warsaw	1913	909,491
Washington	1920	437,571
Wenchow†	1912	100,000
West Ham	1914	294,476
Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Wilmersdorf	1910	109,716
Wilmington	1920	110,168
Winnipeg	1911	136,035
Worcester, Mass.	1920	179,754
Wuhu†	1917	108,610
Yaroslav	1913	120,400
Yekaterinodar	1913	107,360
Yekaterinoslav.	1912	220,446
Yokohama	1916	428,663
Yonkers	1920	100,226
Youngstown	1920	132,358
Zaragoza, Spain	1917	124,455
Zurich	1918	213,900

*With suburbs. †Estimated.

RANK OF LARGEST CITIES.

City	Rank.	Population.
London*	1	7,258,623
New York† (1920)	2	5,621,151
Paris (1911)	3	2,888,110
Chicago (1920)	4	2,701,705
Petrograd (1915)	5	2,318,645
Tokyo (1916)	6	2,244,796
Berlin (1910)	7	2,071,257
Vienna (1920)	8	1,838,708

*Greater. Estimated population in 1919. †Within limits.

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes."]

Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

	Feet.
Alabama—	
Birmingham	591-606
Mobile	8-15
Montgomery	160-222
Arizona—Flagstaff	6,894
Phœnix	1,083-1,090
Tucson	2,376
Williams	6,752
Arkansas—Fort Smith	423-448
Hot Springs	598-607
Little Rock	249-299
California—Alameda	12
Berkeley	29-183
Fresno	287
Long Beach	47
Los Angeles	256-338
Oakland	8-24
Pasadena	829
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	1,011-1,077
San Diego	6-46
San Francisco	6-85
San Jose	81-118
Stockton	11-19
Colorado—	
Colorado Springs	5,968-5,982
Cripple Creek	9,591
Denver	5,183-5,279
Leadville	10,190
Pueblo	4,657-4,690
Connecticut—Bridgeport	9
Hartford	34-38
Meriden	150
New Britain	199
New Haven	6-38
Norwalk	39
Stamford	34
Waterbury	260
Delaware—Wilmington	8-134
District of Columbia—	
Washington	10-34
Florida—Jacksonville	8
Pensacola	39
Tampa	15
Georgia—Atlanta	1,032-1,163
Augusta	143
Macon	311-334
Savannah	31
Idaho—Boise	2,695
Illinois—Aurora	647
Bloomington	781
Chicago	590-652
Danville	598-602
Decatur	647
East St. Louis	415-420
Elgin	715
Evanston	601-603
Jacksonville	600-614
New Mexico—	
Albuquerque	4,493-5,008
Deming	4,325
Las Vegas	6,391
Santa Fe	6,947-6,956
New York—Albany	5-26
Amsterdam	264-280
Auburn	643-768
Binghamton	863-865
Buffalo	576-586
Elmira	836-858
Jamestown	1,317
Kingston	182-223
New York	8-72
Poughkeepsie	28-243
Rochester	505-514
Schenectady	233-241
Syracuse	403-431
Troy	23-35
Utica	406-548
Watertown	398
West Point	10
North Carolina—	
Asheville	1,981-1,986
Charlotte	708-721
Wilmington	25
Winston-Salem	858-877
North Dakota—	
Bismarck	1,618-1,672
Grand Forks	836-841
Minot	1,557
Valley City	1,221-1,311
Ohio—Akron	873-1,007
Canton	1,030-1,036
Cleveland	578-785
Cincinnati	481-545
Columbus	712-794
Dayton	739-745
Hamilton	591-605
Lima	833-880
Lorain	610
Newark	822
Portsmouth	468-525
Springfield	980-987
Steubenville	641-781
Joliet	536-540
Moline	573-586
Oak Park	630
Peoria	453-468
Quincy	360-488
Rockford	716-730
Rock Island	540-569
Springfield	595-612
Indiana—Evansville	318-383
Fort Wayne	763-788
Hammond	589-597
Indianapolis	720-726
Muncie	935-950
South Bend	708-725
Terre Haute	485
Iowa—Burlington	511-533
Cedar Rapids	732-737
Clinton	566-589
Council Bluffs	962-984
Davenport	529-591
Des Moines	803-805
Dubuque	605-841
Sioux City	1,076-1,110
Waterloo	847-852
Kansas—Atchison	760-840
Hutchinson	1,523-1,530
Kansas City	750-779
Leavenworth	765-787
Topeka	880-934
Wichita	1,291-1,296
Kentucky—Covington	513
Lexington	946-980
Louisville	394-457
Newport	500-513
Louisiana—New Orleans	6-15
Shreveport	182-240
Maine—Bangor	18-24
Lewiston	149-199
Portland	11-26
Maryland—Annapolis	2-42
Baltimore	63-92
Cumberland	609-776
Hagerstown	520-563
Massachusetts—Boston	8-169
Brockton	128
Cambridge	22
Chelsea	11
Everett	12
Fall River	42
Fitchburg	438
Haverhill	35
Holyoke	115
Lawrence	65
Lowell	101-111
Lynn	26
Malden	34
Medford	13
Toledo	582-602
Youngstown	839-847
Zanesville	694-704
Oklahoma—Muskogee	588-611
Oklahoma City	1,197
Oregon—Portland	28-175
Salem	163
Pennsylvania—	
Allentown	254-321
Altoona	1,161-1,192
Chester	22-24
Easton	211-364
Erie	575-713
Harrisburg	317-357
Hazleton	1,624
Johnstown	1,169-1,184
Lancaster	300-357
McKeesport	752
New Castle	806
Norristown	83
Philadelphia	26-408
Pittsburgh	731-756
Reading	206-264
Scranton	726-762
Wilkesbarre	532-643
Williamsport	520-528
York	370-371
Rhode Island—Central Falls	88
Cranston	84
Newport	6
Pawtucket	92
Providence	11
Woonsocket	162
South Carolina—	
Charleston	10-15
Columbia	190-322
South Dakota—	
Chamberlain	1,323-1,359
Deadwood	4,532-4,543
Pierre	1,440-1,441
Rapid City	3,196-3,244
Sioux Falls	1,389-1,420
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	631-690
Knoxville	807-933
New Bedford	17
Newton	33
Pittsfield	1,013
Salem	10
Somerville	13
Springfield	83
Taunton	54
Waltham	51
Worcester	469-477
Michigan—Ann Arbor	611-771
Battle Creek	816-823
Bay City	594
Detroit	579-635
Flint	711-712
Grand Rapids	610-641
Jackson	940-944
Kalamazoo	753-784
Lansing	828-845
Muskegon	592-619
Saginaw	593
Minnesota—Duluth	607-627
Minneapolis	816-848
St. Paul	683-935
Mississippi—Jackson	283-298
Macon	175-179
Natchez	16-202
Vicksburg	43-197
Missouri—	
Jefferson City	554-637
Joplin	983-1,114
Kansas City	742-811
St. Joseph	813-847
St. Louis	413-487
Springfield	1,260
Montana—Butte	5,534-5,713
Helena	3,913-4,157
Kalispell	2,946
Livingston	4,491

	Feet.
Nebraska—	
Grand Island	1,858-1,864
Lincoln	1,148
Omaha	960-1,042
Nevada—Carson City	4,660
New Hampshire—	
Manchester	173
Nashua	150
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9-10
Bayonne	50
Camden	21-31
East Orange	173
Elizabeth	12-38
Jersey City	8-104
Newark	3-119
New Brunswick	18-97
Orange	187-193
Passaic	57
Paterson	82-193
Trenton	31-56
Memphis	117-273
Nashville	450

	Feet.
Texas—Austin	466-507
Beaumont	17-24
Dallas	425-448
El Paso	3,695-3,711
Fort Worth	534-620
Galveston	4-6
Houston	38-53
San Antonio	637-672
Waco	400-427
Utah—Ogden	4,296
Salt Lake City	4,224-4,253
Vermont—Montpelier	484
Virginia—Lynchburg	517-526
Norfolk	12
Petersburg	11-85
Portsmouth	10
Richmond	15-206
Roanoke	423
Washington—Bellingham	60
Everett	7-21
Seattle	10

	Feet.
Spokane	1,879-1,935
Tacoma	12-210
West Virginia—	
Charleston	602-603
Huntington	565
Wheeling	622-652
Wisconsin—Appleton	709-719
Beloit	741-743
Eau Claire	788-841
Fond du Lac	747-775
Green Bay	590
Kenosha	611
LaCrosse	644-657
Madison	849-860
Milwaukee	579-636
Oshkosh	743-760
Racine	588-629
Sheboygan	589
Superior	606-671
Wyoming—	
Cheyenne	6,062-6,101
Laramie	7,132-7,165

ITALY AND JUGO SLAVIA IN AGREEMENT.

The long controversy between Italy and Jugo Slavia over Fiume and the boundary between the two states on the eastern side of the Adriatic was settled at Rapallo, Italy, on Nov. 12, 1920, when a full agreement was reached. Italy was represented by Count Sforza, the foreign minister; Signor Bonomi, minister of war, and Signor Salata, head of the bureau of liberated territories. The Jugo Slav negotiators were Premier Vesnitch, Foreign Minister Trumbitch and M. Stoyanovitch, minister of finance. Under the agreement Fiume was given the status of a new state with territorial contiguity to Italy. Sushak, the Croat suburb of Fiume, was to belong to Jugo Slavia, but was given the right to join its port to that of Fiume if it so desired. Volosca and Abbazzia, in the Gulf of Fiume, and also the Fiume-San Pietro railway were to remain within Italian territory, insuring to Italy territorial contiguity with the Fiume state. In Dalmatia only Zara was placed under Italian sovereignty, with a hinterland covering a radius of more than six miles. On the frontier Jugo Slavia received part of the Longatico basin and part of the Castua region. She also maintained her claim to most of the Adriatic islands, except Cherso, Lussin and Lagosta, which were to belong to Italy.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, who on Sept. 17, 1919, took possession of the port of Fiume with a small army of his own and defied Italy to dispossess him, announced that he would not recognize the Spalato agreement and he was still holding the city when this record closed Dec. 10, 1920. He had in August established what he called "The Italian regency of the Quarnero composed of the town of Fiume and the islands which belong to Venice by the tradition of centuries."

The controversy over Fiume and the Dalmatian frontier had its origin in the secret treaty of London, dating from April 26, 1915, under which Italy in return for helping the allies in the war was to receive territorial concessions on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. The Jugo Slavs objected strenuously to the arrangement when the treaty was made public by Nikolai Lenin, who had found it in the Russian imperial archives. President Wilson was drawn into the controversy and several sharp notes were exchanged between him and the allied premiers who aimed to enforce the secret pact. On Feb. 10, 1920, he declared that if the agreement of Dec. 9, 1919, were not adhered to he would be compelled to withdraw from all future settlements in Europe. He subsequently made some concessions and the final agreement represented in large part his understanding of where the boundary line should run.

SECOND WOMAN ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Miss Alice Robertson, aged 66, a cafeteria owner in Muskogee, Okla., and a republican, was elected Nov. 2, 1920, to represent the 2d Oklahoma district in congress. She was the second woman thus honored, the first being Miss Jeannette Rankin, who was elected as one of Montana's two representatives on Nov. 7, 1916, and served one term in Washington. Miss Robertson was born near her present residence, her father being a missionary among the Indians. She herself spent a large part of her life as a teacher in the Indian schools. In recognition of this work she was appointed postmistress of Muskogee by President Wilson. The congressional district in which she lives has always been democratic, but she easily defeated W. W. Hastings, her democratic opponent. During the war with Germany she was active in patriotic work and adopted the policy in her cafeteria that no soldier or sailor in uniform should pay for food.

Copyright, Keystone View Co.

MISS ALICE ROBERTSON.

NORTHERN SCHLESWIG REUNITED TO DENMARK.

That part of Schleswig comprising the first or northern plebiscite zone voted on Feb. 10, 1920, to rejoin Denmark, from which it was separated in 1864 by the treaty of Vienna. The balloting took place under allied supervision and resulted in 75,023 votes for reinclusion in Denmark as against 25,087 opposed. The second or middle zone of Schleswig voted March 14 to remain German. With only a few districts missing the vote stood 48,148 for German control and 13,025 for Danish control. In the third or southern zone no plebiscite was carried out, as it was conceded to be overwhelmingly German in population. Northern Schleswig was occupied by Danish troops on May 5 and on July 5 the treaty returning the zone to Danish sovereignty was signed in Paris, France.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Dec. 7, 1920.

Because of continued ill health President Wilson did not appear in person before congress to deliver his message at the opening of the third session, but sent the document by messenger. It was read in both houses Dec. 7, 1920, and was as follows:

"When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the president by the constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's:

"'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it'—a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair.

"It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetuate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

MISSION OF DEMOCRACY.

"This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of rights or privileges, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name, but without the authority and sanction of the multitude.

"This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

"There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object.

"First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world.

"Second, by standing for right and justice as toward individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling toward its right and toward its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as for example against the orders in council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the war of 1812.

"I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of the chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

"Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times, and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as businesslike a fashion as any other government.

"It seems to me that the first step toward proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and exenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation; in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system—namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the congress, but also that this body should be brought into such co-operation with the departments of the government and with the treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the needs of the government and the resources from which it must draw its income.

"I reluctantly vetoed the budget bill passed by the last session of the congress because of a constitutional objection. The house of representatives subsequently modified the bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill, coupled with action already taken by the congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the congress will be to pass the budget bill.

GAIN IN FINANCES.

"The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of $6,694,000,000 for the fis-

cal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by $1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from $18,514,000,000 to $6,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on Aug. 31, 1919, when it was $26,596,000,000, had dropped on Nov. 30, 1920, to $24,175,000,000. There also has been a marked decrease in holdings of government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as the amount of bills held by the federal reserve banks secured by government war obligations.

"This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the government's borrowings except through short term certificates of indebtedness has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of liberty bonds and victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control.

"The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

"The fundamental fact which at present dominates the government's financial situation is that $7,500,000,000 of its war indebtedness matures within the next two and a half years. Of this amount $2,500,000,000 are floating debt and $5,000,000,000 victory notes and war savings certificates. The fiscal program of the government must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that the government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently and that government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the victory loan before maturity.

"With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the government should co-operate to see that this program is realized.

"I cannot overemphasize the necessity of economy in government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the congress of practices which take money from the treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over a billion dollars of expenditures were authorized by the last congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations.

GREAT ECONOMY NEEDED.

"This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the treasury by the transportation act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over $600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this act—$350,000,000 during the present fiscal year—and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly $650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

"Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue.

HELP FOR SOLDIERS.

"It is my privilege to draw to the attention of congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilization. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement.

"The time has come when a more complete program can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the congress give the matter its early consideration. The secretary of the treasury and the board for vocational education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

"Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwelt at some length in my message to the second session of the 66th congress: The necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt.

COLD STORAGE GOODS.

"It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market prices at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every package case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price at which they left the

hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

LOAN TO ARMENIA.

"In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the congress authorize the treasury of the United States to make to the struggling government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the allied governments during the war, and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the congress in their behalf and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that, this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

"I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere. WOODROW WILSON."

ADDRESS TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING.

President-Elect Harding was in the senate chamber on the opening day of the last session of the 66th congress, Dec. 6, 1920. Before the senate adjourned for the day Senator Lodge rose and said:

"Mr. President, before making a motion to adjourn I cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that this is a memorable occasion. For the first time in the history of the country a member of this body has been elected president of the United States. He is here with us to-day, still a senator, and I venture to suggest that he may be recognized by the chair to speak informally to the senate before he leaves his service here." [Great applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Harding was escorted to the vice-president's desk by the vice-president, and he addressed the senate as follows:

"Mr. President and Members of the Senate: I am grateful for this greeting on the part of the membership of this body. I am the more pleased that it affords me an opportunity to say to you rather informally some of the things in my heart which I could utter probably in no other way. I am conscious of the fact that I am here to-day under somewhat unusual circumstances, and I am not unmindful that there is a delicacy about my position which one cannot escape except through some form of self-effacement which does not seem quite possible.

"No member of this body could be more reluctant to leave it than am I. I may say to the senate that I came here with very high respect for this body, and I am leaving it with greater respect than that with which I came. If one could always direct his own political fortunes to his liking, I should have preferred my membership here to any office a citizen may hold in this republic or elsewhere in the world. I like the freedom, the association, the patriotic sense of responsibility which abides here. I am conscious of the great place which congress holds in this government under our constitution, and from my service here I am particularly sensible to the obligations of the senate. When my responsibilities begin in the executive capacity I shall be as mindful of the senate's responsibilities as I have been jealous for them as a member, but I mean at the same time to be just as insistent about the responsibilities of the executive. Our governmental good fortune does not lie in any surrender at either end of the avenue, but in the co-ordination and co-operation which becomes the two in a great and truly representative popular government.

"This brings me to the thought particularly in my mind. Something has been said about the senatorial oligarchy. Of course, every one here knows that to be a bit of highly imaginative and harmless fiction. But I do recognize how essential is the helpfulness of congress, and particularly of the senate, in the making of a successful national administration. I want to express to-day the wish of a colleague for the confidence and the co-operation of the members of this body in the four years which begin next March 4. I do not limit this sincere request to this side of the aisle. One cannot promise agreement in all things with an opposite party which is sometimes insistently wrong; but we may find common ground in the spirit of service; and I hope, sirs, for that agreeable and courteous and ofttimes helpful relationship with the opposite side which has added to the delights of fellow service during the last six years.

"We are facing no easy task. We have our full part in the readjustment of human affairs after the world tumult. We have our tasks at home; we have our part in the inevitable work of the civilized world. I am sure that the necessity of wise solution will inspire us to work together, to take common counsel, to be tolerant of one another, and to give the best which is in all of us to attain the ends which become our republic at home and will maintain its high place among the nations of the earth.

"With propriety I cannot venture upon any suggestions now, even though I am speaking as a member of this body. Three months of the present administration remain, and I would have house and senate join cordially in making them fruitful rather than wasted months. There is so much to be done and we have already had so much of delay that I should like unanimous recognition that there

are no party ends to serve, but precious days are calling for service to our common country.

"I cannot resist, Mr. President and Senators, the repetition of my regret that my association on this floor and in committee rooms is ending to-day. It has been a happy and a proud experience. Let me express the hope to one and all that though there comes a change in official relationship, it will not interrupt our co-operation nor deprive us of the personal fellowship which I have found to be a great compensation for the sacrifices of conscientious public service." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT WILSON AND ARMENIAN MEDIATION.

At the conference of the powers members of the league of nations in Geneva, Switzerland, in November and December, 1920, there was a strong disposition to have the United States assist in the settlement of the Armenian question. The offer of a mandate had been refused by the senate in Washington, but it was felt by many that progress could be made toward a settlement of the question by means of mediation and the opinion was general that the United States could properly act in such mediation. A resolution to that effect was passed by the assembly and Paul Hymans, president of the council of the league, sent a message to President Wilson urging him to use his good offices in the struggle between the Armenians and the Turkish nationalists. To this message President Wilson, on Nov. 30, sent the following reply:

"M. Paul Hymans, President, Council of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cabled message setting forth the resolution adopted by the assembly of the league of nations requesting the council of the league to arrive at an understanding with the governments with a view to intrusting a power with the task of taking the necessary measures to stop the hostilities in Armenia.

"You offered to the United States the opportunity of undertaking the humanitarian task of using its good offices to end the present tragedy being enacted in Armenia, and you assure me that your proposal involves no repetition of the invitation to accept a mandate for Armenia.

"While the invitation to accept the mandate for Armenia has been rejected by the senate of the United States, this country has repeatedly declared its solicitude for the fate and welfare of the Armenian people in a manner and to an extent that justifies you in saying that the fate of Armenia has always been of special interest to the American people.

"I am without authorization to offer or employ the military forces of the United States in any project for the relief of Armenia, and any material contribution would require the authorization of the congress, which is not now in session and whose action I could not forecast.

"I am willing, however, upon assurances of the moral and diplomatic support of the principal powers and in a spirit of sympathetic response to the request of the council of the league of nations to use my good offices and to proffer my personal mediation through a representative whom I may designate to end the hostilities that are now being waged against the Armenian people and to bring peace and accord to the contending parties, relying upon the council of the league of nations to suggest to me the avenues through which my proffer should be conveyed and the parties to whom it should be addressed.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

THE POLISH-RUSSIAN WAR.

Soviet Russia fought many enemies in 1920 and defeated all except the Poles. The latter, after a series of victories in the direction of Kiev, were swept back by the reds to the gates of Warsaw. Here they made a stand and by brilliant maneuvering drove the bolsheviki back to their own frontier, finally dictating peace at Riga to the chagrined foe. Elsewhere the soviet troops had things very much their own way. They defeated Admiral Kolchak in Siberia, Gen. Denikin in southern Russia and Gen. Peter Wrangel in the Crimea. They even helped the Turkish nationalists to overrun Armenia and established a soviet government there. In eastern Siberia the Japanese held some ground, but were on the defensive. With these victories to boast of the soviet leaders, Leon Trotzky and Nikolai Lenin, managed to hold the reins of power in Russia in spite of many predictions that their downfall was imminent.

It was, however, not a prosperous year for Russia. The economic conditions were chaotic. Money had no value, food was scarce and health conditions were deplorable. The allies on Jan. 15 officially declared the blockade of Russia at an end, but it made little difference. Russia had little or nothing for sale and the outside world did not care to encourage the reds by trading with them. Even attempts to help the innocent victims of the reds were failures, because the food, medicine and clothing would go to the soviet soldiers and not to starving and destitute civilians. To give even an outline of the many events in the history of Russia and her immediate neighbors in 1920 would require a volume in itself. Mention can be made only of some of the most striking developments of the year in the form of a brief chronology:

Jan. 15—Blockade of Russia nominally raised by the allies.
Jan. 17—Gen. Semenoff assumes supreme command in Siberia.
Jan. 18—American troops and Red Cross workers withdrawing from Siberia.
Jan. 24—Admiral Kolchak a prisoner in Irkutsk.
Feb. 2—Peace treaty between Esthonia and soviet Russia signed at Dorpat.
Feb. 7—Admiral Kolchak executed at Irkutsk by reds.
Feb. 8—Bolshevist troops enter Odessa.
March 2-4—Gen. Denikin's forces in southern Russia routed by reds.
March 7—Bolsheviki open an offensive against Poland.
April 5—Japanese troops occupy Vladivostok.
April 5—Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel takes Gen. Denikin's place in south Russia.
April 6—Gen. Denikin, wounded, arrives in Constantinople as a fugitive.
April 28—Gen. Pilsudski leads Polish army in drive toward the Dnieper river.
April 30—Poles defeat bolsheviki in southern Ukrainia, taking 15,000 prisoners.
May 1—Polish troops reach suburbs of Kiev.
May 4—Red troops forced to evacuate Kiev.
May 8—Polish cavalry enter Kiev.
May 11—Polish and Ukrainian forces drive bolsheviki back along the Beresina river.
May 12—Ukrainians capture Odessa from the reds.
May 20—Soviet troops attack Poles and driv them back along a front of forty miles government of Vitebsk.

May 29—Russian offensive gains in strength; Poles fall back.
June 6—Poles make successful attack on northern front.
June 11—Poles forced to evacuate Kiev.
June 15—Gen. Wrangel's troops win on Crimean front.
July 7—Polish front from the Pripet marshes to the Carpathians broken; Poles lose Rovno.
July 8—Call for volunteers to defend Poland from reds issued.
July 13—Russians take Minsk from the Poles.
July 14—Lithuanians attack Poles.
July 16—Reds crushing Poles in Vilna region.
July 22—Reds advancing rapidly along northern front.
July 23—Reds cross the Niemen and enter Poland proper; new Polish cabinet proposes peace.
July 24—Truce is arranged for meeting of peace envoys.
July 30—Polish retreat on Brest-Litovsk-Lemberg line general; Polish defense commission rejects some of red truce terms.
Aug. 3—Many Poles flee from Warsaw.
Aug. 8—Soviet government refuses British demand for a ten day truce with Poland.
Aug. 8—Outer forts of Warsaw under bombardment.
Aug. 10—President Wilson in note to Italian government gives his views on Russ-Polish situation; defends Poland and denounces soviets as without honor. "The responsible leaders of the [soviet] regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers, while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements."
Aug. 10—Gen. Maxime Weygand of France becomes adviser to Polish forces.
Aug. 11—Polish-Russ peace parley at Minsk.
Aug. 12—Peace negotiations delayed by the reds in the hope of taking Warsaw.
Aug. 13—Gen. Wrangel's forces capture 32,000 reds in the Crimea.
Aug. 14—Soldau captured by reds; Warsaw hears bolshevist guns.
Aug. 15—Reds west of Warsaw.
Aug. 16—Poles turn on reds in new offensive and inflict heavy losses.
Aug. 17—Four bolshevist divisions defeated by President Pilsudski's forces along the line of the Wilga river; reds being driven back at all points.
Aug. 18—Double Polish drive shatters soviet lines.
Aug. 19—Polish offensive within fifteen miles of Brest-Litovsk; enemy loses seven divisions; Warsaw saved.
Aug. 20—Poles capture 30,000 prisoners between Siedlice and Brest-Litovsk.
Aug. 21—Poles take Soldau; soviet forces fleeing into East Prussia.
Aug. 25—Four or five soviet armies on Polish front routed; Russ casualties in Polish invasion placed at 90,000.
Aug. 25—United States asks Poland not to invade Russia.
Aug. 26—Gen. Wrangel occupies Donetz coal basins; takes many towns.
Aug. 26—Polish lines to be halted by order of President Pilsudski.
Aug. 27—Poles take fortress of Ossowitz.
Aug. 30—Peace negotiations at Minsk halted.
Sept. 1—Riga chosen as place for resumption of peace negotiations.
Sept. 1—Gen. Budenny's red cavalry driven beyond Bug river.
Sept. 8—Lithuanians advancing to attack Poles at Augustowo.
Sept. 20—Peace treaty between Russia and Finland signed at Dorpat.
Sept. 21—Peace meet at Riga begins.
Oct. 3—President Pilsudski in personal command on northern front; sixteen bolshevist divisions routed.
Oct. 5—Agreement to sign armistice terms reached at Riga.
Oct. 7—Fighting practically ceases along whole front.
Oct. 12—Preliminary peace treaty signed at Riga.
Oct. 15—Soviet troops on Polish front sent to attack Gen. Wrangel.
Nov. 1—Reds crush Gen. Wrangel's armies in the Crimea.
Nov. 14—Gen. Wrangel forced to abandon Crimea with the remnant of his armies.
Nov. 16-Dec. 10—Thousands of Crimeans take refuge in Constantinople and are sent to northern Africa.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

The international labor office, a body created by the treaty of Versailles in connection with the league of nations, is located in Geneva, Switzerland. The governing body composed of twenty-four members, twelve representing the various governments, six representing employers and six representing labor, was organized at the international labor conference held in Washington, D. C., Oct. 29 to Nov. 29, 1919. The government representatives were to be nominated by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland and, pending the appointment of the United States representative, Denmark.

The employers' representatives chosen were Sir Allan Smith, Great Britain; Mr. Louis Guerin, France; Mr. Pirelli, Jr., Italy; Mr. Jules Carlier, Belgium; Mr. F. Hodacz, Czecho-Slovakia,; and pending the appointment of a representative of the United States employers, Mr. Schindler, of Switzerland.

The workers' representatives selected were Mr. Leon Jouhaux, France; Mr. J. Oudegeest, Netherlands; Mr. Stuart-Bunning, Great Britain; Mr. H. Lindqvist, Sweden; and, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States, Mr. Draper of Canada. Reservation was made in each group for the United States representative and in the labor group for the German representative.

The governing body elected Mr. Albert Thomas of France provisional director-general of the international labor office under the league of nations and Mr. Arthur Fontaine, France, permanent chairman. The office was located provisionally in London. The governing body held a meeting in Paris in January, 1920, at which Mr. Albert Thomas was unanimously elected director-general. The organization adopted the six conventions and six recommendations voted by the Washington conference. They were referred to the secretary of the league of nations, who was to transmit them to the various governments for ratification. These conventions related to the eight-hour day, unemployment, employment of women before and after childbirth, employment of women during the night, minimum age for admission of children to industrial employments and night work of young persons employed in industry. The recommendations related to unemployment, reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, prevention of anthrax, protection of women and children against lead poisoning, the establishment of government health services, and the application of the Bern convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

AMERICAN RIGHTS UNDER MANDATES.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL QUESTION.

The right of the United States to be consulted on the terms of mandates as provided for in the league covenant of the treaty of Versailles was insisted upon in a note from the American government relative to Mesopotamian oil. The note, which was made public Nov. 25, 1920, was written five days previously and was addressed to Earl Curzon, the British foreign minister. In view of the importance of the subject and the attention it aroused the text of the note is given herewith in full.

"My Lord: I have the honor to refer to your note of Aug. 9, regarding the application of the principle of equality of treatment to the territories of the near east to be placed under mandates, and specifically to the petroleum resources of those territories as affected by that principle.

"Before considering the observations of his majesty's government on the general principles advocated by the United States and agreed to by the allied powers for application to the mandates over former Turkish territory, as outlined in the notes of May 12 and July 28, addressed to you on behalf of this government, I think it will clarify the discussion to indicate certain of your statements and assurances which this government has been pleased to receive.

"Thus, I note that the assignment to Great Britain of the mandate for Mesopotamia was made and accepted, subject to no friendly arrangement whatever with any third government regarding economic rights, which, of course, would have been wholly at variance with the purpose and contemplation of any mandate.

"It is also gratifying to learn that his majesty's government is in full sympathy with the several propositions formulated in the note of May 12, above referred to, which embody or illustrate the principles which this government believes should be applied in the mandated regions and which are essential to the practical realization of equality of treatment.

"The statements of your note to the effect that the British government has refrained from exploiting the petroleum resources of the mandated territories in question; that the operations referred to have been conducted for purely military purposes under the immediate supervision of the army authorities and at army expense, and that no private interests whatever are in any way involved, are accepted with a full sense of the good faith of the British government.

"The government of the United States notes that his majesty's government has found it necessary to suspend, during the period of occupation, the grant of facilities and opportunities to British as well as to other private interests to investigate the natural resources of the country either for the purpose of acquiring new claims or strengthening old ones and that there is no reason for assuming that the administration either of Mesopotamia or of Palestine has at any time failed to carry out the assurances of his majesty's government.

"This government welcomes your pledges to the effect that the natural resources of Mesopotamia are to be secured to the people of Mesopotamia and to the future Arab state to be established in that region, and that it is the purpose of the British government, fully alive to its obligation as a temporary occupant, not only to secure these resources to the Mesopotamian state but also its absolute freedom of action in the control thereof, and in particular that it is far from the intention of the mandatory power to establish any kind of monopoly or preferred position in its own interest.

"The government of the United States appreciates, likewise, the concurrence with its view that the merits of all claims to rights alleged to have been acquired in the mandated territories before the outbreak of hostilities must be duly established before recognition of such claims will be accorded.

"Adverting at this point to the views of his majesty's government regarding the nature of the responsibility of mandatory powers under the league of nations, I desire to call the attention of his majesty's government to the fact that while the draft mandate, form A, was not adopted at Paris it was the understanding of the American representative there present that the British government entertained and had expressed convictions favorable to said form and that presumably its representatives would exercise their influence in conformity with those convictions.

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL.

"I need hardly refer again to the fact that the government of the United States has consistently urged that it is of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territory, transferred as a result of the war with the central powers, should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and to the citizens of all nations.

"Indeed, it was in reliance upon an understanding to this effect, and expressly in contemplation thereof, that the United States was persuaded that the acquisition under mandate of certain enemy territory by the victorious powers would be consistent with the best interests of the world.

"It is assumed, accordingly, that your statements with reference to mandate A, together with the statement that the draft mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine have been prepared with a view to secure equality of treatment for the commerce and citizens of all states which are members of the league of nations, do not indicate a supposition on your part that the United States can be excluded from the benefits of the principle of equality of treatment.

"This government is pleased to find that his majesty's government is in full sympathy with the principles formulated in its communication of May 12 and July 28. But it is unable to concur in the view contained in paragraph 15 of your note—that the terms of the mandates can properly be discussed only in the council of the league of nations and by the signatories of the covenant.

"Such powers as the allied and associated nations may enjoy or wield, in the determination of the governmental status of the mandated areas, accrued to them as a direct result of the war against the central powers.

"The United States, as a participant in that conflict and as a contributor to its successful issue, cannot consider any of the associated powers, the smallest not less than itself, debarred from the discussion of any of its consequences or from participation in the rights and privileges secured under the mandates provided for in the treaties of peace.

"This government notes with interest your statement that the draft mandates for Mesopotamia and for Palestine, which have been prepared, with a view to secure equality of treatment and opportunity for the commerce, citizens and subjects of all states which are members of the league of nations will, when approved by the interested allied powers, be

communicated to the council of the league of nations.

"The United States is undoubtedly one of the powers directly interested in the terms of the mandates, and I therefore request that the draft mandate forms be communicated to this government for its consideration before their submission to the council of the league. It is believed that his majesty's government will be the more ready to acquiesce in this request in view of your assurance that his majesty's government is in full sympathy with the various principles contained in the two previous notes of this government upon this subject.

THE MANDATE PRINCIPLE.

"The establishment of the mandate principle, a new principle in international relations, and one in which the public opinion of the world is taking a special interest, would seem to require the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view. It would seem essential that suitable publicity should be given to the drafts of mandates which it is the intention to submit to the council, in order that the fullest opportunity may be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory power and the respective interests of all governments which are or deem themselves concerned or affected.

"The fact cannot be ignored that the reported resources of Mesopotamia have interested public opinion of the United States, Great Britain and other countries as a potential subject of economic strife. Because of that fact they become an outstanding illustration of the kind of economic question with reference to which the mandate principle was especially designed and, indeed, a peculiarly critical test of the good faith of the nations which have given their adherence to the principle.

"This principle was accepted in the hope of obviating in the future those international questions that grow out of a desire for the exclusive control of the resources and markets of annexed territories. To cite a single example, because of the shortage of petroleum, its constantly increasing commercial importance and the continuing necessity of replenishing the world's supply by drawing upon the latent resources of undeveloped regions, it is of the highest importance to apply to the petroleum industry the most enlightened principles recognized by nations as appropriate for the peaceful ordering of their economic relations.

"This government finds difficulty in reconciling the special arrangement referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 of your note, and set forth in the so called San Remo petroleum agreement, with your statement that the petroleum resources of Mesopotamia and freedom of action in regard thereto will be secured to the future Arab state, as yet unorganized. Furthermore, it is difficult to harmonize that special arrangement with your statement that concessionary claims relating to those resources still remain in their prewar position and have yet to receive, with the establishment of the Arab state, the equitable consideration promised by his majesty's government.

"This government has noted in this connection a public statement of his majesty's minister in charge of petroleum affairs to the effect that the San Remo agreement was based on the principle that the concessions granted by the former Turkish government must be honored. It would be reluctant to assume that his majesty's government has already undertaken to pass judgment upon the validity of concessionary claims in the regions concerned and to concede validity to certain of those claims which cover apparently the entire Mesopotamian area. Indeed, this government understands your note to deny having taken, and to deny the intention to take, any such ex parte and premature action.

"In this connection I might observe that such information as this government has received indicates that, prior to the war, the Turkish petroleum company, to make specific reference, possessed in Mesopotamia no rights to petroleum concessions or to the exploitation of oil, and in view of your assurance that it is not the intention of the mandatory power to establish on its own behalf any kind of monopoly I am at some loss to understand how to construe the provision of the San Remo agreement that any private petroleum company which may develop the Mesopotamian oil fields shall be under permanent British control.

"Your lordship contrasts the present production of petroleum in the United States with that of Great Britain and some allusion is made to American supremacy in the petroleum industry. I should regret any assumption by his majesty's government or any other friendly power that the views of this government as to the true character of a mandate are dictated in any degree by considerations of the domestic need or production of petroleum or any other commodity.

"I may be permitted to say, however, for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension which your note reflects, that the United States possesses only one-twelfth, approximately, of the petroleum resources of the world. The oil resources of no other nation have been so largely drawn upon for foreign needs, and your lordship's statement that any prophecies as to the oil-bearing resources of unexplored and undeveloped countries must be accepted with reserve hardly disposes of the scientific calculation upon which, despite their problematical elements, the policies of states and the anticipations of world production are apparently proceeding.

"The government of the United States assumes that there is a general recognition of the fact that the requirements for petroleum are in excess of production and it believes that opportunity to explore and develop the petroleum resorces of the world, wherever found, should, without discrimination, be freely extended, as only by the unhampered development of such resources can the needs of the world be met.

STRICT TRUSTEESHIP WANTED.

"But it is not these aspects of oil production and supply in so far as they are of domestic interest to the United States with which I am concerned in this discussion. I have alluded to them in order to correct confusing inferences liable to arise from certain departures which I believe I discern in your lordship's communication from the underlying principles of a mandate as evolved and sought to be applied by the allied and associated powers to the territories brought under their temporary dominion by their joint struggle and common victory. This dominion will be wholly misconceived, not to say abused, if there is even the slightest deviation from the spirit and the exclusive purpose of a trusteeship as strict as it is comprehensive.

"Accept, my lord, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

"BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

"Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"The Right Honorable Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K. G.,

"His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1920.
PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Copyright, 1920, Moffett, Chicago

WARREN G. HARDING.

Born at Corsica, Morrow county, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1865.
Attended village school until 14 years of age.
Attended Ohio Central college at Iberia.
Worked his way through college and was editor of college paper.
Worked in village printing office in 1883.
Removed to Marion, O., 1884; publisher of the Marion Star.
Married Miss Florence Kling of Marion in 1891.
Served two terms as state senator, 1899-1903.
Lieutenant-governor, 1904-1905.
Ran for governor in 1912, but was defeated.
Elected to United States senate 1914.
Elected president of the United States Nov. 2, 1920.
Senator and Mrs. Harding have no children.

Copyright by Garo

CALVIN C. COOLIDGE.

Born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872.
Attended grammar school and worked as a farmer. Assisted his father in the village store.
Attended Amherst, Tufts and Williams colleges
Practiced law in Northampton, Mass., 1897.
Married Grace A. Goodhue Oct. 4, 1905.
Served in the city council, mayor of Northampton, city solicitor, clerk of county court, state representative, state senator, president of the state senate, 1899-1915
Elected lieutenant-governor 1916.
Elected governor 1918
Re-elected governor 1919
Elected vice-president of the United States Nov. 2, 1920.
Gov. and Mrs. Coolidge have two sons, Calvin, Jr., and John.

REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE.

As will be seen from the election returns on other pages of this volume, the national political campaign of 1920 resulted in an overwhelming victory for the republican party. The chief issue was that relating to the adherence of the United States to the league of nations. James M. Cox of Ohio, following the lead of President Wilson, was in favor of having the country become a member of the league with some reservations, while Senator Warren G. Harding took almost as strong a stand against any such step. The other parties did not cut any great figure in the campaign. The socialists polled a fair number of votes, but did not do as well as they had predicted. The farmer-labor party did not show much strength nor did the prohibitionists, whose cause had already been won. They were all swept aside by the republican landslide.

PRELIMINARY CAMPAIGN.

Before the national nominating conventions were held the usual presidential preference primaries took place in various states, but it may be said at once that they had little or nothing to do with the final choice of candidates. That was decided in the inner circles of the conventions after the popular candidates had failed to get enough votes from the uninstructed delegates to nominate them. The struggle was the warmest in the republican party, in which the leading candidates were Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, the last named being known as an "irreconcilable" opponent of the league of nations. In South Dakota Wood led with 31,024 votes to 26,992 for Lowden and 26,194 for Johnson. In New Jersey Wood was the favorite, getting 52,909 votes to 51,962 for Johnson. He also led in Indiana, where he received 85,708 votes to 39,627 for Lowden and 78,840 for Johnson. Illinois voted for Lowden first, Wood second and Johnson third. Michigan was for Johnson, Wood and Lowden in the order named. In North Dakota, Nebraska and Montana Johnson was the choice of most of the republicans. California gave Johnson 370,905 votes to 210,561 for Herbert Hoover. Harding carried Ohio.

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

(Black, republican; white, democratic.)

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1916.

(Black, republican; white, democratic.)

WILSON JACKSON DAY LETTER.

Though ill and unable to make more than one speech in public, President Wilson made his political views known on various occasions by means of letters, statements and appeals to the public. At the Jackson day dinner in Washington, D. C., the following letter from the president was read:

"It is with keenest regret that I find that I am to be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of joining you and the other loyal democrats who are to assemble to-night to celebrate Jackson day and renew their vows of fidelity to the great principles of our party, the principles which must now fulfill the hopes not only of our own people but of the world.

"The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the senate of the United States failed to ratify the treaty by which the belligerent nations sought to effect the settlements for which they had fought throughout the war.

"It is inconceivable that at this supreme crisis and final turning point in the international relations of the whole world, when the results of the great war are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon events which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated and all similar governments (if the world be so unhappy as to contain any) warned of the certain consequences of any attempt of a like iniquity, and yet that is the effect of the course the senate of the United States has taken with regard to the treaty of Versailles.

"Germany is beaten, but we are still at war with her, and the old stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot. It is now ready for the resumption of the old offensive and defensive alliances which made settled peace impossible. It is now open again to every sort of intrigue. The old spies are free to resume their former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be sure what mischief is being worked among their own people, what internal disorders are being fomented.

"Without the covenant of the league of nations there may be as many secret treaties as ever to destroy the confidence of governments in each other, and their validity cannot be questioned. None of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured or can be made certain of without this nation's ratification of the treaty and its entry into the covenant.

"This nation entered the great war to vindicate its own rights and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end, and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of militarism, to furnish guaranties to weak nations and to make a just and lasting peace. It entered it with noble enthusiasms. Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the treaty and formal ratifications will soon be exchanged.

"The question is whether this country will enter and enter whole-heartedly. If it does not do so the United States and Germany will play a lone hand in the world. The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the treaty depend upon the whole-hearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussions for war. If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guaranties, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe.

"I do not believe that this is what the people of this country wish or will be satisfied with. Personally, I do not accept the action of the senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have asserted from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the treaty, and my impression to that effect has recently been confirmed by the unmistakable evidences of public opinion given during my visit to seventeen of the states.

"I have endeavored to make it plain that if the senate wishes to say what the undoubted meaning of the league is, I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the treaty is acted upon, I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it.

"We cannot rewrite this treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it, and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany.

"But no mere assertions with regard to the wish and opinion of the country are credited. If there is any doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital matter, the clear and single way out is to submit it for determination at the next election to the voters of the nation, to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play in completing the settlements of the war and in the prevention in the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate.

"We have no more moral right to refuse now to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last

Copyright, Clinedinst, Wash.
JAMES M. COX.
Democrat.

Copyright, Clinedinst, Wash.
F. D. ROOSEVELT.
Democrat.

EUGENE V. DEBS.
Socialist.

Copyright, Walinger Photo.
SEYMOUR STEDMAN.
Socialist.

few weeks of the war, which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlements should be.

"Our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question, and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

"I spoke just now of the spiritual leadership of the United States, thinking of international affairs. But there is another spiritual leadership which is open to us and which we can assume. The world has been made safe for democracy, but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous perversions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted.

"This, in my judgment, is to be the great privilege of the democracy of the United States, to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time and lead the way to a happy settled order of life as well as to political liberty.

"The program for this achievement we must attempt to formulate, and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in any other way to sweep out of existence the tyrannous and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

"Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson we should draw fresh inspiration from his character and example. His mind grasped with such splendid definiteness and firmness the principle of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government, that this is a very fortunate time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and the pure practices of democracy.

"I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the whole evening may be of the happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the nation."

The democratic national committee at its meeting adopted resolutions indorsing the treaty of Versailles and denouncing as unpatriotic the attitude of the senators who would defeat it, directly or by nullifying reservations.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

William J. Bryan also took advantage of the Jackson day gathering of democrats to make known his views on the Versailles treaty. The course recommended by him, as set forth in a speech at the Washington hotel, was to compromise with the republicans on the reservations and ratify the treaty at once instead of awaiting a referendum to the people which would require fourteen months' delay. He was especially opposed to article 10 of the league of nations covenant, saying:

"Neither can we go before the country on the issue raised by article 10. If we do not intend to impair the right of congress to decide the question of peace or war when the time for action arises, how can we insist upon a moral obligation to go to war which can have no force or value except as it does impair the independence of congress? We owe it to the world to join in an honest effort to put an end to war forever, and that effort should be made at the earliest possible moment."

SHOULD RATIFY TREATY.

The following correspondence was made public May 9:

"Portland, Ore., May 6, 1920.

"Primary election May 21. Please wire whether you consider it important to nominate candidates pledged to ratify Versailles treaty without Lodge reservations.

"G. E. HAMAKER,
"Chairman Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee."

To this the president replied:

"I think it imperative that the party should at once proclaim itself the uncompromising champion of the nation's honor and the advocate of everything that the United States can do in the service of humanity; that it should, therefore, indorse and support the Versailles treaty and condemn the Lodge reservations as utterly inconsistent with the nation's honor and destructive of the world leadership which it had established and which all the free peoples of the world, including the great powers themselves, had shown themselves ready to welcome.

"It is time that the party should proudly avow that it means to try without flinching or turning at any time away from the path for reasons of expediency to apply moral and Christian principles to the problems of the world. It is trying to accomplish social, political and international reforms and is not daunted by any of the difficulties it has to contend with.

"Let us prove to our late associates in the war that, at any rate, the great majority party of the nation, the party which expresses the true hopes and purposes of the people of the country, intends to keep faith with them in peace as well as in war.

"They gave their treasure, their best blood and everything that they valued in order, not merely to beat Germany, but to effect a settlement and bring about arrangements of peace which they have now tried to formulate in the treaty of Versailles. They are entitled to our support in this settlement and in the arrangements for which they have striven.

"The league of nations is the hope of the world. As a basis for the armistice, I was authorized by all the great fighting nations to say to the enemy that it was our object

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.
AARON S. WATKINS.
Prohibition.

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.
P. P. CHRISTENSEN.
Farmer-Labor.

in proposing peace to establish a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike, and the covenant of the league of nations is the deliberate embodiment of that purpose in the treaty of peace.

"The chief motives which led us to enter the war will be defeated unless that covenant is ratified and acted upon with vigor. We cannot in honor whittle it down or weaken it as the republican leaders of the senate have proposed to do.

"If we are to exercise the kind of leadership to which the founders of the republic looked forward, and which they depended upon their successors to establish, we must do this thing with courage and unalterable determination.

"They expected the United States to be always the leader in the defense of liberty and ordered peace throughout the world, and we are unworthy to call ourselves their successors unless we fulfill the great purpose they entertained and proclaimed.

"The true Americanism, the only true Americanism, is that which puts America at the front of free nations and redeems the great promises which we made the world when we entered the war, which was fought not for the advantage of any single nation or group of nations but for the salvation of all.

"It is in this way we shall redeem the sacred blood that was shed and make America the force she should be in the counsels of mankind. She cannot afford to sink into the place that nations have usually occupied and become merely one of those who scramble and look about for selfish advantage.

"The democratic party has now a great opportunity to which it must measure up. The honor of the nation is in its hands.

"WOODROW WILSON."

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR LEAGUE.

President Wilson issued the following appeal to the people of the United States Oct. 3, 1920:

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"The issues of the present campaign are of such tremendous importance, of such far-reaching significance for the influence of the country and the development of its future relations, and I have necessarily had so much to do with their development, that I am sure you will think it natural and proper that I should address to you a few words concerning them.

"Every one who sincerely believes in government by the people must rejoice at the turn affairs have taken in regard to this campaign. This election is to be a genuine national referendum. The determination of a great policy upon which the influence and authority of the United States in the world must depend is not to be left to groups of politicians of either party, but is to be referred to the people themselves for a sovereign mandate to their representatives. They are to instruct their own government what they wish done.

"The chief question that is put to you is, of course: Do you want your country's honor vindicated and the treaty of Versailles ratified? Do you in particular approve of the league of nations as organzied and empowered in that treaty? And do you wish to see the United States play its responsible part in it?

"You have been grossly misled with regard to the treaty, and particularly with regard to the proposed character of the league of nations, by those who have assumed the serious responsibility of opposing it. They have gone so far that those who have spent their lives, as I have spent my life, in familiarizing themselves with the history and traditions and policies of the nation, must stand amazed at the gross ignorance and impudent audacity which have led them to attempt to invent an 'Americanism' of their own, which has no foundation whatever in any of the authentic traditions of the government.

"Americanism as they conceive it reverses the whole process of the last few tragical years. It would substitute America for Prussia in the policy of isolation and defiant segregation. Their conception of the dignity of the nation and its interest is that we should stand apart and watch for opportunities to advance our own interests, involve ourselves in no responsibility for the maintenance of the right in the world or for the continued vindication of any of the things for which we entered the war to fight.

"The conception of the great creators of the government was absolutely opposite to this. They thought of America as the light of the world, as created to lead the world in the assertion of the rights of peoples and the rights of free nations; as destined to set a responsible example to all the world of what free government is and can do for the maintenance of right standards, both national and international.

"This light the opponents of the league would quench. They would relegate the United States to a subordinate role in the affairs of the world.

"Why should we be afraid of responsibilities which we are qualified to sustain and which the whole of our history has constituted a promise to the world we would sustain?

"This is the most momentous issue that has ever been presented to the people of the United States, and I do not doubt that the hope of the whole world will be verified by an absolute assertion by the voters of the country of the determination of the United States to live up to all the great expectations which they created by entering the war and enabling the other great nations of the world to bring it to a victorious conclusion, to the confusion of Prussianism and everything that arises out of Prussianism. Surely we shall not fail to keep the promise sealed in the death and sacrifice of our incomparable soldiers, sailors and marines who await our verdict beneath the sod of France.

"Those who do not care to tell you the truth about the league of nations tell you that article 10 of the covenant of the league would make it possible for other nations to lead us into war, whether we will it by our own independent judgment or not. This is absolutely false. There is nothing in the covenant which in the least interferes with or impairs the right of congress to declare war or not declare war, according to its own independent judgment, as our constitution provides.

"Those who drew the covenant of the league

were careful that it should contain nothing which interfered with or impaired the constitutional arrangements of any of the great nations which are to constitute its members. They would have been amazed and indignant at the things that are now being ignorantly said about this great and sincere document.

"The whole world will wait for your verdict in November as it would wait for an intimation of what its future is to be.

"WOODROW WILSON."

ANOTHER PLEA FOR THE LEAGUE.

Speaking to a group of proleague republicans led by Hamilton Holt, who had gathered at the white house Oct. 27, President Wilson said:

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"It is to be feared that the supreme issue presented for your consideration in the present campaign is growing more obscure rather than clearer by reason of the many arbitrary turns the discussion of it has taken. The editors and publishers of the country would render a great service if they would publish the full text of the covenant of the league of nations, because, having read that text, you would be able to judge for yourselves a great many things in which you are now in danger of being misled. I hope sincerely that it will be very widely and generally published entire. It is with a desire to reclarify the issue and to assist your judgment that I take the liberty of stating again the case submitted to you in as simple terms as possible.

"Three years ago it was my duty to summon you to the concert of war, to join the free nations of the world in meeting and ending the most sinister peril that had ever been developed in the irresponsible politics of the old world. Your response to that call really settled the fortunes of war. You will remember that the morale of the German people broke down long before the strength of the German armies was broken. That was obviously because they felt that a great moral force, which they could not look in the face, had come into the contest, and that thenceforth all their professions of right were discredited and they were unable to pretend that their continuation of the war was not the support of a government that had violated every principle of right and every consideration of humanity.

"It is my privilege to summon you now to the concert of peace and the completion of the great moral achievement on your part which the war represented and in the presence of which the world found a reassurance and a recovery of force which it could have experienced in no other way.

"We entered the war, as you remember, not merely to beat Germany but to end the possibility of the renewal of such iniquitous schemes as Germany entertained. The war will have been fought in vain and our immense sacrifices thrown away unless we complete the work we then began, and I ask you to consider that there is only one way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous to break the peace that no other nation will have the audacity to attempt it.

"We should not be deceived into supposing that imperialistic schemes ended with the defeat of Germany, or that Germany is the only nation that entertained such schemes or was moved by sinister ambitions and long-standing jealousies to attack the very structure of civilization. There are other nations which are likely to be powerfully moved or are already moved by commercial jealousy, by the desire to dominate and to have their own way in politics and in enterprise, and it is necessary to check them and to apprise them that the world will be united against them as it was against Germany if they attempt any similar thing.

"The mothers and sisters and wives of the country know the sacrifice of war. They will feel that we have misled them and compelled them to make an entirely unnecessary sacrifice of their beloved ones if we do not make it as certain as it can be made that no similar sacrifice will be demanded of mothers and sisters and wives in the future. This duty is so plain that it seems to me to constitute a primary demand upon the conscience of every one of us.

"It is inconceivable to most of us that any men should have been so false or so heartless as to declare that the women of the country would again have to suffer the intolerable burden and privation of war if the league of nations were adopted.

"The league of nations is the well considered effort of the whole group of nations who were opposed to Germany to secure themselves and the rest of mankind against the repetition of the war. It will have back of it the watchfulness and material force of all these nations and is such a guaranty of a peaceful future as no well informed man can question who does not doubt the whole spirit with which the war was conducted against Germany.

"The great moral influence of the United States will be absolutely thrown away if we do not complete the task which our soldiers and sailors so heroically undertook to execute.

"One thing ought to be said, and said very clearly, about article 10 of the covenant of the league of nations. It is the specific pledge of the members of the league that they will unite to resist exactly the things which Germany attempted, no matter who attempts them in the future. It is as exact a definition as could be given in general terms of the outrage which Germany would have committed if it could.

"Germany violated the territorial integrity of her neighbors and flouted their political independence in order to aggrandize herself, and almost every war of history has originated in such designs. It is significant that the nations of the world should have at last combined to define the general cause of war and to exercise such concert as may be necessary to prevent such methods.

"Article 10, therefore, is the specific redemption of the pledge which the free governments of the world gave to their people when they entered the war. They promised their people not only that Germany would be prevented from carrying out her plot but that the world would be safeguarded in the future from similar designs.

"We have now to choose whether we will make good or quit. We have joined issue, and the issue is between the spirit and purpose of the United States and the spirit and purpose of imperialism, no matter where it shows itself. The spirit of imperialism is absolutely opposed to free government, to the safe life of free nations, to the development of peaceful industry and to the completion of the righteous processes of civilization. It seems to me, and I think it will seem to you, that it is our duty to show the indomitable will and irresistible majesty of the high purpose of the United States, so that the part we played in the war as soldiers and sailors may be crowned with the achievement of lasting peace.

"No one who opposes the ratification of the treaty of Versailles and the adoption of the covenant of the league of nations has proposed any other adequate means of bringing about settled peace. There is no other available or possible means, and this means is

ready to hand. They have, on the contrary, tried to persuade you that the very pledge contained in article 10, which is the essential pledge of the whole plan of security, is itself a threat of war. It is, on the contrary, an assurance of the concert of all the free peoples of the world in the future, as in the recent past, to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated.

"This is the true, the real Americanism. This is the role of leadership and championship of the right which the leaders of the republic intended that it should play. The so called Americanism which we hear so much prating about now is spurious and invented for party purposes only.

"This choice is the supreme choice of the present campaign. It is regrettable that this choice should be associated with a party contest. As compared with the choice of a course of action that now underlies every other, the fate of parties is a matter of indifference. Parties are significant now in this contest only because the voters must make up their minds which of the two parties is most likely to secure the indispensable result.

"The nation was never called upon to make a more solemn determination than it must now make. The whole future moral force of right in the world depends upon the United States rather than upon any other nation, and it would be pitiful, indeed, if, after so many great free peoples had entered the great league, we should hold aloof.

"I suggest that the candidacy of every candidate for whatever office be tested by this question: Shall we, or shall we not, redeem the great moral obligations of the United States?"

HARDING'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

In formally accepting the republican nomination to the presidency Senator Harding spoke as follows to the notification committee and others gathered at his home in Marion, O., July 22:

"Chairman Lodge, members of the notification committee, members of the national committee, ladies and gentlemen:

"The message which you have formally conveyed brings to me a realization of responsibility which is not underestimated. It is a supreme task to interpret the covenant of a great political party, the activities of which are so woven into the history of this republic, and a very sacred and solemn undertaking to utter the faith and aspirations of the many millions who adhere to that party. The party platform has charted the way, yet, somehow, we have come to expect that interpretation which voices the faith of nominees who must assume specific tasks.

"Let me be understood clearly from the very beginning. I believe in party sponsorship in government. I believe in party government, as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not. In a citizenship of more than a hundred millions it is impossible to reach agreement upon all questions.

"Parties are formed by those who reach a consensus of opinion. It was the intent of the founding fathers to give to this republic a dependable and enduring popular government, representative in form, and it was designed to make political parties not only the preserving sponsors, but also the effective agencies through which hopes and aspirations and convictions and conscience may be translated into public performance.

"Popular government has been an inspiration of liberty since the dawn of civilization. Republics have risen and fallen, and a transition from party to personal government has preceded every failure since the world began. Under the constitution we have the charted way to security and perpetuity. We know it gave to us the safe path to a developing eminence which no people in the world ever rivaled. It has guaranteed the rule of intelligent, deliberate public opinion expressed through parties. Under this plan a masterful leadership becomingly may manifest its influence, but a people's will still remains the supreme authority.

"The American achievement under the plan of the fathers is nowhere disputed. On the contrary, the American example has been the model of every republic which glorifies the progress of liberty, and is everywhere the leaven of representative democracy which has expanded human freedom. It has been wrought through party government.

Against One-Man Government.

"No man is big enough to run this great republic. There never has been one. Such domination was never intended. Tranquillity, stability, dependability—all are assured in party sponsorship, and we mean to renew the assurances which were rendered in the cataclysmal war.

"It was not surprising that we went far afield from safe and prescribed paths amid the war anxieties. There was the unfortunate tendency before; there was the surrender of congress to the growing assumption of the executive before the world war imperiled all the practices we had learned to believe in; and in the war emergency every safeguard was swept away. In the name of democracy we established autocracy. We are not complaining at this extraordinary bestowal or assumption in war; it seemed temporarily necessary; our alarm is over the failure to restore the constitutional methods when the war emergency ended.

"Our first committal is the restoration of representative popular government, under the constitution, through the agency of the republican party. Our vision includes more than a chief executive. We believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice-president, second official of the republic, shall be asked to participate.

"The same vision includes a cordial understanding and co-ordinated activities with a house of congress, fresh from the people, voicing the convictions which members bring from direct contact with the electorate, and cordial co-operation along with the restored functions of the senate, fit to be the greatest deliberative body of the world. Its members are the designated sentinels on the towers of constitutional government. The resumption of the senate's authority saved to this republic its independent nationality when autocracy misinterpreted the dream of a world experiment to be the vision of a world ideal.

"It is not difficult, Chairman Lodge, to make ourselves clear on the question of international relationship. We republicans of the senate, conscious of our solemn oaths and mindful of our constitutional obligations, when we saw the structure of a world supergovernment taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this republic.

"If the torch of constitutionalism had not been dimmed, the delayed peace of the world and the tragedy of disappointment and Europe's misunderstanding of America easily might have been avoided. The republicans of the senate halted the barter of independent American eminence and influence, which it was proposed to exchange for an obscure and unequal place in the merged government of the world. Our party means to hold the heritage

of American nationality unimpaired and unsurrendered.

"The world will not misconstrue. We do not mean to hold aloof. We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this republic to world civilization. There is no hate in the American heart. We have no envy, no suspicion, no aversion for any people in the world. We hold to our rights, and mean to defend, aye, we mean to sustain the rights of this nation and our citizens alike, everywhere under the shining sun. Yet there is the concord of amity and sympathy and fraternity in every resolution. There is a genuine aspiration in every American breast for a tranquil friendship with all the world.

"More, we believe the unspeakable sorrows, the immeasurable sacrifices, the awakened convictions and the aspiring conscience of human kind must commit the nations of the earth to a new and better relationship. It need not be discussed now what motives plunged the world into war, it need not be inquired whether we asked the sons of this republic to defend our national rights, as I believe we did, or to purge the old world of the accumulated ills of rivalry and greed; the sacrifices will be in vain if we cannot acclaim a new order, with added security to civilization and peace maintained.

"One may readily sense the conscience of our America. I am sure I understand the purpose of the dominant group of the senate. We were not seeking to defeat a world aspiration, we were resolved to safeguard America. We were resolved then, even as we are to-day, and will be to-morrow, to preserve this free and independent republic. Let those now responsible, or seeking responsibility, propose the surrender, whether with interpretations, apologies or reluctant reservations—from which our rights are to be omitted—we welcome the referendum to the American people on the preservation of America, and the republican party pledges its defense of the preserved inheritance of national freedom.

Will Sign Peace Declaration.

"In the call of the conscience of America is peace, peace that closes the gaping wound of world war, and silences the impassioned voices of international envy and distrust. Heeding this call and knowing as I do the disposition of the congress, I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a republican congress can pass its declaration for a republican executive to sign.

"Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations and still hold us free from menacing involvement.

"I can hear in the call of conscience an insistent voice for the largely reduced armaments throughout the world, with attending reduction of burdens upon peace loving humanity. We wish to give of American influence and example; we must give of American leadership to that invaluable accomplishment.

"I can speak unreservedly of the American aspiration and the republican committal for an association of nations, co-operating in sublime accord, to attain and preserve peace through justice rather than force, determined to add to security through international law, so clarified that no misconstruction can be possible without affronting world honor.

"This republic can never be unmindful of its power, and must never forget the force of its example. Possessor of might that admits no fear, America must stand foremost for the right. If the mistaken voice of America, spoken in unheeding haste, led Europe, in the hour of deepest anxiety, into a military alliance which menaces peace and threatens all freedom, instead of adding to their security, then we must speak the truth for America and express our hope for the fraternized conscience of nations.

"It will avail nothing to discuss in detail the league covenant, which was conceived for world supergovernment, negotiated in misunderstanding, and intolerantly urged and demanded by its administration sponsors, who resisted every effort to safeguard America, and who finally rejected it when such safeguards were inserted

"If the supreme blunder has left European relationships inextricably interwoven in the league compact, our sympathy for Europe only magnifies our own good fortune in resisting involvement. It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatary however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor. There is a sanctity in that right we will not delegate.

"When the compact was being written, I do not know whether Europe asked or ambition insistently bestowed. It was so good to rejoice in the world's confidence in our unselfishness that I can believe our evident disinterestedness inspired Europe's wish for our association, quite as much as the selfish thought of enlisting American power and resources. Ours is an outstanding, influential example to the world, whether we cloak it in spoken modesty or magnify it in exaltation. We want to help; we mean to help; but we hold to our own interpretation of the American conscience as the very soul of our nationality.

"Disposed as we are, the way is very simple. Let the failure attending assumption, obstinacy, impracticability and delay be recognized and let us find the big, practical, unselfish way to do our part, neither covetous because of ambition nor hesitant through fear, but ready to serve ourselves, humanity and God.

Proposes a New Association.

"With a senate advising as the constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world.

"If men call for more specific details I remind them that moral committals are broad and all-inclusive, and we are contemplating peoples in the concord of humanity's advancement. From our own viewpoint the program is specifically American, and we mean to be Americans first to all the world.

"Appraising preserved nationality as the first essential to the continued progress of the republic, there is linked with it the supreme necessity of the restoration—let us say the rerevealment—of the constitution, and our reconstruction as an industrial nation. Here is the transcending task. It concerns our common weal at home and will decide our future eminence in the world. More than these, this republic, under constitutional liberties, has given to mankind the most fortunate conditions for human activity and attain-

ment the world has ever noted, and we are to-day the world's reserve force in the great contest for liberty through security and maintained equality of opportunity and its righteous rewards.

"It is folly to close our eyes to outstanding facts. Humanity is restive, much of the world is in revolution, the agents of discord and destruction have wrought their tragedy in pathetic Russia, have lighted their torches among other peoples, and hope to see America as a part of the great red conflagration. Ours is the temple of liberty under the law and it is ours to call the sons of opportunity to its defense. America must not only save herself, but ours must be the appealing voice to sober the world.

"More than all else the present day world needs understanding. There can be no peace save through composed differences, and the submission of the individual to the will and weal of the many. Any other plan means anarchy and its rule of force.

"It must be understood that toil alone makes for accomplishment and advancement, and righteous possession is the reward of toil and its incentive. There is no progress except in the stimulus of competition. When competition—natural, fair, impelling competition—is suppressed, whether by law, compact or conspiracy, we halt the march of progress, silence the voice of aspiration and paralyze the will for achievement. These are but common sense truths of human development.

"The chief trouble to-day is that the world war wrought the destruction of healthful competition, left our storehouses empty and there is a minimum production when our need is maximum. Maximums, not minimums, is the call of America. It isn't a new story, because war never fails to leave depleted storehouses and always impairs the efficiency of production. War also establishes its higher standards for wages, and they abide.

"I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage earner will give full return for the wage received. It is the best assurance we can have for a reduced cost of living. Mark you, I am ready to acclaim the highest standard of pay, but I would be blind to the responsibilities that mark this fateful hour if I did not caution the wage earners of America that mounting wages and decreased production can lead only to industrial and economic ruin.

"I want, somehow, to appeal to the sons and daughters of the republic, to every producer, to join hand and brain in production, more production, honest production, patriotic production, because patriotic production is no less a defense of our best civilization than that of armed force.

"Profiteering is a crime of commission, underproduction is a crime of omission. We must work our most and best else the destructive reaction will come. We must stabilize and strive for normalcy, else the inevitable reaction will bring its train of sufferings, disappointments and reversals. We want to forestall such reaction, we want to hold all advanced ground and fortify it with general good fortune.

Industrial Understanding.

"Let us return for a moment to the necessity for understanding, particularly that understanding which concerns ourselves at home. I decline to recognize any conflict of interest among the participants in industry. The destruction of one is the ruin of the other, the suspicion or rebellion of one unavoidably involves the other. In conflict is disaster, in understanding there is triumph. There is no issue relating to the foundation on which industry is builded, because industry is bigger than any element in its modern making. But the insistent call is for labor, management and capital to reach understanding.

"The human element comes first and I want the employers in industry to understand the aspirations, the convictions, the yearnings of the millions of American wage earners and I want the wage earners to understand the problems, the anxieties, the obligations of management and capital, and all of them must understand their relationship to the people and their obligation to the republic. Out of this understanding will come the unanimous committal to economic justice, and in economic justice lies that social justice which is the highest essential to human happiness.

"I am speaking as one who has counted the contents of the pay envelope from the viewpoint of the earner as well as the employer. No one pretends to deny the inequalities which are manifest in modern industrial life. They are less in fact than they were before organization and grouping on either side revealed the inequalities, and conscience has wrought more justice than statutes have compelled, but the ferment of the world rivets our thoughts on the necessity of progressive solution, else our generation will suffer the experiment which means chaos for our day to re-establish God's plan for the great tomorrow.

"Speaking our sympathies, uttering the conscience of all the people, mindful of our right to dwell amid the good fortunes of rational, conscience-impelled advancement, we hold the majesty of righteous government with liberty under the law to be our avoidance of chaos and we call upon every citizen of the republic to hold fast to that which made us what we are, and we will have orderly government safeguard the onward march to all we ought to be.

"The menacing tendency of the present day is not chargeable wholly to the unsettled and fevered conditions caused by the war. The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to grouped citizenship for political advantage. There is no greater peril. The constitution contemplates no class and recognizes no group. It broadly includes all the people, with specific recognition for none, and the highest consecration we can make to-day is a committal of the republican party to that saving constitutionalism which contemplates all America as one people and holds just government free from influence on the one hand and unmoved by intimidation on the other.

Question of Free Speech.

"It would be the blindness of folly to ignore the activities in our own country which are aimed to destroy our economic system and to commit us to the colossal tragedy which has both destroyed all freedom and made Russia impotent. This movement is not to be halted in throttled liberties. We must not abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no promise in repression. These liberties are as sacred as the freedom of religious belief, as inviolable as the rights of life and the pursuit of happiness.

"We do hold to the right to crush sedition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the republic or its people when emergency calls, because security and the majesty of the law are the first essentials of liberty. He who threatens destruction of the government by force or flaunts his contempt for lawful authority ceases to be a loyal citizen and forfeits his rights to the freedom of the republic.

"Let it be said to all of America that our plan of popular government contemplates such

orderly changes as the crystallized intelligence of the majority of our people think best. There can be no modification of this underlying rule, but no majority shall abridge the rights of a minority.

"Men have a right to question our system in fullest freedom, but they must always remember that the rights of freedom impose the obligations which maintain it. Our policy is not of repression, but we make appeal to-day to American intelligence and patriotism, when the republic is menaced from within, just as we trusted American patriotism when our rights were threatened from without.

"We call on all America for steadiness, so that we may proceed deliberately to the readjustment which concerns all the people. Our party platform fairly expresses the conscience of republicans on industrial relations. No party is indifferent to the welfare of the wage earner. To us his good fortune is of deepest concern, and we seek to make that good fortune permanent.

"We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that its exercise must not destroy the equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood. Any American has the right to quit his employment, so has every American the right to seek employment. The group must not endanger the individual, and we must discourage groups preying upon one another, and none shall be allowed to forget that the government's obligations are alike to all the people.

"I hope we may do more than merely discourage the losses and sufferings attending industrial conflict. The strike against the government is properly denied, for government service involves none of the elements of profit which relate to competitive enterprise. There is progress in the establishment of official revealment of issues and conditions which lead to conflict, so that unerring public sentiment may speed the adjustment, but I hope for that concord of purpose, not forced, but inspired by the common weal, which will give a regulated public service the fullest guaranty of continuity.

The Railroads.

"I am thinking of the railroads. In modern life they are the very base of all our activities and interchanges. For public protection we have enacted laws providing for a regulation of the charge for service, a limitation on the capital invested and a limitation on capital's earnings. There remains only competition of service on which to base our hopes for an efficiency and expansion which meet our modern requirements.

"The railway workmen ought to be the best paid and know the best working conditions in the world. Theirs is an exceptional responsibility. They are not only essential to the life and health and all productive activities of the people, but they are directly responsible for the safety of traveling millions. The government, which has assumed so much authority for the public good, might well stamp railway employment with the sanctity of public service and guarantee to the railway employes that justice which voices the American conception of righteousness on the one hand and assures continuity of service on the other.

"The importance of the railway rehabilitation is so obvious that reference seems uncalled for. We are so confident that much of the present day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation is due to the withering hand of government operation that we emphasize anew our opposition to government ownership. We want to expedite the reparation and make sure the mistake is not repeated.

"It is little use to recite the story of development, exploitation, government experiment and its neglect, government operation and its failures. The inadequacy of trackage and terminal facilities, the insufficiency of equipment and the inefficiency of operation—all bear the blighting stamp of governmental incapacity during federal operation.

"The work of rehabilitation under the restoration of private ownership deserves our best encouragement. Billions are needed in new equipment, not alone to meet the growing demand for service but to restore the extraordinary depreciation due to the strained service of war. With restricted earnings and with speculative profits removed, railway activities have come to the realm of conservative and constructive service, and the government which impaired must play its part in restoration. Manifestly the returns must be so gauged that necessary capital may be enlisted and we must foster as well as restrain.

"We have no more pressing problem. A state of inadequate transportation facilities, mainly chargeable to the failure of governmental experiment, is losing millions to agriculture, it is hindering industry, it is menacing the American people with a fuel shortage little less than a peril. It emphasizes the present day problem and suggests that spirit of encouragement and assistance which commits all America to relieve such an emergency.

"The one compensation amid attending anxieties is our new and needed realization of the vital part transportation plays in the complexities of modern life. We are not to think of rails alone, but highways from farm to market, from railway to farm, arteries of life blood to present day life, the quickened ways to communication and exchange, the answer of our people to the motor age. We believe in generous federal co-operation in construction, linked with assurances of maintenance that will put an end to criminal waste of public funds on the one hand and give a guaranty of upkept highways on the other.

"Water transportation is inseparably linked with adequacy of facilities, and we favor American eminence on the seas, the practical development of inland waterways, the upbuilding and co-ordination of all to make them equal to and ready for every call of developing and widening American commerce. I like that recommittal to thoughts of America first which pledges the Panama canal, an American creation, to the free use of American shipping. It will add to the American reawakening.

Cost of Living.

"One cannot speak of industry and commerce, and the transportation on which they are dependent, without an earnest thought of the abnormal cost of living and the problems in its wake. It is easy to inveigh, but that avails nothing. And it is far too serious to dismiss with flaming but futile promise.

"Eight years ago, in times of peace, the democratic party made it an issue, and when clothed with power that party came near to its accomplishment by destroying the people's capacity to buy. But that was a cure worse than the ailment. It is easy to understand the real causes, after which the patient must help to effect his own cure.

"Gross expansion of currency and credit have depreciated the dollar just as expansion and inflation have discredited the coins of the world. We inflated in haste, we must deflate in deliberation. We debased the dollar in reckless finance, we must restore in honesty. Deflation on the one hand and restoration of the 100 cent dollar on the other ought to have begun on the day after the armistice,

but plans were lacking or courage failed. The unpreparedness for peace was little less costly than unpreparedness for war.

"We can promise no one remedy which will cure an ill of such wide proportions, but we do pledge that earnest and consistent attack which the party platform covenants. We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation, and strike at government borrowing which enlarges the evil and we will attack high cost of government with every energy and facility which attend republican capacity. We promise that relief which will attend the halting of waste and extravagance, and the renewal of the practice of public economy, not alone because it will relieve tax burdens but because it will be an example to stimulate thrift and economy in private life.

"I have already alluded to the necessity for the fullness of production, and we need the fullness of service which attends the exchange of products. Let us speak the irrefutable truth, high wages and reduced cost of living are in utter contradiction unless we have the height of efficiency for wages received.

"In all sincerity we promise the prevention of unreasonable profits, we challenge profiteering with all the moral force and the legal powers of government and people, but it is fair, aye, it is timely, to give reminder that law is not the sole corrective of our economic ills.

"Let us call to all the people for thrift and economy, for denial and sacrifice if need be, for a nationwide drive against extravagance and luxury, to a recommittal to simplicity of living, to that prudent and normal plan of life which is the health of the republic. There hasn't been a recovery from the waste and abnormalities of war since the story of mankind was first written except through work and saving, through industry and denial, while needless spending and heedless extravagance have marked every decay in the history of nations. Give the assurance of that rugged simplicity of American life which marked the first century of amazing development and this generation may underwrite a second century of surpassing accomplishment.

"The republican party was founded by farmers, with the sensitive conscience born of their freedom and their simple lives. These founders sprang from the farms of the then middle west. Our party has never failed in its realization that agriculture is essentially the foundation of our very existence, and it has ever been our policy, purpose and performance to protect and promote that essential industry.

Questions for Farmers.

"New conditions, which attend amazing growth and extraordinary industrial development, call for a new and forward-looking program. The American farmer had a hundred and twenty millions to feed in the home market and heard the cry of the world for food and answered it, though he faced an appalling task amid handicaps never encountered before.

"In the rise of price levels there have come increased appraisals to his acres without adding to their value in fact, but which do add to his taxes and expenses without enhancing his returns. His helpers have yielded to the lure of shop and city until, almost alone, he has met and borne the burden of the only insistent attempts to force down prices. It challenges both the wisdom and the justice of artificial drives on prices to recall that they were effective almost solely against his products in the hands of the producer and never effective against the same products in passing to the consumer.

"Contemplating the defenselessness of the individual farmer to meet the organized buyers of his products and the distributors of the things the farmer buys, I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in co-operative association to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil. Let us facilitate co-operation to insure against the risks attending agriculture, which the urban world so little understands, and a like co-operation to market their products as directly as possible with the consumer in the interests of all. Upon such association and co-operation should be laid only such restrictions as will prevent arbitrary control of our food supply and the fixing of extortionate prices upon it.

"Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for this most essential and elemental industry and in both appreciation and interest we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will hail that co-operation which again will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of comparatively small farms intensively cultivated and which will facilitate the caring for the products of farm and orchard without the lamentable waste under present conditions.

"America would look with anxiety on the discouragement of farming activity either through the government's neglect or its paralysis by socialistic practices. A republican administration will be committed to renewed regard for agriculture and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of and aim to place the American farm where it ought to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortunes of American life.

"Becomingly associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation, so essential to agricultural expansion and the continued development of the great and wonderful west. It is our purpose to continue and enlarge federal aid, not in sectional partiality, but for the good of all America. We hold to that harmony of relationship between conservation and development which fittingly appraises our natural resources and makes them available to developing the America of to-day and still holds to the conserving thought for the America of the morrow.

"The federal government's relation to reclamation and development is too important to admit of ample discussion to-day. Alaska alone is rich in resources beyond all imagination and needs only closer linking through the lines of transportation and a governmental policy that both safeguards and encourages development to speed it to a foremost position as a commonwealth rugged in citizenship and rich in materialized resources.

Tenets of His Belief.

"These things I can only mention. Within becoming limits one cannot say more. Indeed, for the present many questions of vast importance must be hastily passed, reserving a fuller discussion to suitable occasion as the campaign advances.

"I believe the budget system will effect a necessary, helpful reformation and reveal business methods to government business.

"I believe federal departments should be made more businesslike and send back to productive effort thousands of federal employes who are either duplicating work or not essential at all.

"I believe in the protective tariff policy and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again.

"I believe in a great merchant marine—I would have this republic the leading maritime nation of the world.

"I believe in a navy ample to protect it and able to assure us dependable defense.

"I believe in a small army, but the best in the world, with a mindfulness for preparedness which will avoid the unutterable cost of our previous neglect.

"I believe in our eminence in trade abroad, which the government should aid in expanding, both in revealing markets and speeding cargoes.

"I believe in establishing standards for immigration which are concerned with the future citizenship of the republic, not with mere man power in industry.

"I believe that every man who dons the garb of American citizenship and walks in the light of American opportunity must become American in heart and soul.

"I believe in holding fast to every forward step in unshackling child labor and elevating conditions of woman's employment.

"I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America.

"I believe the federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship.

"I believe this government should make its liberty and victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them.

"I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war emergency must be revised to the needs of peace and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden.

"I believe the negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battle fields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.

Mexican Policy.

"I believe there is an easy and open path to righteous relationship with Mexico. It has seemed to me that our undeveloped, uncertain and infirm policy has made us a culpable party to the governmental misfortunes in that land. Our relations ought to be both friendly and sympathetic; we would like to acclaim a stable government there and offer a neighborly hand in pointing the way to greater progress.

"It will be simple to have a plain and neighborly understanding, merely an understanding, about respecting our borders, about protecting the lives and possessions of American citizens lawfully within the Mexican dominions. There must be that understanding, else there can be no recognition, and then the understanding must be faithfully kept.

"Many of these declarations deserve a fuller expression, with some suggestions of plans to emphasize the faith. Such expression will follow in due time, I promise you.

"I believe in law enforcement. If elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law when our every committal is to orderly government. People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law—there is divided opinion respecting the eighteenth amendment and the laws enacted to make it operative—but there can be no difference of opinion about honest law enforcement.

"Neither government nor party can afford to cheat the American people. The laws of congress must harmonize with the constitution, else they soon are adjudged to be void; congress enacts the laws and the executive branch of the government is charged with enforcement. We cannot nullify because of divided opinion; we cannot jeopardize orderly government with contempt for law enforcement. Modification or repeal is the right of a free people whenever the deliberate and intelligent public sentiment commands, but perversion and evasion mark the paths to the failure of government itself.

"Though not in any partisan sense, I must speak of the services of the men and women who rallied to the colors of the republic in the world war. America realizes and appreciates the services rendered, the sacrifices made and the sufferings endured. There shall be no distinction between those who know the perils and glories of the battle field or the dangers of the sea and those who were compelled to serve behind the lines or those who constituted the great reserve of a grand army which awaited the call in camp at home.

"All were brave, all were sacrificing, all were sharers of those ideals which sent our boys thrice armed to war. Worthy sons and daughters these, fit successors to those who christened our banners in the immortal beginning, worthy sons of those who saved the union and nationality when civil war wiped the ambiguity from the constitution, ready sons of those who drew the sword for humanity's sake the first time in the world in 1898.

"The 4,000,000 defenders on land and sea were worthy of the best traditions of a people never warlike in peace and never pacifist in war. They commanded our pride, they have our gratitude, which must have genuine expression. It is not only a duty, it is a privilege, to see that the sacrifices made shall be requited and that those still suffering from casualties and disabilities shall be abundantly aided and restored to the highest capabilities of citizenship and its enjoyment.

"The womanhood of America, always its glory, its inspiration and the potent, uplifting force in its social and spiritual development, is about to be enfranchised. In so far as congress can go the fact is already accomplished. By party edict, by my recorded vote, by personal conviction, I am committed to this measure of justice. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire, that the one needed state vote be quickly recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage and that the vote of every citizen shall be cast and counted in the approaching election.

"Let us not share the apprehensions of many men and women as to the danger of this momentous extension of the franchise. Women have never been without influence in our political life. Enfranchisement will bring to the polls the votes of citizens who have been born upon our soil or who have sought in faith and assurance the freedom and opportunities of our land. It will bring the women educated in our schools, trained in our customs and habits of thought and sharers of our problems. It will bring the alert mind, the awakened conscience, the sure intuition, the abhorrence of tyranny or oppression, the wide and tender sympathy that distinguish the women of America. Surely there can be no danger there.

"And to the great number of noble women who have opposed in conviction this tremendous change in the ancient relation of the sexes as applied to government, I venture to plead that they will accept the full responsibility of enlarged citizenship and give to the best in the republic their suffrage and support.

"Much has been said of late about world ideals, but I prefer to think of the ideal for America. I like to think there is something more than the patriotism and practical wisdom of the founding fathers. It is good to believe that maybe destiny held this new world re-

public to be the supreme example of representative democracy and orderly liberty by which humanity is inspired to higher achievement.

"It is idle to think we have attained perfection, but there is the satisfying knowledge that we hold orderly processes for making our government reflect the heart and mind of the republic. Ours is not only a fortunate people, but a very commonsensical people, with vision high, but their feet on the earth, with belief in themselves and faith in God. Whether enemies threaten from without or menaces arise from within, there is some indefinable voice saying: 'Have confidence in the republic! America will go on!'

"Here is a temple of liberty no storms may shake, here are the altars of freedom no passions shall destroy. It was American in conception, American in its building; it shall be American in the fulfillment. Sectional once, we are all American now, and we mean to be all Americans to all the world.

"Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my countrymen all: I would not be my natural self if I did not utter my consciousness of my limited ability to meet your full expectations or to realize the aspirations within my own breast, but I will gladly give all that is in me, all of heart, soul, mind and abiding love of country, to service in our common cause.

"I can only pray to the omnipotent God that I may be as worthy in service as I know myself to be faithful in thought and purpose. One cannot give more.

"Mindful of the vast responsibilities, I must be frankly humble, but I have that confidence in the consideration and support of all true Americans which makes me wholly unafraid. With an unalterable faith and in a hopeful spirit, with a hymn of service in my heart, I pledge fidelity to our country and to God and accept the nomination of the republican party for the presidency of the United States."

COOLIDGE FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Calvin Coolidge in an address formally accepting the republican nomination for vice-president at notification ceremonies at Northampton, Mass., July 27, urged the country to summon its forces to solve the problems of reconstruction. He devoted the greater part of his address to a discussion of domestic issues, but called first for a "return to a thoroughly peace basis, because that is the fundamental American basis."

GOV. COX'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

In formally accepting the democratic nomination for president at Dayton, O., Aug. 7, Gov. Cox said:

"Chairman Robinson and Members of the Notification Committee:

"The message which you bring from the great conference of progressive thought assembled under the formal auspices of the democratic party inspires within me a pride and an appreciation which I cannot voice. At the same time, I am mindful of the responsibility which this function now officially places upon me. As I measure my own limitations the task ahead of us should be approached with more than a feeling of diffidence if I were not strengthened and reassured by the faith that one has only to practice true fidelity to conscience.

"It is not the difficult thing to know what we ought to do; the sense of right and wrong has been given with Divine equality. The mistakes of history are the result of weakness in the face of tempting interests. I thank God, therefore, that I take up the standard of democracy a free man, unfettered by promises and happy in the consciousness of untrammeled opportunity to render a service in the name of government that will hold for it the confidence which it deserves.

"We are in a time which calls for straight thinking, straight talking and straight acting. This is no time for wabbling. Never in all our history has more been done for government. Never was sacrifice more sublime. The most precious things of heart and home were given up in a spirit which guarantees the perpetuity of our institutions—if the faith is kept with those who served and suffered. The altar of our republic is drenched in blood and tears, and he who turns away from the tragedies and obligations of the war not consecrated to a sense of honor and of duty which resists every base suggestion of personal or political expediency is unworthy of the esteem of his countrymen.

"The men and women who by expressed policy at the San Francisco convention charted our course in the open seas of the future sensed the spirit of the hour and phrased it with clarity and courage. It is not necessary to read and reread the democratic platform to know its meaning. It is a document clear in its analysis of conditions and plain in the pledge of service made to the public. It carries honesty of word and intent.

"Proud of the leadership and achievement of the party in war, democracy faces unafraid the problems of peace. Indeed, its pronouncement has but to be read along with the platform framed by republican leaders in order that both spirit and purpose as they dominate the opposing organizations may be contrasted. On the one hand we see pride expressed in the nation's glory and a promise of service easily understood. On the other a captious, unhappy spirit and the treatment of subjects vital to the present and the future in terms that have completely confused the public mind

Senatorial Oligarchy.

"It was clear that the senatorial oligarchy had been given its own way in the selection of the presidential candidate, but it was surprising that it was able to fasten into the party platform the creed of hate and bitterness and the vacillating policy that possess it.

"In the midst of war the present senatorial cabal led by Senators Lodge, Penrose and Smoot, was formed. Superficial evidence of loyalty to the president was deliberate in order that the great rank and file of their party, faithful and patriotic to the very core, might not be offended. But underneath this misleading exterior conspirators planned and plotted with bigoted zeal.

"With victory to our arms they delayed and obstructed the works of peace. If deemed useful to the work in hand no artifice for interfering with our constitutional peacemaking authority was rejected.

"Before the country knew, yea, before these men themselves knew, the details of the composite plan formed at the peace table they declared their opposition to it. Before the treaty was submitted to the senate in the manner the constitution provides they violated every custom and every consideration of decency by presenting a copy of the document, procured unblushingly from enemy hands, and passed it into the printed record of senatorial proceedings.

"From that hour dated the enterprise of throwing the whole subject into a technical discussion, in order that the public might be confused. The plan has never changed in its objective, but the method has.

"At the outset there was the careful insistence that there was no desire to interfere with the principle evolved and formalized at Versailles. Later it was the form and not the substance that professedly inspired attack. But pretense was futile when proposals later came forth that clearly emasculated the basic principle of the whole peace plan.

"It is not necessary to recall the details of the controversy in the senate. Senator Lodge finally crystallized his ideas into what were known as the Lodge reservations, and when congress adjourned these reservations held the support of the so-called regular republican leaders.

"From that time the processes have been interesting. Political expediency in its truest sense dwarfed every consideration either of the public interest or of the maintenance of the honor of a great political party. The exclusive question was how to avoid a rupture in the republican organization.

"The country received with interest, to say the least, the announcement from Chicago, where the national convention was assembled, that a platform plank dealing with the subject of world peace had been drawn leaving out the Lodge reservations and yet remaining agreeable to all interests meaning thereby the Lodge reservationists, the mild reservationists and the group of republican senators that openly opposed the league of nations in any form.

"As the platform made no definite committal of policy and was, in fact, so artfully phrased as to make almost any deduction possible, it passed through the convention with practical unanimity. Senator Johnson, however, whose position has been consistent and whose opposition to the league in any shape is well known, withheld his support of the convention's choice until the candidate had stated the meaning of the platform and announced definitely the policy that would be his if elected.

"The republican candidate has spoken, and his utterance calls forth the following approval from Senator Johnson:

"'Yesterday in his speech of acceptance Senator Harding unequivocally took his stand upon the paramount issue in this campaign—the league of nations. The republican party stands committed by its platform. Its standard bearer has now accentuated that platform. There can be no misunderstanding his words.'

"Senator Harding as the candidate of the party, and Senator Johnson are as one on this question and, as the latter expresses it, the republican party is committed both by platform in the abstract and by its candidate in specification. The threatened revolt among leaders of the party is averted but the minority position as expressed in the senate prevails as that of the party. In short, principle, as avowed in support of the Lodge reservations, or of the so-called mild reservations, has been surrendered to expediency.

No Separate Peace.

"Senator Harding makes this new pledge of policy in behalf of his party:

"'I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a republican congress can pass its declaration for a republican executive to sign.'

"This means but one thing—a separate peace with Germany. This would be the most disheartening event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany and infinitely more unworthy on our part than it was on that of the Russians. They were threatened with starvation and revolution had swept their country.

"Our soldiers fought side by side with the allies. So complete was the coalition of strength and purpose that Gen. Foch was given supreme command, and every soldier in the allied cause, no matter what flag he followed, recognized him as his chief. We fought the war together, and now before the thing is through it is proposed to enter into a separate peace with Germany. In good faith we pledged our strength with our associates for the enforcement of terms upon offending powers, and now it is suggested that this be withdrawn.

"Suppose Germany, recognizing the first break in the allies, proposes something we cannot accept? Does Senator Harding intend to send an army to Germany to press her to our terms? Certainly the allied army could not be expected to render aid. If, on the other hand, Germany should accept the chance we offered of breaking the bond it would be for the express purpose of insuring a German-American alliance, recognizing that the allies—in fact, no nation in good standing—would have anything to do with either of us. This plan would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy but plain, unadulterated dishonesty as well.

"No less an authority than Senator Lodge said, before the heat of recent controversy, that to make peace except in company with the allies would 'brand us everlastingly with dishonor and bring ruin to us.'

"And then, after peace is made with Germany, Senator Harding would, he says, 'hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship.'

"In short, America, refusing to enter the league of nations (now already established by twenty-nine nations) and bearing and deserving the contempt of the world, would submit an entirely new project. This act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international bossism.

"The plain truth is that the republican leaders, obsessed with a determination to win the presidential election, have attempted to satisfy too many divergent views. Inconsistencies, inevitable under the circumstances, rise to haunt them on every hand, and they find themselves arrayed in public thought at least against a great principle. More than that, their conduct is opposed to the idealism upon which their party prospered in other days.

"Illustrating these observations by concrete facts, let it be remembered that those now inveighing against an interest in affairs outside of America criticized President Wilson in unmeasured terms for not resenting the invasion of Belgium in 1914. They term the league of nations a military alliance, which, except for their opposition, would envelop our country, when, as a matter of truth, the subject of a league of nations has claimed the best thought of America for years, and the League to Enforce Peace was presided over by so distinguished a republican as ex-President Taft, who, before audiences in every section, advocated the principle and the plan of the present league.

"They charge experimentation, when we have as historical precedent the Monroe doctrine, which is the very essence of article 10 of the Versailles covenant. Skeptics viewed Monroe's mandate with alarm, predicting recurring wars in defense of Central and South American states, whose guardians they allege we need not be. And yet not a shot has been fired in almost one hundred years in preserving sovereign rights on this hemisphere. They hypocritically claim that the league of nations will result in our boys' being drawn into military service, but they fail to realize that every high school youngster in the land knows that no treaty can override our constitution, which reserves to congress, and to congress alone, the power to declare war.

"They preach Americanism with a meaning of their own invention, and artfully appeal to a selfish and provincial spirit, forgetting that Lincoln fought a war over the purely moral question of slavery, and that McKinley broke the fetters of our boundary lines, spoke the freedom of Cuba, and carried the torch of American idealism to the benighted Philippines. They lose memory of Garfield's prophecy that America, under the blessings of God-given opportunity, would by her moral leadership and co-operation become a Messiah among the nations of the earth.

"These are fateful times. Organized government has a definite duty all over the world. The house of civilization is to be put in order. The supreme issue of the century is before us and the nation that halts and delays is playing with fire. The finest impulses of humanity, rising above national lines, merely seek to make another horrible war impossible.

"Under the old order of international anarchy war came overnight, and the world was on fire before we knew it. It sickens our senses to think of another. We saw one conflict into which modern science brought new forms of destruction in great guns, submarines, airships and poison gases.

"It is no secret that our chemists had perfected, when the contest came to a precipitate close, gases so deadly that whole cities could be wiped out, armies destroyed and the crews of battle ships smothered. The public prints are filled with the opinions of military men that in future wars the method, more effective than gases or bombs, will be the employment of the germs of diseases, carrying pestilence and destruction. Any nation prepared under these conditions, as Germany was equipped in 1914, could conquer the world in a year.

"It is planned now to make this impossible. A definite plan has been agreed upon. The league of nations is in operation. A very important work, under its control, just completed, was participated in by the Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of state under the Roosevelt administration. At a meeting of the council of the league of nations Feb. 11 an organizing committee of twelve of the most eminent jurists in the world was selected. The duty of this group was to devise a plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice as a branch of the league. This assignment has beeen concluded by unanimous action. This augurs well for world progress. The question is whether we shall or shall not join in this practical and humane movement. President Wilson, as our representative at the peace table, entered the league in our name, in so far as the executive authority permitted. Senator Harding, as the republican candidate for the presidency, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the democratic candidate, I favor going into it.

Harding's Plan.

"Let us analyze Senator Harding's plan of making a German-American peace and then calling for a 'new relationship among nations,' assuming for the purpose of argument only that the perfidious hand that dealt with Germany would possess the power of influence to draw twenty-nine nations away from a plan already at work and induce them to retrace every step and make a new beginning. This would entail our appointing another commission to assemble with those selected by the other powers. With the Versailles instrument discarded the whole subject of partitions and divisions of territory on new lines would be reopened. The difficulties in this regard, as any fair mind appreciates, would be greater than they were at the peace session, and we must not attempt to convince ourselves that they did not try the genius, patience and diplomacy of statesmen at that time. History will say that, great as was the allied triumph in war, no less a victory was achieved at the peace table.

"The republican proposal means dishonor, world confusion and delay. It would keep us in permanent company with Germany, Russia, Turkey and Mexico. It would entail in the ultimate, more real injury than the war itself.

"The democratic position on the question, as expressed in the platform, is:

"'We advocate immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity, but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservation making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league associates.'

Reservations Favored.

"The first duty of the new administration clearly will be the ratification of the treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public verdict will have been rendered, and I am confident that the friends of world peace as it will be promoted by the league will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action.

"The captious may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future.

"The point is that after the people shall have spoken the league will be in the hands of its friends in the senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past.

"Some months ago, in a contributed article to the New York Times, I expressed my own opinion of the situation as it then was. I reproduce it here:

"'There can be no doubt but that some senators have been conscientious in their desire to clarify the provisions of the treaty. Two things apparently have disturbed them: First, they wanted to make sure that the league was not to be an alliance, and that its basic purpose was peace and not controversy. Second, they wanted the other powers signing the instrument to understand our constitutional limitations, beyond which the treaty making power cannot go. Dealing with these two questions in order, it has always seemed to me that the interpretation of the function of the league might have been stated in these words:

"'"In giving assent to this treaty the senate has in mind the fact that the league of nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through which the world has just passed. The co-operation of the United States with the league and its continuance as a member thereof will naturally depend upon the adherence of the league to that fundamental purpose."

"'Such a declaration would at least express the view of the United States and justify the course which our nation would unquestionably follow if the basic purpose of the league were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that we might be inviting a controversy over our constitutional rights by making a senatorial addition in words something like these:

"'"It will of course be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the league the government of the United States must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States constitution, which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty making power."

"Unquestioned friends of the league have made other proposals. Our platform clearly lays no bar against any additions that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle.

"We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That may be true, but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the treaty there should be no mental reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates. Such interpretations possess the further virtue of supplying a base upon which agreement can be reached, and agreement, without injury to the covenant, is now of pressing importance.

"It was the desire to get things started that prompted some members of the senate to vote for the Lodge reservations. Those who conscientiously voted for them in the final roll calls realized, however, that they acted under duress, in that a politically bigoted minority was exercising the arbitrary power of its position to enforce drastic conditions.

"Happily the voters of the republic, under our system of government, can remedy that

situation and I have the faith that they will at the election this fall. Then organized government will be enabled to combine impulse and facility in the making of better world conditions. The agencies of exchange will automatically adjust themselves to the opportunities of commercial freedom. New life and renewed hope will take hold of every nation. Mankind will press a resolute shoulder to the task of readjustment and a new era will have dawned upon the earth.

Repeal of War Taxes.

"We have domestic problems to be settled. They are most pressing. Many conditions growing out of the war will not and should not continue. The work of readjustment will call for our best energy, ingenuity, unselfishness and devotion to the idea that it is the general welfare we must promote.

"One of the first things to be done is the repeal of war taxes. The entry of America into the world war projected our people into an unparalleled financial emergency, which was faced with a determination to make every sacrifice necessary to victory. Billions in liberty loans subscribed by patriots regardless of their financial condition were instantly placed at the disposal of the government, and other billions were gladly paid into the treasury through many forms of taxation. To have paid by current taxes more than one-third of the expense of the greatest war in the history of mankind is a reflection on the high sense of national duty with which we of America view the obligations of this generation.

"Immediately following the armistice, measures to modify onerous and annoying taxation should have been taken, and the republican congress, in which all tax laws must originate, and which for almost two years has exclusively held the power to ameliorate this condition, has not made a single effort or passed a single law to lift from the American people a load of war taxation that cannot be tolerated in a time of peace. Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once if a democratic administration is chosen in November.

"Without hampering essential national administrative departments, by the elimination of all others and strict economy everywhere, national taxes can be reduced in excess of $2,000,000,000 yearly. Annoying consumption taxes, once willingly borne, now unjustified, should be repealed. The incomes from war-made fortunes, those of nonproducers and those derived from industries that exist by unfair privilege, may be able to carry their present load, but taxes on the earnings of the wage earner, of the salaried and professional man, of the agricultural producer and of the small tradesman should be sharply modified.

Against Excess Profits Tax.

"I believe that a better form of taxation than the so called excess profits tax may be found, and I suggest a small tax, probably 1 to 1½ per cent. on the total business of every going concern. It is to be understood that the term 'business' as used does not include income received by wage earners, salaried men, agriculturists and the small business man, who should be exempt from this tax. The profiteer and some of the highly capitalized units have used the excess profits tax as a favorite excuse for loading on the consumer by means of highly inflated selling prices many times the amount actually paid the government.

"A necessary condition to the national contentment and sound business is a just proportion between fair profits to business and fair prices to the consumer. It is unquestioned that the enormous expansion of public and private credit made necessary as a part of war financing, the diversion of the products of many industries from their usual channels, as well as the disturbance to general business caused by the withdrawal of millions of men from producing fields, all contributed to the rise in prices. Reversion of these various agencies to a more stable condition will tend toward a recession in the enormously inflated present prices of many commodities and property values and there are now evidences that a sane adjustment is not far distant.

"Deep patriotic sentiment enthralled our people during the war and slight attention was given to the enormous economic changes that were then in progress, and when observed these changes were generally accepted as one of the trials necessary to be endured, and they were submerged in the thought and purpose for victory.

"While millions of free men, regardless of wealth and condition, were giving of their blood and substance, many corporations and men seized the very hour that civilization lay prostrate to secure for themselves fortunes wrung from the public and from the government, by the levying of prices that in many cases were a crime. Under present taxation laws much capital is drawing out of industry and finding investment in nontaxable securities. This will cease if the changes suggested are made.

"In the analysis of government, as the events of to-day enable us to penetrate the subject, we see the difference between the old and the progressive kinds of thinking. The belief of the reactionaries is that government should not function more widely than it did in the past, but they seem to forget that the fundamental of our plan is equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

"Modern life has developed new problems. Civilization continues to build along the same basic lines and, altruistic as we may all be disposed to be, the fact remains that except for the exchange of products between individuals, commercial units and nations, our development would be slow. All of this growth goes on under the protection of and with the encouragement of government. The least, therefore, that might be rendered unto government for this continuous service is a policy of fair dealing.

"Too often the genius of man prompts him to play for governmental advantage, and the success which has been achieved in this particular has led to the formation of groups which seek this very advantage. We are a busy people, preoccupied in too large degree with purely commercial considerations, and we have not recognized as we should that the failure of government to prevent inequalities has made it possible for mischievous spirits to develop prejudice against the institutions of government, rather than against administrative policy.

"There is a very important difference here. This difference bears directly on profiteering, which is to-day the most sinister influence in American life. It is not a new thing in America. The tribe of profiteers has simply multiplied under the favoring circumstances of war. For years large contributions have been made to the republican campaign fund for no purpose except to buy a governmental underhold and to make illegal profits as the result of preference. Such largesses are to-day a greater menace to our contentment and our institutions than the countless temporary profiteers who are making a mockery of honest business, but who can live and fatten only in time of disturbed prices.

"If I am called to service as president means will be found, if they do not already exist, for compelling these exceptions to the great mass of square dealing American business men to use the same yardstick of honesty that governs most of us in our dealings with our fellow men, or in language that they may understand to suffer the penalty of criminal law.

"There is another reason for the fabulous contributions to the present republican campaign fund. Much money, of course, has been subscribed in proper partisan zeal, but the great bulk has been given with the definite idea of gaining service in return.

"Many captains of industry, guided by a

most dangerous industrial philosophy, believe that in controversy between employer and employe their will should be enforced, even at the point of the bayonet. I speak knowingly. I have passed through many serious industrial troubles. I know something of their psychology, the stages through which they pass, and the dangerous attempts that are sometimes made to end them.

"Disputes between labor and capital are inevitable. The disposition to gain the best bargain possible characterizes the whole field of exchange, whether it be product for product or labor for money. If strikes are prolonged public opinion always settles them. Public opinion should determine results in America. Public opinion is the most interesting characteristic of a democracy, and it is the real safety valve to the institutions of a free government. It may at times be necessary for the government to inquire into the facts of a tie-up, but facts, and not conclusions, should be submitted. The determining form of unprejudiced thought will do the rest. During this process governmental agencies must give a vigilant eye to the protection of life and property and maintain firmness but absolute impartiality. This is always the real test, but if official conduct combines courage and fairness our governmental institutions come out of these affairs untarnished by distrust.

Unassimilated Aliens.

"This is not an academic observation. It is the mere recital of experience. Unrest has been re-enforced in no small degree by the great mass of unassimilated aliens. Attracted by an unprecedented demand for labor they have come to our shores by the thousands. As they have become acquainted with the customs and opportunities of American life thousands of them have become citizens and are owners of their own homes. However, the work of assimilation too long was merely automatic. One million six hundred thousand foreign-born in this country cannot read or write our language. Our interest in them in the main has been simply as laborers, assembled in the great trade centers, to meet the demand of the hour. Without home or community ties, many have been more or less nomadic, creating the problem of excessive turnover, which has perplexed manufacturing plants.

"But this has not been the worst phase of the situation. Unfamiliar with law, having no understanding of the principles of our government, they have fallen an easy prey to unpatriotic and designing persons. Public opinion has had no influence upon them, because they have been isolated from the currents of opinion, all due to their not being able to read or write our language. It is the duty of the federal government to stimulate the work of Americanization on the part of church, school, community agencies, state governments and industry itself.

"In the past, many industries that have suffered from chronic restlessness have been the chief contributors to their own troubles. The foreigner with European standards of living was welcomed, but too often no attempt was made to educate him to domestic ideals, for the simple reason that it adversely affected the ledger. It has been my observation that the man who learns our language yields to a controlling public opinion and respects our laws; besides, in proportion as his devotion to American life develops his interest in the impulsive processes of revolution diminishes.

"We must be patient in the work of assimilation and studiously avoid oppressive measures in the face of mere evidence of misunderstanding. We have a composite nation. The Almighty doubtless intended it to be such. We will not, however, develop patriotism unless we demonstrate the difference between despotism and democracy.

"The necessity for the drastic laws of war days is not present now, and we should return at the earliest opportunity to the statutory provisions passed in time of peace for the general welfare. There is no condition now that warrants any infringement on the right of free speech and assembly nor on the liberty of the press. The greatest measure of individual freedom consistent with the safety of our institutions should be given. Excessive regulation causes manifestations that compel restraint. The police power, therefore, is called to action because the legislative authority acted unwisely.

"A forbearing policy is not the proper one for the deliberate enemy of our institutions. He is of the kind that knows conditions abroad and here. The difference between autocracy and democracy is well marked in his mind. He is opposed to government in any form, and he hates ours because it appeals to those whom he would convert to his creed. Any policy of terrorism is fuel to his flame of anarchy. Those whom he seeks to arouse, in time, realize the difference between his and their mental attitude, so that when the law lays hand upon his willful menace to government, the purpose of it becomes plain to them.

"Official contempt for the law is a harmful exhibition to our people. It is difficult to follow the reasoning of any one who would seek to make an issue of the question of law enforcement. The executive obligation, both national and state, on assuming the oath of office is 'to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.' The constitution, in its essence, is the license and limitation given to and placed upon the law-making body. The legislative branch of government is subjected to the rule of the majority.

"The public official who fails to enforce the law is an enemy both to the constitution and to the American principle of majority rule. It would seem quite unnecessary for any candidate for the presidency to say that he does not intend to violate his oath of office. Any one who is false to that oath is more unworthy than the law violator himself.

Labor and Capital.

"Morals cannot easily be produced by statute. The writ of injunction should not be abused. Intended as a safeguard to person and property, it could easily by abuse cease to be the protective device it was intended to be.

"Capital develops into large units without violence to public sentiment or injury to public interest—the same principle should not be denied to labor. Collective bargaining through the means of representatives selected by the employer and employe respectively will be helpful rather than harmful to the general interest. Besides, there is no ethical objection that can be raised to it.

"We should not by law abridge a man's right either to labor or to quit his employment. However, neither labor nor capital should at any time or in any circumstances take action that would put in jeopardy the public welfare.

"We need a definite and precise statement of policy as to what business men and workingmen may do and may not do by way of combination and collective action. The law is now so nebulous that it almost turns upon the economic predilections of judge or jury. This does not make for confidence in the courts nor respect for the laws, nor for a healthy activity in production and distribution. There surely will be found ways by which co-operation may be encouraged without the destruction of enterprise. The rules of business should be made more certain so that on a stable basis men may move with confidence.

"Government, however, should provide the means in the treatment of its employes to keep in touch with conditions and to rectify wrong. It is needless to say that, in order to be consistent, facts should at all times justify the presupposition that the government employes are properly compensated.

"The child life of the nation should be conserved; if labor in immature years is permitted by one generation it is practicing unfairness to the next.

Farmer and Consumer.

"Agriculture is but another form of industry. In fact, it is the basis of industry

because upon it depends the food supply. The drift from countryside into the city carries disquieting portents. If our growth in manufacturing in the next few years holds its present momentum, it will be necessary for America to import foodstuffs. It therefore devolves upon government, through intensive scientific co-operation, to help in maintaining as nearly as possible the existing balance between food production and consumption. Farming will not inspire individual effort unless profits, all things considered, are equal to those in other activities.

"An additional check to depleted ranks in the fields would be the establishment of modern state rural school codes. The federal government should maintain active sponsorship of this. Rural parents would be lacking in the element which makes civilization enduring if they did not desire for their children educational opportunities comparable to those in the cities.

"The price the consumer pays for foodstuffs is no indication of what the producer receives. There are too many turnovers between the two. Society and government, particularly local and state, have been remiss in not modernizing local marketing facilities. Municipalities must in a large measure interest themselves in, if not directly control, community markets. This is a matter of such importance that the federal government can profitably expend money and effort in helping to evolve methods and to show their virtues.

"The farmer raises his crop, and the price which he receives is determined by supply and demand. His products in beef and pork and produce pass into cold storage, and ordinarily when they reach the consumer the law of supply and demand does not obtain.

"The preservation of foodstuffs by cold storage is a boon to humanity, and it should be encouraged. However, the time has come for its vigilant regulation and inasmuch as it becomes a part of interstate commerce, the responsibility is with the federal government. Supplies are gathered in from the farm in times of plenty. They can easily be fed out to the consumer in such manner as to keep the demand in excess of that part of the supply which is released from storage. This is an unfair practice and should be stopped. Besides, there should be a time limit beyond which perishable foodstuffs should not be stored.

"Every successful modern business enterprise has its purchasing, producing and selling departments. The farmer has maintained only one, the producing department. It is not only fair that he be enabled both to purchase and to sell advantageously, but it is absolutely necessary because he has become a competitor with the manufacturer for labor. He has been unable to compete in the past and his help in consequence has been insufficient. Therefore the right of co-operative purchasing and selling, in the modern view, should be removed from all question.

"Agricultural thought has not been sufficiently represented in affairs of government. Many of the branches of the government which deal remotely or directly with the soil and its problems and its possibilities would be more valuable to the general welfare if the practical experience of the farmer were an element in their administration.

To be specific, the interstate commerce commission, the federal reserve board, the federal trade commission and the United States tariff commission are administered by business men. Does any one contribute more to the making and success of railroads than the farmer or to the creation and prosperity of the banks, or to the stability of manufacturing and trade units, or to the agencies interested in exporting?

"Our objective should be a decreased tenantry. With the period of occupancy uncertain, the renter strips land of its fertile elements, and each year diminishes our national assets. Under the operation of the federal reserve and the farm loan acts encouragement has come to thousands who find that industry, character and intelligence are a golden security to the people's banker, the government of the United States.

"Multiply our home owners, and you will make the way of the seditious agitator more difficult. Bring into the picture of American life more families having a plot of garden and flowers all their own and you will find new streams running into the national current of patriotism.

"Help to equalize the burdens of taxation by making the holders of hidden wealth pay their share with those whose property is in sight. In short, remove the penalty imposed upon home-building thrift, and thousands of contented households under the shelter of their own roof will look upon government with affection, recognizing that in protecting it they protect themselves.

"There are more home owners in America than ever before. The prosperity of the country under democratic rule has been widely diffused. Never before has the great mass of the people shared in the blessings of plenty. There is much to be done, however, in multiplying our home owners. Nothing will bring more golden return to the welfare of the republic.

"Common prudence would suggest that we increase to our utmost our area of tillable land. The race between increased consumption and added acreage has been an unequal one. Modern methods of soil treatment have been helpful, but they have their limitations. There are still vast empires in extent, in our country, performing no service to humanity. They require only the applied genius of men to cover them with the bloom and harvest of human necessities. The government should turn its best engineering talent to the task of irrigation projects. Every dollar spent will yield compensating results

Transportation Problem.

"Any discussion of the question of food supply leads very quickly to the closely related matter of transportation. There is no one thing which brings us so intermittently to critical conditions as the insufficiency of our transportation facilities. Both the railroads and the public are to blame. There has been no material addition to the total mileage in the last ten years, and the increase in terminals has been much less than required.

"At the beginning of the war the rolling stock was sadly reduced and inadequate. The public had not given in pay for service sufficient revenues on which credit could be allowed by the banks. Moral assistance was withheld because of railroad policies that did not bring approval. Many of these corporations had made themselves a part of political activities—local, state and national. Then there were more or less sporadic instances of stock watering operations and the exploitation of utility properties for personal gain. Abuses were not general, but they were sufficient to bring the entire railroad systems of the country in disrepute. The good suffered with the evil.

"When the transportation lines were taken over by the government they were barely able to limp through the task of the day. Unity in operation, the elimination of the long haul and the merging of every mile of track and terminal and every car and engine into a coordinated plan of operation enabled the government to transport troops and supplies, at the same time affording, under great stress, a satisfactory outlet for our industries. It should be remembered in this connection that except for the motor truck, which supplemented transportation by rail, and except for the great pipe lines, which conveyed oil for commercial purposes, we should not, in all probability, have been able to throw our deciding strength into the balance and win the war.

"Any attempt to discredit the federal operation of railroads during the years of grave

emergency is unfair. In the case of those who know the facts it is insincere. Too much cannot be said in praise of those who directed this work, nor of the men who physically operated the lines under the discouraging conditions of poor equipment. But all of this is water over the wheel. The problem of the railroads is still with us. The government and the public should render every co-operation in the utmost good faith to give thorough test to private ownership. The railroads have had their lesson. Government regulation is accepted now as not only a safeguard to the public, but as a conserving process to the utility. Financial credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the periods of maximum demand.

"We should not lose sight, however, of the vast possibilities of supplementary service by water. The great lakes and St. Lawrence navigation project, particularly, should claim the interest of the government. About one-third of our states would be supplied with an outlet for every ton of their exports. The opportunity to make of the lake harbors great ocean ports of entry is inspiring to contemplate.

"In the crop moving period the call on the railroads is staggering. Grain piles up in the elevators. With stagnation more or less general, the farmer sells his product under the most unfavorable conditions. The trackage and the terminals in middle states particularly are clogged with this traffic and interference with local movements of freight is inevitable. The solution would be simplified by utilizing the waterways.

"Aside from this, the accruing gain from every crop would be a consideration, for the reason that the price of grain in this country is made by the Chicago market and it is determined by the London quotations. The price in the British metropolis is a stated figure less the cost of transportation. The routing of these commodities by water would effect a saving of approximately 8 cents a bushel, which means that American grain would net just that much more.

Federal Reserve Act.

"For more than forty years before Woodrow Wilson was elected president in 1912, a reform of our banking and currency system had been almost universally demanded, and had been year after year deferred or refused by the stand-pat element of the republican party in obedience to orders. The control of money and interest rates had long been held by favored groups, who were thus able to dominate markets, regulate prices, favor friends, destroy rivals, precipitate and end panics and, in short, through their financial, social and political outposts be the real rulers of America.

"The federal reserve act was originated, advocated and made a law by a democratic president and congress against the bitter protests of the republican stand-patters, who almost without exception voted against it. Among these men are the familiar names of Senators Lodge, Penrose and Smoot, the inside senate cabal responsible for the existing status in the leadership of their party. The federal reserve act is admitted to be the most constructive monetary legislation in history. At a stroke it transferred the power over money and credit and all they represent from one financial district out into the keeping of the people themselves and instead of one center to which all paid tribute there are twelve citadels of financial freedom where every citizen has an equal right and where the principle that the credit of American business shall be free is the basis of administration.

"Every citizen should be alert to guard this great institution, which is his guaranty of credit independence. It should be kept from the hands of those who have never been its friends, and who by changes in a few obscure phrases could translate it into a greater power for evil than it ever has been for good. It is almost unnecessary to speak of the federal reserve system in connection with the winning of the war, as, next to the consecration of our manhood and womanhood itself, the greatest factor was the marshaling into one unit through the federal reserve banks of the stupendous wealth of America.

"To those of vision who look out beyond our shores into that commercial domain where we are so justly entitled to enter in a time of peace, latent power of the federal reserve system can be seen promoting in every quarter of the globe an ever widening flow of American commerce. We will soon have a merchant marine fleet of 11,000,000 tons aggregate, every ship flying the American flag and carrying in American bottoms the products of mill and mine and factory and farm. This would seem to be a guaranty of continued prosperity. Our facilities for exchange and credit, however, in foreign parts should be enlarged and under the federal reserve system banks should be established in important trading centers.

Diplomatic Service.

"I am impressed also with the importance of improving, if not reorganizing, our consular service. The certain increase in foreign trade would seem to demand it. This suggests another change. Our ambassadors to foreign countries have had assigned to them a military and a naval attache. The staff should be enlarged, so as to include an officer of the government whose exclusive duty would be to make observation and report development and improvement in educational and social problems generally.

"Government bureaus during the war had close contact with the business organization of the country. That experience revealed the modern need of reorganization along purely business lines. The advantages of a democracy in government need not be recounted. It has been held by experts that it involves the disadvantage of disbursements, authorized by the lawmaking power without sufficient knowledge of the need of the service or the possibilities of extravagance.

"The answer to this is the budget system. No successful business enterprise of any size can operate without it. For a hundred years the federal unit, and the states as well, made appropriations without determining the difference between department need and caprice, at the same time paying little attention to the relation as between income and expense. Many of the states have adopted a budget system, and with a success that carries no exception. Efficiency has been improved—departmental responsibility has been centered and economies have been effected. The same can be done by the federal government. The system will reveal at once, as it did in the states, a vast surplusage of employes. It awakens individual interest, encourages greater effort and gives opportunity for talent to assert itself. The normal course of least resistance develops in government bureaus hardpan, which retards progress. When the reorganization is made, pay should be commensurate with service. Many federal departments, whose ramifications touch the country generally, have lost valuable men to business. This has badly crippled postoffices, the railway mail service and other branches.

"I am convinced after considerable study of he subject that the expense of the government can, without loss of efficiency, be reduced to a maximum of $4,000,000,000, including sinking fund and interest on the national debt.

Armaments.

"When we enter the league of nations we should at the same time diminish our cost for armament. To continue expenditures in either the war or the navy department on a vast scale, once our membership in the league is assured, would seem to be a very definite refutation of the advantages of the world plan which we believe it possesses. An appealing fundamental in the league method is the reduction of armaments. We cannot afford to

do it until other nations do likewise. If we do not enter the league hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent for armament. If we go in—and I believe the people will insist on it—then we can count on economies.

On the World War.

"Since the last national conventions of the two great parties a world war has been fought, historic, unprecedented. For many, many months civilization hung in the balance. In the despair of dark hours it seemed as though a world dictator was inevitable, and that henceforth men and women who had lived in freedom would stand at attention in the face of the drawn sword of military autocracy. The very soul of America was touched as never before with a fear that our liberties were to be taken away. What America did needs no reiteration here. It is known of all men. History will acclaim it; poets will find it an inspiration throughout the ages.

"And yet there is not a line in the republican platform that breathes an emotion of pride or recites our national achievement. In fact, if a man from Mars were to depend upon the republican platform or its spoken interpretation by the candidate of that party as his first means of information he would not find a syllable telling him that the war had been won and that America had saved the world. How ungenerous, how ungracious all of this is; how unfair that a mere group of leaders should so demean themselves in the name of the party of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt.

"The discourtesy to the president is an affair of political intrigue. History will make it odious. As well might it be directed at a wounded soldier of the war. One fell in the trench; the strength of the other was broken in the enormous labors of his office.

"But others were ignored—the men and women who labored at home with an industry and a skill that words cannot recount! What of the hands that moved the lathe by day and the needle by night? What of the organizations, superbly effective, that conserved food and fed the world—that carried nourishment to the very front trench in the face of hell's furies—that nursed the wounded back to life—that buried the dead in the dark shelter of the night—that inspired business men and artisans of all parties to work in harmony?

"What of the millions of men, women and children of all creeds, religious and otherwise, who stood in the ranks as firm as soldiers overseas, undivided by things they once quarreled about?

"What of the government itself—confirming the faith of our fathers as sufficient to meet the storms of time?

"Why the sneer at labor with the veiled charge that it was a mere slacker?

"The spectacle is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced man that the republican leaders who have taken charge of their party and nominated its candidate are no more possessed of the spirit of the hour than they were in 1912 when they precipitated a revolution within the rank and file of a great organization. If further proof were needed, the action of the present congress supplies it. Not a constructive law can be cited. Money and time were wasted in seeking to make a military triumph an odious chapter in history—and yet is it not significant that after two years of sleuthful inquiry, there was nothing revealed in that vast enterprise, carrying billions of dollars in expense, upon which they could base even a whisper of dishonesty?

"The Mexican situation, trying to our patience for years, begins to show signs of improvement. Not the least of the things that have contributed to it is a realization by the people of that country that we have neither the lust for their domain nor disposition to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace smiles upon the border and incentive to individual effort seems to be making a national aspiration.

"Many elements have made our republic endure; not the least of which is a sustained gratitude. The richest traditions of our land are woven from historic threads that tell the bravery of our soldiers of every war. They make the first impressions of history upon the minds of our children and bind the hearts of generations together.

"Never in all time will the performance of our soldiers in the late war be surpassed. From farm, forest and factory they gathered together in the training camps—from countryside and city—men whose hands were calloused by labor, others whose shoulders showed the stoop of office task—the blood of many nations flowing in their veins—and the same impulse ran from the front trench in Europe back to the first day in training.

"We must not forget that war breaks into the plans of young men, and their first chart of life is in a sense more important than any calculation later on. In college and shop, in every calling they were building the base for their careers. Thousands of them by the circumstances of injury or the disturbance of domestic conditions which war always brings were compelled to change their whole course of life. We owe a debt to those who died, and to those the honored dead left dependent. We owe a debt to the wounded; but we must realize that considerable compensation is due those also who lost much by the break in their material hopes and aspirations. The genius of the nation's mind and the sympathy of its heart must inspire intensive, thoughtful effort to assist those who saved our all.

"I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of the most vital issues before the people, and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them without unnecessary delay the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in their struggle to overcome that physical handicap incurred while in the service of their government. I believe also that the federal board of vocational rehabilitation as far as possible should employ disabled soldiers themselves to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, because of their known sympathy and understanding. The board itself and all agencies under it should be burdened with the care of securing for the disabled soldier who has finished his training adequate employment. These men will inspire future generations no less than they have themselves been inspired by the heroes of the past.

"No greater force for patriotic effort was found when we were drawn into the late conflict than the example and activity of our veterans of previous wars. Under the colors they loved gathered the soldiers of the past, bringing quickly to their support the new army of the republic. Response in the southland by veterans who wore the gray inspired the youth with a zeal which aided greatly in the quick mobilization of our forces.

In Praise of Women.

"The women of America, in emotion and constructive service, measured up during the war to every requirement and emergency exacted of them. Their initiative, their enthusiasm and their sustained industry, which carried many of them to the heavy burdens of toil, form an undying page in the annals of the time, while the touch of the mother heart in camp and hospital gave a sacred color to the tragic picture that feeble words should not even attempt to portray. They demonstrated not only willingness but capacity. They helped win the war and they are entitled to a voice in the readjustment now at hand.

"Their intuition, their sense of the humanitarian in government, their unquestioned progressive spirit will be helpful in problems that require public judgment. Therefore they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriotic policy.

It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring a long delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses, that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

"Senator Harding's theory of the great office to which he aspires, putting a thoroughly fair interpretation on his own words, is that the government of this country, so far as it is embodied in the executive, should be what he is pleased to call 'government by party,' as in contrast with the exercise by the president of his own best final judgment under the responsibility assumed by his solemn oath of office, taking into consideration the views of others, of course, in arriving at that final judgment, but recognizing no group of any kind, not sworn, as he is, to the faithful performance of the particular duties in question, and not subject to impeachment, as he is, in case of serious malfeasance in the performance of those duties.

"The latter is the conception of the presidency held by Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in initiating our great experiment in political and personal freedom under the constitution. It is the conception held by Lincoln and Roosevelt, by Cleveland and Wilson, and all other presidents of the past to whom history has assigned a significant place in the normal growth of our free institutions. It is the conception of the presidency to which, in case of success of the democratic party in the coming election, my own best efforts shall be dedicated, with a solemn sense of responsibility to the Power above, to the people of the United States as a whole, and to the sacred oath of allegiance to the constitution and the laws. There is, and will always be, a useful place for parties in the conduct of a free government; but any theory of a government by party, which must weaken this solemn sense of personal responsibility, or alter its traditional direction and turn it toward party or faction, can only accentuate the possible evils of party and thwart its possible advantages.

"I am sincerely grateful to the democratic party for the opportunities of public service which it has brought to me in the past, and for the willingness which it has shown to extend those opportunities to a still greater field; but I am glad to say that it has always recognized that my official duties were to the people as a whole, and has in no case attempted to interfere, under pretext of party responsibility, with my right of personal judgment, under oath, in the performance of those duties.

Education.

"There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that things are all right is an error. There is more or less of a general idea that because our school system generally is satisfactory and in most instances excellent, sufficient progress is being made. The plain fact reveals two startling things—one, a growing decimation in the ranks of teachers, and the other, the existence of 5,500,000 illiterates. It is true that 1,600,000 of these are foreign born. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter.

"Very satisfactory progress is being made in several states in the teaching of native born illiterates. The moonlight school in Kentucky has, in fact, become a historic institution. The practice has spread into other commonwealths, and bands of noble men and women are rendering great service.

"There should be no encroachment by the federal government on local control. It is the healthful, reasonable individualism of American national life that has enabled the citizens of this republic to think for themselves, and, besides, state and community initiative would be impaired by anything approaching dependence. The central government, however, can inventory the possibilities of progressive education, and in helpful manner create an enlarged public interest in this subject.

"I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereign of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service."

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTANCE.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, in formally accepting the democratic nomination for vice-president of the United States at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 9, urged ratification of the peace treaty, "which to make it a real treaty for a real peace must include a league of nations."

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

According to the final reports filed with the clerk of the house of representatives in Washington, D. C., Nov. 22 and 30, the national campaign cost the republicans $4,022,580 and the democrats $1.308,007.

WOMAN VOTE IN ELECTION.

With full suffrage everywhere, the woman voters of the country went to the polls almost as numerously as the men. In nearly all the states no distinction is made as to sex in the balloting, so that it is impossible to say just how many women's votes were cast in the presidential election on Nov. 2. The reports indicate that they ranged from 35 to nearly 50 per cent of the total. In Illinois the total woman vote was 795,453 out of 2,094,714, or 38 per cent.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The general education board was organized in New York Feb. 27, 1902, and incorporated by an act of congress signed Jan. 12, 1903. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction as to race, sex or creed, and especially to promote, systematize and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. The principal of the general funds held by the board on Oct. 31, 1920, was $30,918,063. In addition, the board held gifts of $77,610,000, of which $46,692,183 represented unappropriated principal of the gift of Sept. 20, 1919, of $20,000,000 for medical education and of Dec. 18, 1919, of $50,000,000 for increasing teachers' salaries in colleges and universities. The total of all appropriations made by the board from the date of its organization to June 30, 1920, was $55,312,965.

The following are officers of the board: Wallace Buttrick, president; Abraham Flexner and Trevor Arnett, secretaries; E. C. Sage, assistant secretary; L. G. Myers, treasurer; L. M. Dashiell, assistant treasurer.

The following are members of the board: Frederick T. Gates, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Harry Pratt Judson, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes, Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent, James H. Dillard, Charles P. Howland, Trevor Arnett.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	171	1908	100
1896	131	1909	87
1897	106	1910	74
1898	127	1911	71
1899	107	1912	64
1900	115	1913	48
1901	135	1914	59
1902	96	1915	69
1903	104	1916	55
1904	87	1917	38
1905	66	1918	67
1906	60	1919	84
1907	63	1920 (to Nov. 18).	50

Sixty-Sixth Congress.

From March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1921.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12.000 a year. Republicans, 49; democrats, 47. Compensation of senators, $7.500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1921
Braxton B. Comer, Dem.....Birmingham..1925

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

William F. Kirby, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1925

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem...San Francisco..1921
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep....Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1925
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep..New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.

Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.....Dover..1923
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.....Marshalltown..1925

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem..Jacksonville..1921
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.

William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1925
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

John F. Nugent, Dem.....Boise..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1925

ILLINOIS.

Medill McCormick, Rep.....Chicago..1925
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep..Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1921
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1925

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1925

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem...Henderson..1925

LOUISIANA.

Edward J. Gay, Dem.....Plaquemine..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, D..Lake Providence..1925

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1925

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Joseph I. France, Rep.....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
David I. Walsh, Dem.....Fitchburg..1925

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1923
Truman H. Newberry, Rep.....Detroit..1925

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1925

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem...Yazoo City..1923
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1925

MISSOURI.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1925

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1925

NEVADA.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem.....Elko..1921
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry W. Keyes, Rep..North Haverhill..1925

NEW JERSEY.

Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1925
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep...Raritan..1923

NEW MEXICO.

Andreius A. Jones, Dem..E. Las Vegas..1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1925

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep....Groveland..1921
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1925

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep....Wahpeton..1923
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1925

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem....Portland..1921
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1925

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
Philander C. Knox, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1923
LeBaron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Nathaniel B. Deal, Dem.....Laurens..1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1925

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem.....Memphis..1923
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1925

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1925

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
William H. King, Dem....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep..Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Carter H. Glass, Dem.....Lynchburg..1925

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1921
Miles Poindexter, Rep.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Davis Elkins, Rep.....Morgantown..1925

WISCONSIN.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.: republicans, 240; democrats, 191; independent, 2; prohibition 1; socialist 1; total 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that members served in 65th congress. †At large. ‡Resigned. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie, Dem.....Monroeville
2. S. Hubert Dent, Jr.,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Fred L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. J. Thomas Heflin,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. L. B. Rainey, Dem. .....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phœnix

ARKANSAS.

1. Thaddeus H. Caraway,* Dem.....Jonesboro
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....De Queen
5. Henderson M. Jacoway,* Dem...Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep.....Berkeley
7. H. E. Barbour, Rep.....Fresno
8. Hugh S. Hersman, Dem.....Gilroy
9. Charles H. Randall,* Pro.....Los Angeles
10. Henry Z. Osborne, Rep.....Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile, Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustine Lonergan,* Dem.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep....New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton,† Rep.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick, Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. James W. Overstreet,* Dem.....Sylvania
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford, Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,† Rep.....Springfield
William E. Mason,*† Rep.....Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. William W. Wilson,* Rep.....Chicago
4. John W. Rainey,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem.....Chicago
7. Niels Juul,* Rep.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland,* Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank L. Smith, Rep.....Dwight
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. William B. McKinley,* Rep.....Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. Wm. A. Rodenberg,* Rep...East St. Louis
23. E. B. Brooks, Rep.....Newton
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Denison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. O. R. Luhring, Rep.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland,* Rep.....Linton
3. J. W. Dunbar, Rep.....New Albany
4. J. S. Benham, Rep.....Benham
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connorsville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus,* Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.....Angola
13. A. J. Hickey, Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep....Council Bluffs
10. J. L. Dickinson, Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies, Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep..Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep.....Kansas City
3. Philip P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch, Rep.....Marion
5. J. C. Strong, Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White, Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher, Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. William A. Ayres,* Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem..Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Charles F. Ogden, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. King Swope, Rep.....Danville
9. William J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison, Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor, Dem.....New Orleans
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem.....Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. Jared Y. Sander,* Dem.....Bogalusa
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Louis B. Goodall,* Rep.....Sanford
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. William N. Andrews, Rep.....Cambridge
2. Carville D. Benson, Dem.....Halethorp
3. Charles P. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Willfred W. Lufkin,* Rep.....Essex
7. Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep..Cambridge
9. Alvan T. Fuller,* Rep.....Malden
10. John F. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham,* Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce, Rep.....Waltham
14. Richard Olney II.,* Dem.....Dedham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener, Rep.....Adrian
3. John M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Gilbert A. Currie,* Rep.....Midland
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. (Vacancy).

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Franklin F. Ellsworth,* Rep.....Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Oscar Keller, Ind.....St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep....Granite Falls
8. W. L. Carss, Ind.....Proctor
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Rep.....Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem..Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. William W. Venable,* Dem.....Meridian
6. P. B. Johnson, Dem.....Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. Milton A. Romjue,* Dem.....Macon
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. J. L. Milligan, Dem.....Richmond
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. W. T. Bland, Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Sam C. Major, Dem.....Fayette
8. William L. Nelson, Dem.....Columbia
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Cleveland Newton, Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....Potosi
14. Ed D. Hays, Rep.....Cape Girardeau
15. Isaac V. McPherson, Rep.....Aurora
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

John M. Evans,*† Dem.....Missoula
Carl W. Riddick,† Rep.....Lewiston

NEBRASKA.

1. Charles F. Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
2. Albert W. Jefferis, Rep.....Omaha
3. Robert E. Evans, Rep.....Dakota City
4. M. O. McLaughlin, Rep.....York
5. William E. Andrews, Rep.....Hastings
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

Charles R. Evans,† Dem.....Goldfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs,* Rep..Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. (Vacancy.)
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep.....Trenton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep.....Plainfield
6. John R. Ramsey,* Rep.....Hackensack
7. Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.....Paterson
8. Cornelius J. McGlennon, Dem..East Newark
9. Daniel F. Minahan, Dem.....Orange
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

Benito C. Hernandez,† Rep..Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks,* Rep.Port Washington
2. Chas. Pope Caldwell,* Dem...Forest Hills.
3. John McCrate, Rep.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....Brooklyn
5. John B. Johnston, Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe,* Rep.....Brooklyn
7. J. P. Maher, Dem.....Brooklyn
8. William E. Cleary,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. David J. O'Connell, Dem.....Brooklyn
10. Reuben L. Haskell,* ‡Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem....New York city
12. Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem...New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.....New York city
14. F. H. LaGuardia,* ‡Rep.....New York city
15. Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York city
16. Thomas F. Smith,* Dem....New York city
17. Herbert C. Pell, Dem.....New York city
18. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York city
19. Joseph Rowan, Dem.....New York city
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York city
21. Jerome F. Donovan,* Dem...New York city
22. Anthony J. Griffin,* Dem....New York city
23. Richard F. McKiniry, Dem..New York city
24. James V. Ganly, Dem.....New York city
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt,* ‡Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford,* Rep.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther, Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. William H. Hill, Rep.....Johnston City
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor, Rep.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead, Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed, Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. S. M. Brinson, Dem.....Newbern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem....Greensboro
6. Hannibal L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Leonidas D. Robinson,* Dem....Wadesboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. Clyde R. Hoey, Dem.....Shelby
10. Zeb Weaver,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. John M. Baer,* Rep.....Fargo
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair, Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.....North Bend

3. Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
4. Benjamin F. Welty,* Dem.....Lima
5. C. J. Thompson, Rep.....Defiance
6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep.....Findlay
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep.....Athens
11. Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.....Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep.....Sandusky
14. Martin L. Davey, Dem.....Kent
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep.....Cambridge
16. Roscoe C. McCulloch,* Rep.....Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
18. Frank Murphy, Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. Charles A. Mooney, Dem.....Cleveland
21. John J. Babka, Dem.....Cleveland
22. Henry I. Emerson,* Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. E. B. Howard, Dem.....Tulsa
2. William W. Hastings,* Dem.....Tahlequah
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. Tom D. McKeown,* Dem.....Ada
5. J. W. Harreid, Rep.....Oklahoma City
6. Scott Ferris,* Dem.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. Clifton N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland,*† Rep.....Pittsburgh
William J. Burke,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Anderson H. Walters,† Rep.....Johnstown

1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* ‡Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello,* Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. Patrick McLane, Dem.....Scranton
11. John J. Casey, Dem.....Wilkes-Barre
12. John Reber, Rep.....Pottsville
13. Arthur G. Dewalt,* Dem.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Lesher,* Dem.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. John M. Rose,* Rep.....Johnstown
20. Edward S. Brooks, Rep.....York
21. Evan J. Jones, Rep.....Bradford
22. John H. Wilson, Dem.....Butler
23. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Meyersdale
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
25. Milton M. Shreve, Rep.....Erie
26. Henry J. Steele,* Dem.....Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. Willis J. Hulings, Rep.....Oil City
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly,* Rep.....Braddock
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Guy E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick, Rep.....Newport
2. Walter R. Stiness,* Rep.....Cowesett
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. Samuel J. Nicholls,* Dem.....Spartanburg
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem.....Cheraw
6. J. Willard Ragsdale,* Dem.....Florence
7. Asbury F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. Christopherson, Rep.....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy,* Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City
2. J. Will Taylor, Rep.....LaFollette
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. E. L. Davis, Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box, Dem.....Jacksonville
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs, Dem.....Galveston
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Lucien W. Parrish, Dem.....Henrietta
14. Carlos Bee, Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth, Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Milton H. Welling,* Dem.....Fielding
2. James H. Mays,* Dem.....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem..Newport News
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Patrick H. Drewry, Dem.....Petersburg
5. Edward W. Saunders,* ‡Dem..Rockymount
6. James P. Woods, Dem.....Roanoke
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem....Winchester
8. Robert W. Moore, Dem.....Fairfax
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers, Rep.....Walla Walla
5. J. S. Webster, Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. M. M. Neely,* Dem.....Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard,* Rep.....Spencer
5. Wells Goodykoontz, Rep.....Williamson
6. L. S. Echols, Rep.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. C. E. Randall, Rep.....Kenosha
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. J. G. Monahan, Rep.....Darlington
4. John C. Kleczka, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. Victor Berger, Soc.....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon,* Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

Geo. B. Grigsby (delegate).

HAWAII.

J. Kuhio Kalanianaole,* Rep.....Waikiki

PHILIPPINES.

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat.....Leyte
Teodoro R. Yangco,* Nat.....Zambales

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—Thomas R. Marshall.
President Pro Tempore—Albert B. Cummins.
Chaplain—The Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman.
Secretary—George A. Sanderson.
Sergeant at Arms—David S. Barry.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker—Frederick H. Gillett.
Chaplain—The Rev. Henry N. Coudon.
Clerk—William Tyler Page.
Sergeant at Arms—J. G. Rogers.
Doorkeeper—Bert W. Kennedy.

CHAIRMEN SENATE COMMITTEES.

Agriculture—Asle J. Gronna, (N. Dak.).
Appropriations—Francis E. Warren, (Wyo.).
Audit and Control—William M. Calder (N. Y.).
Banking and Currency—George P. McLean (Conn.).
Canadian Relations—Frederick Hale (Me.).
Census—Howard Sutherland (W. Va.).
Civil Service and Retrenchment—Thomas Sterling (S. Dak.).
Claims—Selden P. Spencer (Mo.).
Coast and Insular Survey—Walter E. Edge (N. J.).
Coast Defenses—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (N. J.).
Commerce—Wesley L. Jones (Wash.)
Conservation and National Resources—Ellison D. Smith (S. C.).
Cuban Relations—Hiram W. Johnson (Calif.).
District of Columbia—Lawrence Y. Sherman (Ill.).
Education and Labor—William S. Kenyon (Iowa).
Finance—Boies Penrose (Pa.).
Fisheries—Truman H. Newberry (Mich.).
Five Civilized Tribes of Indians—Robert L. Owen (Okla.).
Foreign Relations—Henry Cabot Lodge.
Forest Reservations and Protection of Game—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Neb.
Geological Survey—Marcus A. Smith (Ariz.).
Immigration—LeBaron B. Colt (R. I.).
Indian Affairs—Charles Curtis (Kas.).
Indian Depredations—Henry L. Myers (Mont.).
Industrial Expositions—Key Pittman (Nev.).
Interoceanic Canals—William E. Borah, (Idaho).
Interstate Commerce—Albert B. Cummins (Iowa).
Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—Charles L. McNary (Ore.).
Judiciary—Knute Nelson (Minn.).
Library—Frank B. Brandegee (Conn.).
Manufactures—Robert M. LaFollette (Wis.).
Military Affairs—James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (N. Y.)
Mines and Mining—Miles Poindexter (Wash.).
Mississippi River and Its Tributaries—Joseph E. Ransdell (La.).
National Banks—Frank B. Kellogg (Minn.).
Naval Affairs—Carroll S. Page (Vt.).
Pacific Islands and Porto Rico—Albert B. Fall (N. M.).
Pacific Railroads—Charles S. Thomas (Col.).
Patents—George W. Norris (Neb.).
Pensions—Peter J. McCumber (N. Dak.).
Philippines—Warren G. Harding (Ohio).
Postoffices and Post Roads—Charles E. Townsend (Mich.).
Printing—George H. Moses (N. H.).
Private Land Claims—Charles A. Culberson, (Tex.).
Privileges and Elections—William P. Dillingham (Vt.).
Public Buildings and Grounds—Bert M. Fernald (Me.).
Public Health and National Quarantine—Joseph I. France (Md.).
Public Lands—Reed Smoot, Utah.
Railroads—Irvine L. Lenroot (Wis.).
Revolutionary Claims — Morris Sheppard (Tex.).
Rules—Philander C. Knox (Pa.).
Standards, Weights and Measures—James A. Reed (Mo.).
Territories—Harry S. New (Ind.).
Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Duncan U. Fletcher (Fla.).
Transportation and Sale of Meat Products—John K. Shields (Tenn.).
University of the United States—John Sharp Williams (Miss.).
Woman Suffrage—James E. Watson (Ind.).

CHAIRMEN HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Accounts—Clifford Ireland (Ill.).
Agriculture—Gilbert N. Haugen (Iowa).
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Addison T. Smith (Idaho).
Appropriations—James W. Good (Iowa).
Banking and Currency—Edmund Platt (N. Y.).
Census—Charles A. Nichols (Mich.).
Claims—George W. Edmonds (Pa.).
Coinage, Weights and Measures—Albert H. Vestal (Ind.).
District of Columbia—Carl E. Mapes (Mich.).
Education—Simeon D. Fess (Ohio).
Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress—Florian Lampert (Wis.).
Elections No. 1—Frederick W. Dallinger (Mass.).
Elections No. 2—Louis B. Goodall (Me.).
Elections No. 3—Cassius C. Dowell (Iowa).
Enrolled Bills—John R. Ramsey (N. J.).
Flood Control—William A. Rodenberg (Ill.).
Foreign Affairs—Stephen G. Porter (Pa.).
Immigration and Naturalization—Albert Johnson (Wash.).
Indian Affairs—Homer P. Snyder (N. Y.).
Industrial Arts and Expositions—Oscar E. Bland (Ind.).
Insular Affairs—Horace M. Towner (Iowa).
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—John J. Esch (Wis.).
Invalid Pensions—Charles E. Fuller (Ill.).
Irrigation of Arid Lands—Moses P. Kinkaid (Neb.).
Judiciary—Andrew J. Volstead (Minn.).
Labor—J. M. C. Smith (Mich.).
Library—Norman J. Gould (N. Y.).
Merchant Marine and Fisheries—William S. Greene (Mass.).
Mileage—John A. Elston (Calif.).
Military Affairs—Julius Kahn (Calif.).
Mines and Mining—Mahlon M. Garland (Pa.).
Naval Affairs—Thomas S. Butler (Pa.).
Patents—John I. Nolan (Calif.).
Pensions—Sam R. Sells (Tenn.).
Postoffice and Post Roads—Halvor Steenerson (Minn.)
Printing—Edgar R. Kiess (Pa.).
Public Buildings and Grounds—John W. Langley (Ky.).
Public Lands—Nicholas J. Sinnott (Ore.).
Railways and Canals—Loren E. Wheeler (Ill.).
Reform in the Civil Service—Frederick R. Lehlbach (N. J.).
Revision of the Laws—Edward C. Little (Kas.).
Rivers and Harbors—Charles A. Kennedy (Iowa).
Roads—Thomas B. Dunn (N. Y.).
Rules—Philip P. Campbell (Kas.).
Territories—Charles F. Curry (Calif.).
War Claims—Benjamin K. Focht (Pa.).
War Department (Select Committee on Expenditures in)—William J. Graham (Ill.).
Water Power (Select)—John J. Esch (Wis.).
Ways and Means—Joseph W. Fordney (Mich.).
Woman Suffrage—James R. Mann (Ill.).

Sixty-Seventh Congress.

From March 4, 1921, to March 3, 1923.

SENATE.

President, Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year. Republicans, 59; democrats, 37. Compensation of senators, $7,500 a year; term six years.

ALABAMA.
Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1927
James T. Heflin, Dem.....Lafayette..1925

ARIZONA.
Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Ralph H. Cameron, Rep.....Phoenix..1927

ARKANSAS.
Thaddeus H. Caraway, Dem...Jonesboro..1927
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1925

CALIFORNIA.
Samuel M. Shortridge, Rep..S. Francisco..1927
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep....Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.
Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1925
Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep.....Pueblo..1927

CONNECTICUT.
Frank B. Brandegee, Rep...New London..1927
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.
Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.....Dover..1923
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.....Marshalltown..1925

FLORIDA.
Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem..Jacksonville..1927
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.
William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1925
Thomas E. Watson, Dem.....Thomson..1927

IDAHO.
Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....Gooding..1927
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1925

ILLINOIS.
Medill McCormick, Rep.....Chicago..1925
William B. McKinley, Rep....Champaign..1927

INDIANA.
James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1927
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.
Albert B. Cummins, Rep....Des Moines..1927
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1925

KANSAS.
Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1927
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1925

KENTUCKY.
Richard J. Ernst, Rep.....Covington..1927
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem...Henderson..1925

LOUISIANA.
Edwin S. Broussard, Dem....New Iberia..1927
Joseph E. Ransdell, D..Lake Providence..1925

MAINE.
Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1925

MARYLAND.
Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....Baltimore..1927
Joseph I. France, Rep....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
David I. Walsh, Dem.....Fitchburg..1925

MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Townsend, Rep....Jackson..1923
Truman H. Newberry, Rep.....Detroit..1925

MINNESOTA.
Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1925

MISSISSIPPI.
John Sharp Williams, Dem..Yazoo City..1923
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1925

MISSOURI.
Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1927
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.
Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1925

NEBRASKA.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1925

NEVADA.
Tasker L. Oddie, Rep.....Reno..1927
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1927
Henry W. Keyes, Rep..North Haverhill..1925

NEW JERSEY.
Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1925
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep...Raritan..1923

NEW MEXICO.
Andreius A. Jones, Dem...E. Las Vegas..1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1925

NEW YORK.
James W. Wadsworth, Rep...Groveland..1927
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.
Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1927
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1925

NORTH DAKOTA.
Porter J. McCumber, Rep....Wahpeton..1923
Edwin F. Ladd, Rep.....Fargo..1927

OHIO.
Frank B. Willis, Rep.....Delaware..1927
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.
John W. Herrald, Rep....Oklahoma City..1927
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1925

OREGON.
Robert N. Stanfield, Rep.....Portland..1927
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1925

PENNSYLVANIA.
Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1927
Philander C. Knox, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.
Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1923
LeBaron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1927
Nathaniel B. Deal, Dem.....Laurens..1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Peter Norbeck, Rep.....Redfield..1927
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1925

TENNESSEE.
Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem....Memphis..1923
John K. Shield, Dem.....Knoxville..1925

TEXAS.
Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1925

UTAH.
Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1927
William H. King, Dem....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.
William P. Dillingham, Rep..Montpelier..1927
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.
Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem..Charlottesville..1925

WASHINGTON.
Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1927
Miles Poindexter, Rep.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.
Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Davis Elkins, Rep.....Morgantown..1925

WISCONSIN.
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1927
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1923

WYOMING.
John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker (vacancy): republicans, 307; democrats, 127; socialist, 1; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after names indicates that members served in 66th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie,* Dem.....Monroeville
2. John R. Tyson, Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Fred L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. W. B. Bowling, Dem.....Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. L. B. Rainey, Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phœnix

ARKANSAS.

1. W. J. Driver, Dem.....Osceola
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....De Queen
5. Henderson M. Jacoway,* Dem..Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. Tilman B. Parks, Dem.....Hope

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep.....Berkeley
7. H. E. Barbour, Rep.....Fresno
8. Arthur M. Free, Rep.....San Jose
9. Charles F. Van de Water, Rep..Long Beach
10. Henry Z. Osborne,* Rep.....Los Angeles
11. Philip D. Swing, Rep.....El Centro

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile, Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Hart Fenn, Rep.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep...New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton,† Rep.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. James W. Overstreet,* Dem.....Sylvania
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Langford,* Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,† Rep.....Springfield
William E. Mason,*† Rep.....Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. Elliott W. Sproul, Rep.....Chicago
4. John W. Rainey,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. John J. Gorman, Rep.....Chicago
7. M. A. Michaelson, Rep.....Chicago
8. Stanley Kunz, Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland,* Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank H. Funk, Rep.....Bloomington
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. Allen F. Moore, Rep.....Monticello
20. Guy L. Shaw, Rep.....Beardstown
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. Wm. A. Rodenberg,* Rep..East St. Louis
23. E. B. Brooks, Rep.....Newton
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Dennison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. O. R. Luhring, Rep.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland,* Rep.....Linton
3. J. W. Dunbar, Rep.....New Albany
4. J. S. Benham, Rep.....Benham
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connersville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus,* Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.....Angola
13. A. J. Hickey, Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. W. T. Kopp, Rep.....Mount Pleasant
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep...Council Bluffs
10. J. L. Dickinson, Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies, Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep..Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep.....Kansas City
3. Philip P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch,* Rep.....Marion
5. J. G. Strong,* Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White,* Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher, Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. Richard E. Bird, Rep.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem..Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Charles F. Ogden, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Ralph Gilbert, Dem.....Shelbyville
9. William J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison, Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor, Dem.....New Orleans
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem.....Thibodaux
4. John N. Sandlin, Dem.....Shreveport
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. George K. Favrot, Dem.....Baton Rouge
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Carroll L. Beedy, Rep.....Portland
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. T. A. Goldsborough, Dem.....Cambridge
2. Albert A. Blakeny, Rep.....Halethorp
3. John P. Hill, Rep.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep...Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Willfred W. Lufkin,* Rep.....Essex
7. Robert S. Maloney, Rep.....Lawrence
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep..Cambridge
9. Charles L. Underhill, Rep.....Somerville
10. Peter F. Tague, Rep.....Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham,* Rep....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce, Rep.....Waltham
14. Louis A. Frothingham, Rep.....Waltham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. George P. Codd, Rep.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener,* Rep.....Adrian
3. William H. Frankhauser, Rep.....Hillsdale
4. John C. Ketcham, Rep.....Hastings
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Roy O. Woodruff, Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Vincent M. Brennan, Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Frank Clague, Rep.....Redwood Falls
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Oscar Keller, Ind.....St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep...Granite Falls
8. O. J. Larson.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Rep.....Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. E. Rankin, Dem.....Corinth
2. B. G. Lowery, Dem.....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem...Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. Ross Collins, Dem.....Meridian
6. P. B. Johnson, Dem.....Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. Frank C. Millspaugh, Rep.....Canton
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. H. F. Lawrence, Rep.....Cameron
4. Charles L. Faust, Rep.....St. Joseph
5. E. C. Ellis, Rep.....Kansas City
6. W. O. Atkeson, Rep.....Butler
7. Roscoe Patterson, Rep.....Springfield
8. Sid C. Roach, Rep.....Linn Creek
9. T. W. Huckreide, Rep.....Warrenton
10. Cleveland Newton, Rep.....St. Louis
11. Harry B. Hawes, Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....Potosi
14. Ed D. Hays, Rep.....Cape Girardeau
15. Isaac V. McPherson, Rep.....Aurora
16. S. A. Shelton, Rep.....Marshfield

MONTANA.

1. Washington J. McCormick, Rep...Missoula
2. Carl W. Riddick, Rep.....Lewiston

NEBRASKA.

1. Charles F. Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
2. Albert W. Jefferis, Rep.....Omaha
3. Robert E. Evans, Rep.....Dakota City
4. M. O. McLaughlin, Rep.....York
5. William E. Andrews, Rep.....Hastings
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

Samuel S. Arentz,† Rep.....Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs,* Rep..Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. Francis F. Patterson, Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....Atlantic City
3. T. Frank Appleby, Rep.....Asbury Park
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep.....Trenton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep.....Plainfield
6. Randolph Perkins, Rep....Woodcliff Lake
7. Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.....Paterson
8. Herbert W. Taylor, Rep.....Newark
9. Richard W. Parker, Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. Archibald E. Olpp, Rep.....West Hoboken
12. Charles F. X. O'Brien, Dem...Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

Nestor Montoya, Rep.....Albuquerque

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks,* Rep..Port Washington
2. J. J. Kindred, Dem.....Forest Hills
3. John Kissel, Rep.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....Brooklyn
5. A. L. Kline, Rep.....Brooklyn
6. Warren I. Lee, Rep.....Brooklyn
7. M. J. Hogan, Rep.....Brooklyn
8. C. G. Bond, Rep.....Brooklyn
9. A. N. Peterson, Rep.....Brooklyn
10. Lester D. Volk, Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem....New York city
12. Meyer London, Soc.....New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.....New York city
14. Nathan D. Perlman, Rep...New York city
15. T. J. Ryan, Rep.....New York city
16. W. Bourke Cockran, Dem..New York city
17. O. L. Mills, Rep.....New York city
18. John F. Carew, Dem.....New York city
19. W. M. Chandler, Rep.....New York city
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York city
21. M. C. Ansorge, Rep.....New York city
22. A. J. Griffin, Dem.....New York city
23. A. R. Rossdale, Rep.....New York city
24. B. L. Fairchild, Rep.....New York city
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther, Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. John D. Clarke, Rep.....Johnston City
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor, Rep.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead, Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed, Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Hallett S. Ward, Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. S. M. Brinson, Dem.....Newbern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem...Greensboro
6. Homer L. Lyon, Dem.....Elizabethtown
7. William C. Hammer, Dem.....Asheboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem.....Gastonia
10. Zeb Weaver,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. O. B. Burtness, Rep.....Fargo
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair, Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.....North Bend
3. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep.....Hamilton
4. John S. Cable, Rep.....Lima

5. C. J. Thompson, Rep.....Defiance
6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep.....Findlay
9. W. W. Chalmers, Rep.....Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep.....Athens
11. Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. John C. Speaks, Rep.....Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep.....Sandusky
14. C. L. Knight, Rep.....Kent
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep.....Cambridge
16. J. H. Himes, Rep.....Canton
17. William M. Morgan, Rep.....Johnstown
18. Frank Murphy, Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. M. G. Morton, Rep.....Cleveland
21. Harry C. Kahn, Rep.....Cleveland
22. T. E. Burton, Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. T. A. Chandler, Rep.....Tulsa
2. Alice M. Robertson, Rep.....Muskogee
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. J. C. Pringey, Rep.....Ada
5. F. B. Swank, Rep.....Oklahoma City
6. L. M. Gensman, Rep.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. Manuel Herrick, Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. Clifton N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke,† Rep.....Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland,*† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Joseph McLaughlin,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Anderson H. Walters,*† Rep.....Johnstown
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. H. C. Ransley, Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. James J. Connelly, Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. C. R. Connell, Rep.....Scranton
11. C. D. Caughlin, Rep.....Wilkesbarre
12. John Reber,* Rep.....Pottsville
13. F. B. Gernerd, Rep.....Alientown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Lesher,* Dem.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. John M. Rose,* Rep.....Johnstown
20. Edward S. Brooks,* Rep.....York
21. Evan J. Jones,* Rep.....Bradford
22. Adam W. Wyant, Rep.....Butler
23. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Meyersdale
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
25. Robert J. Firman, Rep.....Erie
26. William H. Kirkpatrick, Rep.....Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. H. J. Bixler, Rep.....Oil City
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly,* Rep.....Braddock
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Guy E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick,* Rep.....Newport
2. Walter R. Stiness,* Rep.....Cowesett
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. W. T. Logan, Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. J. J. McSwain, Dem.....Greenville
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem.....Cheraw
6. P. H. Stoll, Dem.....Kingstree
7. H. P. Fulmer, Dem.....North

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. Christopherson,* Rep.....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. William Williamson, Rep.....Oacoma

TENNESSEE.

1. Carroll Reece, Rep.....Johnson City
2. J. Will Taylor,* Rep.....LaFollette
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. E. L. Davis,* Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Gordon Brown, Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett.* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher, *Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box, Dem.....Jacksonville
3. Morgan D. Sanders, Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs, Dem.....Galveston
8. David E. Garrett, Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Lucien W. Parrish, Dem.....Henrietta
14. Henry Wurzbach, Rep.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth, Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton.* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Don B. Colton, Rep.....Vernal
2. E. O. Leatherwood, Rep....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem..Newport News
2. J. T. Deal, Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Patrick H. Drewry, Dem..Jennings Ordinary
5. R. A. James, Dem.....Rockymount
6. James P. Woods, Dem.....Roanoke
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem....Winchester
8. Robert W. Moore, Dem.....Fairfax
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers, Rep.....Pullman
5. J. S. Webster, Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep...Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard,* Rep.....Spencer
5. Wells Goodykoontz, Rep.....Williamson
6. L. S. Echols, Rep.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Rep.....Racine
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. John M. Nelson, Rep.....Madison
4. John C. Kleczka, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford, Rep....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. Joseph D. Beck, Rep.....Viroqua
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon.* Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

George B. Grigsby (delegate).

HAWAII.

J. Kuhio Kalanianaole,* Rep.....Waikiki

PHILIPPINES.

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat.....Leyte
Teodoro R. Yangco,* Nat.....Zambales

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1908-1920).

State.	1920. Harding Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson Dem.	1916. Hughes Rep.	1912. Wilson Dem.	1912. R'velt, Prog.	1912. Taft, Rep.	1908. Taft, Rep.	1908. Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	11
Arizona	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
California	13	....	13	....	2	11	....	10	....
Colorado	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Connecticut	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	....
Delaware	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....
Florida	....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Georgia	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	....	13
Idaho	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Illinois	29	....	....	29	29	....	....	27	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....
Iowa	13	....	....	12	13	....	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....
Kentucky	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Louisiana	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	9
Maine	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	2	6
Massachusetts	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	16	....
Michigan	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	14	....
Minnesota	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	11	....
Mississippi	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	10
Missouri	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	....
Montana	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	8
Nevada	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....
New Jersey	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	12	....
New Mexico	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
New York	45	....	....	45	45	....	....	39	....
North Carolina	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
North Dakota	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	4	....
Ohio	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	23	....
Oklahoma	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	7
Oregon	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	38	....	....	38	....	38	....	34	....
Rhode Island	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
South Carolina	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
South Dakota	5	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....
Tennessee	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Texas	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	....	18
Utah	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	3	....
Vermont	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....
Virginia	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Washington	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	5	....
West Virginia	8	....	1	7	8	....	....	7	....
Wisconsin	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Total	404	127	277	254	435	88	8	321	162

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	House. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
60th	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
61st	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
62d	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	‡18
64th	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	§8
65th	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	§9
66th	1919-1921	48	47	†1	237	191	§7
67th	1921-1923	59	37	..	307	127	§1

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

The Illinois constitutional convention voted on Dec. 9, 1920, to adjourn until Sept. 6, 1921. This action came after it was apparent that the downstate delegates could not agree upon the redistricting of the state into five new Supreme court districts, giving Cook county two judges, thus maintaining a court of seven members. Prior to the adjournment there had been much talk of the Chicago and Cook county delegates' abandoning the convention entirely on account of the action of the downstate members in limiting Cook county's representation in the general assembly.

NEW PRESIDENT IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Michael Hainisch was elected president of Austria Dec. 9, 1920, by the national assembly in Vienna.

MINISTER VOPICKA RESIGNS.

Charles J. Vopicka of Chicago, minister to Roumania and other Balkan states, sent his resignation to President Wilson in December, 1920.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1920.

State.	Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Far.-Lab. Christ'sen.	Pro. Watkins.	Pluralities Rep.	Pluralities Dem.	Total vote.
Alabama	74690	163254	2369	.....	757	.....	88564	241070
Arizona	37016	29546	216	15	4	7470	.....	66797
Arkansas	69892	105684	5074	.....	.....	.....	35792	180610
California	624992	229191	64076	.....	25204	395801	.....	943463
Colorado	173248	104936	8046	3016	2807	68312	.....	292053
Connecticut	229238	120721	10335	1947	1771	108517	.....	365503
Delaware	52858	39898	1002	.....	998	12960	.....	94795
Florida	44835	90515	5189	.....	3647	.....	45680	144186
Georgia	41089	107162	465	.....	8	.....	66073	148724
Idaho	88321	46576	38	6	9	41745	.....	134950
Illinois	1420480	534394	74747	49630	11216	886086	.....	2094713
Indiana	696370	511364	24703	16499	13462	185006	.....	1262964
Iowa	634674	227921	16981	10321	4197	406753	.....	895076
Kansas	369268	185464	15511	.....	.....	183804	.....	570243
Kentucky	452480	456497	6392	.....	3062	.....	4017	918431
Louisiana	38538	87519	.....	.....	.....	.....	48981	126057
Maine	136355	58961	2214	.....	.....	77394	.....	197840
Maryland	236117	180626	8876	1645	.....	55491	.....	428442
Massachusetts	681153	276691	32267	.....	.....	404462	.....	993694
Michigan	762865	233460	28947	10372	9646	529405	.....	1048313
Minnesota	519421	142994	56106	.....	11489	376427	.....	735838
Mississippi	11644	69291	1686	.....	.....	.....	57647	82621
Missouri	727162	574799	20242	3291	5142	152363	.....	1333400
Montana	109430	57334	.....	12204	.....	52096	.....	178968
Nebraska	251093	119608	9600	.....	5947	131485	.....	385248
Nevada	15432	9803	1858	.....	.....	5629	.....	27094
New Hampshire	95196	62662	1234	.....	.....	32534	.....	159092
New Jersey	611541	256887	27141	2200	4734	354654	.....	903943
New Mexico	57634	46671	.....	1000	.....	10963	.....	105305
New York	1868411	780774	203114	6121	19625	1087637	.....	2895473
North Carolina	232848	305447	446	.....	17	.....	72599	538758
North Dakota	160072	37422	8282	.....	.....	122650	.....	205776
Ohio	1182022	780037	57147	.....	294	401985	.....	2021653
Oklahoma	243415	215521	25638	.....	.....	27894	.....	484574
Oregon	143592	80069	9801	.....	3595	63523	.....	238572
Pennsylvania	1218215	503202	70021	15642	42612	715013	.....	1851248
Rhode Island	107463	55062	4351	.....	510	52401	.....	167981
South Carolina	2610	62933	28	.....	.....	.....	60323	65571
South Dakota	109874	35938	.....	34406	900	73936	.....	181118
Tennessee	219770	209099	2239	.....	.....	10671	.....	431108
Texas	114269	288767	8121	.....	.....	.....	174498	485899
Utah	81555	56639	3159	4475	.....	24916	.....	145828
Vermont	68212	20919	.....	.....	774	47293	.....	89905
Virginia	87458	141670	807	240	826	.....	54212	231001
Washington	223137	84298	8913	77246	3790	138839	.....	397384
West Virginia	282007	220789	5618	.....	1528	61218	.....	509942
Wisconsin	498576	113422	80635	.....	8647	385154	.....	701280
Wyoming	35091	17429	1234	2180	265	17662	.....	56199
Total	16141629	9139866	914869	187470	252435	7710149	708386	26759742
Plurality	7001763							

Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 42,950 votes, and Macauley, S. Tax., 5,747. In Texas 47,495 American party votes and 27,247 "black and tan" votes were cast.

ALABAMA (Population, 1920, 2,347,295).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (67)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
18908	Autauga	911	210	5
20730	Baldwin	1127	556	134
32728	Barbour	1565	203	13
23144	Bibb	1643	364	136
25538	Blount	3533	3465	45
25333	Bullock	877	2	—
29531	Butler	1298	153	12
47822	Calhoun	3422	1139	22
38612	Chambers	1993	322	8
20862	Cherokee	1968	1576	58
22770	Chilton	960	2273	48
20753	Choctaw	1071	82	3
26409	Clarke	1253	43	1
22645	Clay	2165	2128	2
13360	Cleburne	684	971	2
30070	Coffee	1721	673	4
31997	Colbert	1869	650	62
24593	Conecuh	1315	189	—
14839	Coosa	1007	741	14
38103	Covington	2038	548	64
23017	Crenshaw	1411	310	4
33034	Cullman	2564	3492	37
22711	Dale	1386	768	5
54697	Dallas	2702	78	—
34426	DeKalb	3894	4852	46
28085	Elmore	1763	335	2
22464	Escambia	1455	178	2
47275	Etowah	5917	3218	100
18365	Fayette	1413	1865	15
22011	Franklin	2092	2930	64
29315	Geneva	1487	1088	24
18133	Greene	520	10	—
24289	Hale	953	18	1
27064	Henry	715	489	1
38204	Houston	2045	571	30
35864	Jackson	2513	1483	9
309513	Jefferson	24982	7124	555
18149	Lamar	1627	576	6
39556	Lauderdale	2644	1161	56

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
24307	Lawrence	934	831	1
32821	Lee	1620	155	111
31341	Limestone	1812	285	14
25406	Lowndes	727	6	—
23561	Macon	693	64	2
51268	Madison	2821	489	24
36065	Marengo	1307	42	—
22008	Marion	2461	1865	3
32669	Marshall	4041	3879	36
100117	Mobile	6157	2681	131
28884	Monroe	1295	20	6
80853	Montgomery	6411	314	32
39858	Morgan	4057	1201	50
25373	Perry	1195	32	13
25353	Pickens	1419	263	17
31631	Pike	1586	204	3
27064	Randolph	1357	1113	—
27448	Russell	671	29	45
27097	Shelby	2528	3235	13
23383	St. Clair	1932	2561	47
25589	Sumter	1088	15	3
41005	Talladega	2136	930	11
29744	Tallapoosa	2257	269	24
53680	Tuscaloosa	3437	491	16
50593	Walker	4703	4488	186
16876	Washington	575	85	3
36080	Wilcox	1099	2	—
14378	Winston	1037	2307	—
	Total	163254	74690	2369
	Plurality	88564		
	Per cent	67.70	30.98	.99
	Total vote	241070		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 751 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 99,409 votes; Hughes, Rep., 28,809; Benson, Soc., 1,925, and Hanly, Pro., 1,102.

For United States Senator (Unexpired Term) 1920.

J. Thomas Heflin, Dem. 160,680
C. P. Lunsford, Rep. 68,460
W. H. Chichester, Soc. 2,820

For United States Senator (Full Term) 1920.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem. 154,664
L. H. Reynolds, Rep. 77,337
A. M. Forsman, Soc. 1,984

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
   John McDuffie, Dem. 12,978
   C. H. Hutchinson, Soc. 165
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
   John R. Tyson, Dem. 18,469
   Ed J. Green, Soc. 66
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
   Henry B. Steagall, Dem. 12,759
   Dallas B. Smith, Rep. 2,582
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
   Fred L. Blackmon, Dem. 12,286
   A. P. Longshore, Rep. 8,305
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
   W. B. Bowling, Dem. 13,290
   W. M. Russell, Rep. 4,793
6. The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa.
   W. B. Oliver, Dem. 8,721
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair.
   L. B. Rainey, Dem. 23,709
   Charles B. Kennemer, Rep. 22,670
   J. O. Meadows, Soc. 233
8. The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson.
   E. B. Almon, Dem. 17,640
   W. E. Hotchkiss, Rep. 5,306
   Fred L. Gentry, Soc. 143
9. The county of Jefferson.
   George Huddleston, Dem. 26,776
   Alex C. Birch, Rep. 4,452
10. The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker.
   W. B. Bankhead, Dem. 15,465
   W. L. Chenault, Rep. 13,737
   C. H. Walker, Soc. 187

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	34	101	135
Republicans	1	5	6

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas E. Kilby.
Secretary of State—William P. Cobb.
State Treasurer—R. L. Bradley.
Lieutenant-Governor—Nathan L. Miller.
Attorney-General—J. Q. Smith.

ARIZONA (Population, 1920, 333,273).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (14)	Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
13196	Apache	618	679
48465	Cochise	4430	5341
9982	Coconino	781	1342
25678	Gila	2894	3311
10140	Graham	1261	1062
15362	Greenlee	1131	905
89317	Maricopa	8825	11336
5259	Mohave	722	996
16077	Navajo	1031	1078
34680	Pima	2455	3392
16130	Pinal	1264	1493
12689	Santa Cruz	706	850
23386	Yavapai	2251	3625
14904	Yuma	1177	1606
	Total	29546	37016
	Plurality		7470
	Per cent	44.23	55.40
	Total vote	66807	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 226 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15; Watkins, Pro., 4.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 33,170 votes; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Benson, Soc., 3,174; Hanly, Pro., 1,153.

For Governor in 1920.

Thomas E. Campbell, Rep. 37,060
Mit Simms, Dem. 31,385

For United States Senator, 1920.

Ralph Cameron, Rep. 35,895
Marcus Smith, Dem. 29,169

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

James R. Dunseath, Rep. 25,841
Carl Hayden, Dem. 35,397

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	9	20	29
Republicans	10	19	29

State Officers.

Governor—Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ernest Hall, Rep.
State Auditor—Charles Fairfield, Rep.
State Treasurer—Raymond Earhart, Dem.
Attorney-General—W. J. Galbraith, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—Elise Toles, Rep.
State Mine Inspector—Jack White, Rep.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1920, 1,750,995).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (75)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
21483	Arkansas	1156	1199	32
23410	Ashley	1317	725	32
10216	Baxter	707	484	70
36253	Benton	2837	1916	116
16098	Boone	1106	646	64
15970	Bradley	1146	540	71
10883	Calhoun	736	337	66
17786	Carroll	1344	1138	65
21749	Chicot	887	489	10
25632	Clark	1507	1020	19
27258	Clay	1775	1536	181
12696	Cleburne	678	459	69
12260	Cleveland	809	475	15
27670	Columbia	2052	857	17
22578	Conway	—	—	—
37541	Craighead	2079	1058	104
25739	Crawford	1861	1497	40
29305	Crittenden	906	167	8
18579	Cross	845	457	42
14424	Dallas	1139	658	22
20297	Desha	931	360	23
21822	Drew	1397	773	28
27681	Faulkner	1971	1148	133
19364	Franklin	1502	769	121
11182	Fulton	763	502	18
25785	Garland	1619	1419	89
10710	Grant	619	230	16
26105	Greene	1865	1072	80
31602	Hempstead	2239	1754	75
17784	Hot Springs	1061	910	53
18565	Howard	1452	1208	28
23976	Independence	1546	1077	87
13871	Izard	841	495	26
25446	Jackson	1575	1131	98
60330	Jefferson	2870	1048	65
21062	Johnson	1579	996	180
15522	Lafayette	954	501	6
22098	Lawrence	1686	699	49
27773	Lee	1108	354	38
18774	Lincoln	888	988	9
13597	Little River	853	618	50
25866	Logan	1840	1871	68
33400	Lonoke	1711	697	73
14918	Madison	1463	1715	52
10154	Marion	744	371	182
24021	Miller	1545	836	85
47320	Mississippi	1809	1050	121
21601	Monroe	834	912	30
11112	Montgomery	430	615	74
21934	Nevada	1220	1292	39
11199	Newton	486	828	60
20636	Ouachita	1307	1141	26
9905	Perry	738	592	37
44530	Phillips	1965	868	9
12397	Pike	848	921	47
20848	Poinsett	1201	663	88
16412	Polk	1208	1173	154
27152	Pope	2080	1117	69
17447	Prairie	962	842	41
109352	Pulaski	6506	3713	152
17713	Randolph	1412	652	28
16781	Saline	1206	403	61
13232	Scott	771	751	80
14950	Searcy	594	1070	96
56739	Sebastian	3852	2492	242
18301	Sevier	1235	599	162
11132	Sharp	995	400	49
28385	St. Francis	1232	903	57
8779	Stone	516	367	52
36728	Union	1763	491	60
13666	Van Buren	1440	1388	74
35468	Washington	2637	2118	124
34603	White	2088	1355	148
21547	Woodruff	1049	943	40
25655	Yell	1925	1042	79
	Total	105618	69874	5074
	Plurality	35744		
	Per cent	58.50	38.69	2.81
	Total vote	180566		

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 111,957 votes; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Benson, Soc., 6,999 and Hanly, Pro., 2,015.

For United States Senator, 1920.

T. H. Caraway, Dem. 124,554
Chas. F. Cole, Rep. 64,168

For Governor, 1920.

Thos. C. McRae, Dem. 121,735
Wallace Townsend, Rep. 45,548

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
   W. J. Driver, Dem. 19,843
   H. M. Mays, Rep. 7,110
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
   Wm. A. Oldfield, Dem. 16,080
   Thad Rowden, Rep. 8,137
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
   John N. Tillman, Dem. 14,341
   John I. Worthington, Rep. 12,587
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
   Otis Wingo, Dem. 19,722
   W. H. Dunblazier, Rep. 11,031
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
   H. M. Jacoway, Dem. 19,912
   Geo. A. McConnell, Rep. 6,878
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
   Sam M. Taylor, Dem. 18,028
   W. R. Day, Rep. 7,956
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
   Tilman B. Parks, Dem. 18,303
   J. C. Russell, Rep. 7,064

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	35	97	132
Republicans	—	3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas C. McRae.
Secretary of State—Ira C. Hopper.
Auditor—James G. Tucker.
Treasurer—Joe Ferguson.
Attorney-General—J. S. Utley.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1920, 3,426,536).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (58)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
344177	Alameda	73177	21468	9266
243	Alpine	64	6	—
7793	Amador	1350	639	63
30030	Butte	5409	2262	339
9171	Calaveras	1480	641	111
8000	Colusa	1645	907	72
53889	Contra Costa	9041	3483	1410
2424	Del Norte	596	279	49
6426	El Dorado	1636	726	115
128779	Fresno	14621	9613	1426
11853	Glenn	1916	902	89
37413	Humboldt	6528	1778	763
43383	Imperial	4699	2022	374
7031	Inyo	1195	682	180
54843	Kern	7079	6095	933
22031	Kings	2806	1604	180
5402	Lake	993	571	75
9507	Lassen	1582	643	97
936430	Los Angeles	178117	55661	14674
12203	Madera	1779	1145	181
27342	Marin	5375	1688	632

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
2775	Mariposa	484	320	53
24116	Mendocino	4443	1789	401
24579	Merced	3457	1537	331
5425	Modoc	992	535	36
960	Mono	170	56	22
27980	Monterey	4817	1771	263
20678	Napa	4448	1444	274
10850	Nevada	2055	747	279
61375	Orange	12797	3502	632
18584	Placer	2894	1559	288
5681	Plumas	999	403	114
50297	Riverside	9124	2798	690
90978	Sacramento	15634	7150	944
9068	San Benito	1965	900	74
73401	San Bernardino	12518	5620	890
112248	San Diego	19826	8478	1812
471023	San Francisco	96105	32637	17049
79905	San Joaquin	12003	6487	695
21893	San Luis Obispo	4123	1606	643
36781	San Mateo	7205	1958	956
41097	Santa Barbara	6970	2586	496
100588	Santa Clara	19565	6485	1667
26269	Santa Cruz	5285	1957	412
13321	Shasta	2108	1028	205
1783	Sierra	506	158	24
18545	Siskiyou	2909	1502	337
40602	Solano	7102	2954	743
51990	Sonoma	10377	4070	680
43657	Stanislaus	7038	3055	582
10115	Sutter	1862	636	69
12882	Tehama	2462	1079	231
2551	Trinity	622	285	75
59031	Tulare	9136	4837	527
9979	Tuolumne	1285	659	157
28724	Ventura	5231	1305	181
17105	Yolo	3375	1787	133
10375	Yuba	2012	696	82
	Total	624992	229191	64076
	Plurality	395801		
	Per cent	66.25	24.28	6.79
	Total vote	943344		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 25,085 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 462,516 votes; Wilson, Dem., 466,289; Benson, Soc., 43,262; Hanly, Pro., 27,713.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Samuel Shortridge, Rep. 447,835
James Phelan, Dem. 371,580
James F. Edwards, Pro. 57,768
Elvina F. Beals, Soc. 36,545

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
   Clarence F. Lea, Dem. 34,427
   Charles A. Bodwell, Ind. 18,569
   A. K. Gifford, Soc. 2,773
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
   John E. Raker, Dem. 26,172
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
   Charles F. Curry, Rep. 54,984
   J. W. Stuckenbruck, Dem. 14,964
   Miles William Beck, Soc. 3,631
4. San Francisco (part).
   Julius Kahn, Rep. 50,841
   Milton Harlin, Soc. 9,289
5. San Francisco (part).
   John I. Nolan, Rep. 50,274
   Thomas Conway, Soc. 10,952
6. County of Alameda.
   J. A. Elston, Rep. 75,610
   Maynard Shipley, Soc. 15,151
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.
   H. H. Barbour, Rep. 57,617
   Harry M. McKee, Soc. 8,449
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
   Arthur M. Free, Rep. 46,823
   Hugh S. Hersman, Dem. 26,311
9. Los Angeles (part).
   Charles F. Van de Water,* Rep. 62,952
   Mary E. Garbutt, Soc. 5,819
   Charles H. Randall, Pro. 36,675
   *Subsequently killed in automobile accident.
10. Los Angeles (part).
   Henry Z. Osborne, Rep. 97,469
   Upton Sinclair, Soc. 20,439
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.
   Phil D. Swing, Rep. 59,425
   Hugh L. Dickson, Dem. 22,144

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. R.
Republicans	35	73	108
Democrats	5	7	12

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Stephens, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
Treasurer—Friend William Richardson, Rep.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Rep.

COLORADO (Population, 1920, 939,376).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (63)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
14430	Adams	2538	1617	137
5148	Alamosa	1090	953	30
13766	Arapahoe	2805	1697	106
3590	Archuleta	704	390	14
8721	Baca	1594	107	181
9705	Bent	1528	905	32
31846	Boulder	6483	4226	298
7753	Chaffee	1527	1244	70
3746	Cheyenne	820	359	67
2891	Clear Creek	771	517	15
8416	Conejos	1587	892	9
5032	Costilla	780	787	19
5501	Crowley	1345	769	35
2172	Custer	540	290	21
13668	Delta	2557	1725	168
256491	Denver	42742	21551	2098
1243	Dolores	192	154	45
3517	Douglas	958	561	16
33852	Eagle	854	667	30
6980	Elbert	1639	687	83
43997	El Paso	9426	5112	284
17883	Fremont	2952	2259	170
9304	Garfield	1914	1472	81
1364	Gilpin	420	194	9
2659	Grand	660	562	15
5590	Gunnison	1064	1024	126
538	Hinsdale	146	64	25
16879	Huerfano	2590	2298	47
1410	Jackson	388	120	1
14400	Jefferson	3632	1983	187
3755	Kiowa	839	515	38
8915	Kit Carson	1857	803	119
10600	Lake	1295	950	89
11218	La Plata	1687	1458	134
27872	Larimer	5633	2709	169
38975	Las Animas	4757	4217	214
8273	Lincoln	1828	983	79
18427	Logan	3150	1916	81
22281	Mesa	3642	3154	305
779	Mineral	184	147	35
5129	Moffat	1287	597	52
6260	Montezuma	946	755	83
11852	Montrose	2197	1500	198
16124	Morgan	2920	1121	99
22623	Otero	2733	2700	113
2620	Ouray	706	443	27
1977	Park	504	328	17
4583	Phillips	1175	468	53
4566	Pitkin	474	407	43
13845	Prowers	2659	1247	90

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
57638	Pueblo	9687	7921	432
3135	Rio Blanco	777	456	11
7738	Rio Grande	1696	996	29
8948	Routt	1878	1244	106
4638	Saguache	1179	733	51
1700	San Juan	332	291	22
5281	San Miguel	925	685	62
4207	Sedgwick	834	385	31
1724	Summit	400	389	16
6696	Teller	1562	1047	87
11208	Washington	2099	1066	95
53984	Weld	10347	5226	246
13897	Yuma	2673	1278	187
	Total	171108	103891	7843
	Plurality	67217		
	Per cent	59.28	35.99	2.72
	Total vote		288614	

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 2,846 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,926.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 178,816 votes; Hughes, Rep., 102,308; Benson, Soc., 10,049; Hanly, Pro., 2,793.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep. 156,315
Tully Scott, Dem 112,883
G. F. Stevens, Far.-Lab. 9,168
Charles S. Thomas, Ind 8,725

For Governor in 1920.

J. M. Collins, Dem 108,694
Oliver H. Shoup, Rep 174,456
W. P. Collins, Far.-Lab 9,784

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. City and county of Denver.
   Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem 22,557
   William N. Vaile, Rep 46,658
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.
   A. F. Browns, Dem 29,158
   Charles B. Timberlake, Rep 57,512
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.
   Samuel J. Barris, Dem 31,911
   Guy U. Hardy, Rep 43,376
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.
   Edward T. Taylor, Dem 25,994
   Merle D. Vincent, Rep 20,992

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	37	54
Democrats	17	28	45

State Officers.

Governor—O. H. Shoup, Rep.
Secretary of State—James R. Noland, Dem.
Treasurer—Harry E. Mulnix, Rep.
Attorney-General—Victor E. Keyes, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1920, 1,380,585).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (8)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
320919	Fairfield	55251	24761	2115
336016	Hartford	54046	30287	2540
76262	Litchfield	14405	6958	284
47550	Middlesex	8447	4170	136
415196	New Haven	65938	37977	4419
104611	New London	17422	9209	557
27216	Tolland	5135	2308	212

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
52815	Windham	8594	5071	89
	Total	229238	120721	10352
	Plurality	108517		
	Per cent	63.28	33.32	2.86
	Total vote		362258	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab. received 1,947 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 99,786 votes; Hughes, Rep., 105,514; Benson, Soc., 5,179; Hanly, Pro., 1,789; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep 216,792
Augustus Lonergan, Dem 131,824
Martin Plunkett, Soc 10,118

For Governor in 1920.

Everett J. Lake, Rep 230,792
Rollin U. Tyler, Dem 121,729
Charles Peach, Soc 10,154
Albert P. Krone, Far.-Lab 1,896

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. County of Hartford.
   E. Hart Fenn, Rep 53,461
   Joseph P. Dutton, Dem 30,757
   Henry Vanderburgh, Soc 2,496
   Daniel Stewart, Far.-Lab 1,070
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
   Richard P. Freeman, Rep 39,432
   Thomas B. Murray, Dem 20,868
   George H. Moles, Soc 912
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).
   John Q. Tilson, Rep 45,406
   William F. Alcorn, Dem 22,651
   John Goetens, Soc 3,171
4. County of Fairfield.
   Schuyler Merritt, Rep 54,715
   Harry J. Platt, Dem 25,087
   Jasper McLevy, Soc 2,224
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
   James P. Glynn, Rep 34,621
   Martin L. Caine, Dem 16,090
   Hugh B. Sanderson, Soc 1,436

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	34	245	279
Democrats	1	13	14

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Everett J. Lake.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles A. Templeton.
Secretary—Donald J. Warner.
Treasurer—G. Harold Gilpatrick.
Comptroller—Harvey P. Bissell.

DELAWARE (Population, 1920, 223,003).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (3)	—Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
31023	Kent	7212	6511
148239	New Castle	24252	36600
43741	Sussex	8434	9747
	Total	39898	52858
	Plurality		12960
	Per cent	42.25	55.59
	Total vote	94899	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 1,002 votes; Watkins, Pro., 998; Macauley, S. Tax., 390. For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 24,753 votes; Hughes, Rep., 26,013; Hanly, Pro., 630; Benson, Soc., 480.

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

J. R. Clements, Dem 40,209
C. R. Layton, Rep 52,145

For Governor in 1920.

Andrew J. Lynch, Dem 41,038
William D. Denney, Rep 51,895

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	11	6	17
Democrats	17	17	34

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Denney, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. D. Bush, Rep.
Treasurer—George M. Fisher, Rep.
Auditor—Daniel Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Sylvester D. Townsend, Rep.

FLORIDA (Population, 1920, 966,296).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (54)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
30115	Alachua	3310	1119	112
5622	Baker	346	115	19
11407	Bay	818	551	71
12503	Bradford	1269	248	8
8505	Brevard	894	659	63
5133	Broward	415	442	107
8775	Calhoun	861	99	20
5220	Citrus	651	94	25
5621	Clay	558	486	38
14290	Columbia	1248	162	68
42731	Dade	4288	3077	375
25434	DeSoto	2496	1077	197
113540	Duval	13650	6628	450
49386	Escambia	3485	1227	205
2442	Flagler	206	74	73
5318	Franklin	587	276	24
22961	Gadsden	1922	38	18
9873	Hamilton	706	151	15
4548	Hernando	622	132	29
88257	Hillsboro	6976	3772	968
12850	Holmes	869	537	42
31224	Jackson	2443	508	67
14502	Jefferson	754	239	19
6242	Lafayette	618	69	10
12744	Lake	1720	734	52
9540	Lee	938	626	54
18059	Leon	1412	452	58
9921	Levy	882	377	12
5973	Liberty	416	5	18
16516	Madison	920	30	14
18712	Manatee	1790	884	70
23968	Marion	2436	1232	82
19550	Monroe	979	510	149
11340	Nassau	900	281	22
9360	Oskaloosa	568	411	20
2132	Okeechobee	237	58	28
19890	Orange	2035	1447	123
7195	Osceola	728	1035	41
18654	Palm Beach	1488	1892	308
8802	Pasco	1166	630	53
28265	Pinellas	2848	2529	202
38661	Polk	3918	1782	159
14568	Putnam	1557	1181	89
13061	St. Johns	1810	1221	94
7886	St. Lucie	1167	707	64
13670	Santa Rosa	813	333	2
10986	Seminole	1485	767	73
7851	Sumter	921	219	8
19789	Suwanee	1486	382	111
11219	Taylor	563	128	8
23374	Volusia	2763	2175	126
5129	Wakulla	530	119	3
12119	Walton	1297	619	36
11828	Washington	750	307	87
	Total	90515	44853	5189
	Plurality	45662		
	Per cent.	62.13	30.77	3.56
	Total vote		145681	

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 5,124 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 55,984 votes; Hughes, Rep., 14,611; Benson, Soc., 5,353.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.	98,957
John M. Cheney, Rep.	37,065
G. A. Klock, Rep.-White	2,847
M. J. Martin, Soc.	3,525

For Governor in 1920.

Cary A. Hardee, Dem.	103,407
George E. Gay, Rep.	23,788
W. L. Van Duzer, Rep.-White	2,654
F. C. Whitaker, Soc.	2,823

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake

H. J. Drane, Dem.	26,385
H. B. Jeffries, Rep.	4,729
Charles W. Haines, Rep.-White	1,608
C. W. Smith, Soc.	1,074

2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.

Frank Clark, Dem.	15,143
Fred Cubberly, Rep.	2,383
W. L. Case, Soc.	312

3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Oskaloosa, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.

J. H. Smithwick, Dem.	17,299
M. G. Owens, Rep.	2,753

4. Counties of Brevard, Broward, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.

W. J. Sears, Dem.	38,355
C. D. Bowen, Rep.	11,159
Earl Hunt, Soc.	2,019

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic in both houses.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Cary A. Hardee.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos.
State Treasurer—J. C. Luning.
Attorney-General—Rivers H. Buford.
Superintendent of Instruction—W. N. Sheats.

GEORGIA (Population, 1920, 2,894,683).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (155)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
10594	Appling	313	196	—
7656	Atkinson	453	119	6
6460	Bacon	307	219	—
8298	Baker	141	80	—
19791	Baldwin	554	92	—
11814	Banks	479	342	—
13188	Barrow	731	412	—
24527	Bartow	922	754	—
14599	Ben Hill	543	232	2
15573	Berrien	623	58	2
71304	Bibb	2030	458	—
10352	Bleckley	262	—	—
24538	Brooks	597	76	—
6343	Bryan	175	21	—
26133	Bulloch	1098	248	—
30836	Burke	387	39	—
2327	Butts	502	141	—
10225	Calhoun	449	5	—
6969	Camden	152	14	—
11709	Campbell	—	—	—
8228	Candler	673	68	—
34752	Carroll	6632	1227	5
6677	Catoosa	55	33	—
4536	Charlton	157	28	—
100032	Chatham	4243	995	96
5266	Chattahoochee	87	5	—
14312	Chattooga	887	514	7
18569	Cherokee	544	1138	3
26111	Clarke	1419	217	—
7557	Clay	230	63	—
11159	Clayton	475	34	—
7984	Clinch	294	77	—
30437	Cobb	1208	1095	—

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
18653	Coffee	426	230	2
29332	Colquitt	768	523	3
11718	Columbia	476	—	—
11180	Cook	260	303	—
29047	Coweta	1094	169	1
8893	Crawford	235	65	—
18914	Crisp	565	83	—
7918	Dade	494	114	—
4204	Dawson	254	354	—
31785	Decatur	982	300	5
44051	DeKalb	1847	803	4
22540	Dodge	627	177	—
20522	Dooly	544	39	—
20063	Dougherty	621	105	—
10477	Douglas	427	475	3
18983	Early	381	34	—
3382	Echols	(No election).		
9985	Effingham	726	118	—
23905	Elbert	1247	187	1
25862	Emanuel	1444	190	—
6594	Evans	432	16	—
12103	Fannin	549	1083	—
11396	Fayette	331	80	—
39851	Floyd	1923	667	2
11755	Forsyth	813	741	—
19957	Franklin	889	447	—
232606	Fulton	6635	3336	205
8406	Gilmer	546	662	—
4192	Glascock	232	83	—
19370	Glynn	422	132	—
17736	Gordon	713	929	—
20306	Grady	887	232	—
18972	Greene	681	178	—
30327	Gwinnett	1645	1140	5
10757	Habersham	503	626	—
26822	Hall	1475	852	6
18357	Hancock	498	53	—
14440	Haralson	438	1108	—
15775	Harris	398	9	—
17944	Hart	694	323	—
11126	Heard	461	14	—
20420	Henry	608	—	82
21964	Houston	723	39	—
12670	Irwin	525	114	—
24654	Jackson	1069	334	—
16362	Jasper	429	42	—
7322	Jeff Davis	260	303	—
22602	Jefferson	837	82	—
14328	Jenkins	331	49	—
13546	Johnson	306	74	—
13269	Jones	87	31	—
39605	Laurens	1167	350	5
10904	Lee	251	19	—
12852	Liberty	303	175	—
9739	Lincoln	509	3	—
26521	Lowndes	1308	220	—
5240	Lumpkin	155	205	—
17667	Macon	483	68	—
18803	Madison	693	281	—
7604	Marion	236	180	—
11509	McDuffie	382	109	—
4820	McIntosh	119	32	—
26109	Meriwether	1059	186	—
9202	Miller	155	30	—
6885	Milton	278	231	—
25588	Mitchell	930	144	17
20138	Monroe	837	83	—
9167	Montgomery	169	148	—
22565	Morgan	450	176	—
9490	Murray	728	851	—
44195	Muscogee	1372	101	33
21680	Newton	753	349	—
11067	Oconee	641	104	—
20287	Oglethorpe	844	42	1
14025	Paulding	340	954	6
8222	Pickens	437	830	—
11934	Pierce	407	122	—
21212	Pike	1277	280	6
20357	Polk	658	1004	—
11384	Pulaski	338	57	—
15151	Putnam	420	5	—
3417	Quitman	135	4	—
5746	Rabun	312	147	—
16721	Randolph	534	51	—
63692	Richmond	2656	511	—
9521	Rockdale	488	201	—
5243	Schley	235	53	—
23552	Screven	639	260	—
21908	Spalding	830	181	—
11215	Stephens	415	252	—
12089	Stewart	344	31	—
29640	Sumter	1076	296	—
11158	Talbot	379	43	—
8841	Taliaferro	330	12	—
14502	Tattnall	447	301	—
11473	Taylor	491	211	—
15291	Telfair	1069	37	—
19601	Terrell	500	48	—
33044	Thomas	1130	168	—
14493	Tift	576	154	2
13897	Toombs	397	246	—
3937	Towns	256	398	—
7664	Treutlen	263	107	—
36097	Troup	1451	342	—
12466	Turner	393	182	—
10407	Twiggs	273	44	—
6455	Union	469	562	—
14786	Upson	957	170	—
23370	Walker	1347	1069	—
24216	Walton	1189	123	—
28361	Ware	901	215	25
11828	Warren	402	83	—
28147	Washington	1134	118	—
14381	Wayne	407	25	—
5342	Webster	185	24	—
9817	Wheeler	350	101	—
6105	White	209	268	—
16897	Whitfield	762	1073	21
15511	Wilcox	481	106	—
23323	Wilkes	876	12	—
11376	Wilkinson	256	37	—
23863	Worth	626	214	—
	Total	107162	41089	465
	Plurality	66073		
	Per cent	72.06	27.64	.30
	Total vote	148716		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 122,907 votes; Hughes, Rep., 11,227; Prog., 20,670; Benson, Soc., 969.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Thomas Watson, Dem. 124,630
Harvey S. Edwards, Ind. 6,700

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Chatham, Effingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
   J. W. Overstreet, Dem. 10,156
   E. S. Fuller, Rep. 2,161
2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
   Frank Park, Dem. 2,217
3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
   Charles R. Crisp, Dem. 7,001
   H. E. Locket, Rep. 563
4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
   W. C. Wright, Dem. 10,040
5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
   William D. Upshaw, Dem. 10,649
   John W. Martin, Rep. 4,544
6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
   J. E. Wise, Dem. 9,325
   E. L. Wheeton, Rep. 221

7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
Gordon Lee, Dem..... 18,385
A. L. Weaver, Rep..... 72

8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
O. H. Brand, Dem..... 11,708

9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thoms Bell, Dem..... 13,265
O. L. Barnwell, Rep..... 8,053

10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem..... 8,685

11. Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
W. C. Langford, Dem..... 9,012

12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsen, Dem..... 8,461

Legislature.

The legislature consists of 51 senators and 193 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas W. Hardwick.
Secretary of State—S. Guyt McLendon.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright.
Attorney-General—George Napier.

IDAHO (Population, 1920, 431,826).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (44)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes	Dem. Wilson	Soc. Benson	Pro. Hanly
35213	Ada	5299	5207	359	101
2966	Adams	667	645	129	3
27492	Bannock	2950	4084	298	24
8783	Bear Lake	1229	1566	31	3
6997	Benewah	935	1374	337	21
18310	Bingham	1885	2306	145	13
4473	Blaine	1231	1830	173	16
1822	Boise	657	1048	113	15
12957	Bonner	1417	2003	409	26
17501	Bonneville	1736	2341	85	9
4474	Boundary	598	653	90	7
2940	Butte	—	—	—	—
1730	Camas	—	—	—	—
2191	Caribou	3570	4478	645	267
26932	Canyon	—	—	—	—
15659	Cassia	1320	1629	289	17
1886	Clark	—	—	—	—
4993	Clearwater	839	678	242	12
3550	Custer	454	879	63	13
5087	Elmore	658	1104	82	8
8650	Franklin	1089	1425	30	2
12167	Fremont	1654	2695	194	7
11749	Gem	750	990	146	14
7548	Gooding	1093	1089	97	18
11749	Idaho	1892	2265	370	25
9441	Jefferson	993	1606	115	11
5729	Jerome	—	—	—	—
17878	Kootenai	2741	2855	714	112
18092	Latah	2777	2811	435	149
5164	Lemhi	723	1080	79	2
6130	Lewis	901	1255	118	20
3446	Lincoln	1121	1084	95	7
9167	Madison	1132	1371	21	—
9035	Minidoka	963	1135	540	21
15253	Nez Perce	1753	2675	245	65
6723	Oneida	1014	1298	29	2
4694	Owyhee	594	775	82	18
7021	Payette	—	—	—	—
5105	Power	1024	1079	50	7
14250	Shoshone	2431	4239	485	16
3921	Teton	650	726	21	3
28398	Twin Falls	3083	3974	592	52
2524	Valley	—	—	—	—
9424	Washington	1545	1802	109	21
	Yellowtone Pk.	—	—	—	—
	Total	5368	70054	8066	1127
	Plurality		14686		
	Per cent	41.21	51.97	5.98	.84
	Total vote		134615		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,810 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro., 1,537.

For President, 1920.

W. G. Harding, Rep..... 88,975
J. M. Cox, Dem..... 46,579
E. V. Debs, Soc..... 38

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley and Washington.
Burton L. French, Rep.....27,084
L. I. Purcell, Dem.....15,672

2. Counties of Ada, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Power, Teton and Twin Falls.
Addison T. Smith, Rep.....32,274
C. R. Jeppeson, Dem.....18,827

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republican	30	46	76
Democratic	11	18	29

State Officers.

Governor—D. W. Davis, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Moore, Rep.
Secretary of State—Robert O. Jones, Rep.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Roy L. Black, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1920, 6,485,098).

Population in 1920.	Counties (102)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Far.-L. Chr't'n.	Governor 1920 Rep. Small.	Dem. Lewis.	Soc. Laflin.	Far.-L. Walker.
62188	Adams	12852	7222	373	1877..	11440	8677	315	2033
23980	Alexander	5287	3167	58	5..	5019	3320	42	7
16025	Bond	3662	1533	45	191..	3598	1590	42	220
15322	Boone	5386	496	104	10..	5028	908	93	12
9336	Brown	1590	1866	7	5..	1460	2006	6	5
42648	Bureau	9968	2354	607	186..	9204	3246	515	307
8245	Calhoun	1367	703	14	4..	1291	768	12	2
19345	Carroll	5194	606	87	65..	5059	801	72	64
17896	Cass	3956	2861	53	374..	3754	3012	46	407

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.	Chr't'n.	Small.	Lewis.	Laflin.	Walker.
56945	Champaign	15573	5247	159	409..	14294	6404	121	453
38458	Christian	7535	5398	347	741..	7159	5802	302	796
21165	Clark	5312	4181	33	7..	5269	4216	32	6
17684	Clay	3683	2358	75	9..	3652	2387	75	8
22947	Clinton	4564	1661	241	630..	4274	2066	240	676
35108	Coles	8563	5811	86	9..	8192	6220	71	7
3053017	Cook	636197	197499	52475	4966..	505856	350920	39958	3666
22771	Crawford	5188	4092	52	2..	5091	4172	46	6
12858	Cumberland	3095	2162	11	3..	3060	2207	10	2
31339	DeKalb	10374	1700	163	43..	9659	2296	136	30
19352	DeWitt	5001	3079	52	39..	4773	3342	51	30
19553	Douglas	4885	2308	51	148..	4562	2561	40	170
42120	DuPage	12280	2084	349	121..	9258	5023	270	109
25769	Edgar	6750	5694	136	6..	6514	5780	125	8
9431	Edwards	3002	742	—	—..	2969	772	3	—
19572	Effingham	4176	2985	43	16..	3954	3261	38	15
26187	Fayette	5758	3824	108	45..	5686	3890	105	39
16466	Ford	4995	958	22	30..	4635	1339	23	30
57293	Franklin	7608	4895	584	1630..	7398	4803	463	2136
48163	Fulton	9523	5293	743	248..	9298	5488	697	332
12856	Gallatin	2184	2000	37	116..	2189	1980	37	119
22883	Greene	3685	3776	63	110..	3520	3958	59	134
18580	Grundy	4647	803	82	225..	4409	892	61	381
15920	Hamilton	3220	2591	27	24..	3208	2600	25	23
28523	Hancock	7379	5125	64	32..	7019	5534	54	28
7533	Hardin	1555	943	8	10..	1514	941	8	57
9770	Henderson	2747	740	23	14..	2639	843	21	15
45162	Henry	12379	2530	436	129..	11762	3204	404	130
35543	Iroquois	9186	2429	35	20..	8509	3271	33	18
37091	Jackson	8003	4575	75	590..	7815	4447	56	843
16064	Jasper	3279	2971	41	6..	3211	3048	42	5
28480	Jefferson	5711	4772	64	30..	5685	4802	61	31
12632	Jersey	2873	1999	23	20..	2739	2210	22	16
21917	Jo Daviess	6098	1604	203	28..	5839	1933	148	17
12022	Johnson	2972	1137	38	28..	2956	1140	36	37
99499	Kane	26832	4323	756	278..	24632	6822	620	261
44940	Kankakee	12853	2828	82	353..	11648	4157	65	285
10074	Kendall	3459	439	8	3..	3285	615	8	5
46678	Knox	12559	2852	233	1184..	12073	3189	214	1278
74285	Lake	15712	2321	787	159..	13829	4418	710	132
92925	LaSalle	23751	6626	927	943..	21844	8261	719	1504
21380	Lawrence	4720	3707	100	7..	4674	3801	100	7
28004	Lee	7615	1715	173	38..	7143	2350	159	36
39070	Livingston	10382	3101	74	195..	9874	3593	64	203
29562	Logan	6957	3232	199	198..	6520	3722	168	267
65175	Macon	16486	7917	378	236..	14539	9699	347	288
77224	Macoupin	8700	5936	1208	3320..	8130	6042	822	3953
106895	Madison	19249	10149	1000	2613..	18508	10651	860	3053
37497	Marion	6620	4351	157	1379..	6376	4440	134	1609
14760	Marshall	3734	1568	108	80..	3400	1891	78	120
16634	Mason	3842	2595	43	29..	3509	2959	38	29
13559	Massac	3731	688	14	29..	3690	706	12	28
27074	McDonough	7221	3930	118	30..	7050	4090	97	36
34515	McHenry	9885	1536	104	28..	9217	2251	88	23
70107	McLean	16680	6411	133	1904..	15312	7916	123	1871
11694	Menard	2882	1864	30	24..	2706	1998	21	54
18800	Mercer	5531	1574	90	102..	5168	1892	79	183
12839	Monroe	2955	932	42	271..	2947	932	36	280
38576	Montgomery	7429	4756	216	1365..	7175	4969	185	1486
33567	Morgan	8169	4447	151	114..	7805	4814	103	132
14839	Moultrie	3279	2513	24	17..	3096	2672	19	27
26793	Ogle	9322	1720	75	13..	8859	2192	64	8
111710	Peoria	24541	9453	712	2174..	22401	11092	593	2499
22901	Perry	4598	2478	101	544..	4508	2431	81	750
15714	Piatt	4283	1903	34	4..	4017	2163	25	2
26886	Pike	5564	4279	178	68..	5305	4600	163	62
9625	Polk	2486	687	24	8..	2458	777	24	8
14629	Pulaski	4002	2276	45	8..	3963	2258	46	9
7579	Putnam	1623	362	72	119..	1479	430	66	209
29109	Randolph	6180	3181	135	305..	6095	3143	98	556
14044	Richland	3026	2174	41	5..	2993	2233	40	3
92297	Rock Island	21908	5208	2221	1123..	20835	6357	1980	1369
38353	Saline	6722	3500	70	2321..	6557	3381	29	2585
100262	Sangamon	21820	11000	752	2691..	20253	12382	598	3269
13285	Schuyler	2800	2258	24	8..	2702	2393	16	9
10067	Scott	2075	1786	19	44..	1972	2017	11	33
31693	Shelby	6351	5113	68	33..	6190	5300	66	38
9693	Stark	2750	661	13	16..	2666	730	10	19
136411	St. Clair	21681	14032	1326	4851..	20757	14038	1182	5711
37743	Stephenson	9570	2772	272	99..	8377	4167	232	115
38540	Tazewell	7679	3640	229	546..	7437	3841	220	645
20249	Union	3119	3660	25	5..	3047	3721	24	5
86162	Vermilion	18175	8634	389	1714..	17255	8968	358	2136
14034	Wabash	2871	2514	23	10..	2800	2574	21	20

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.	Chr't'n.	Small.	Lewis.	Laflin	Walker.
21488	Warren	6309	2236	105	280..	5895	2535	96	380
18035	Washington	4519	1102	66	654..	4445	1078	47	492
22772	Wayne	4908	3137	25	2..	4851	3184	25	1
20081	White	4494	4148	89	5..	4414	4233	74	8
36174	Whiteside	10923	1927	125	220..	9994	2905	104	218
92875	Will	21746	5410	490	682..	20200	6788	428	830
61083	Williamson	10118	4728	296	2402..	9867	4667	250	2818
90929	Winnebago	19913	3355	1175	507..	17271	5923	1086	658
19154	Woodford	4929	1977	76	69..	4749	2120	56	135
	Total	1420480	534395	74747	49630..	1243148	731551	58998	56480
	Plurality	886085			..	511597			
	Per cent	67.81	25.52	3.57	2.37..	58.87	34.64	2.79	2.67
	Total vote	2094714					2111599		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 11,216 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 3,471; Macauley, S.-Tax., 775.

For governor in 1920, Woertendyke, Pro., received 9,876 votes; Spaulding, S. Tax, 930; Francis, Soc.-Lab., 3,020; Harlan, Harding-Coolidge Rep., 5,985; Parker, Co-operative, 1,254; Longworth, Liberal, 357.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 950,229 votes; Hughes, Rep., 1,152,549; Benson, Soc., 61,394; Hanly, Pro., 26,074; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,488.

United States Senator, 1920.

William B. McKinley, Rep.	1,381,384
Peter A. Waller, Dem.	554,372
Gustave T. Fraenckel, Soc.	66,403
Frank B. Vennum, Pro.	10,186
John Fitzpatrick, Far.-Lab.	50,749
George D. Carrington, Sr., S. Tax	784
Joseph H. Moody, Soc.-Lab.	3,107

Lieutenant-Governor, 1920.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep.	1,329,119
Walter W. Williams, Dem.	613,646
George Koop, Soc.	64,342
Clay F. Gaumer, Pro.	10,294
Charles Dodd, Far.-Lab.	50,044
Arthur D. Foyer, S. Tax	2,184
Cornelius W. Stapleton, Soc.-Lab.	3,024

Secretary of State, 1920.

Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.	1,372,633
Arthur W. Charles, Dem.	574,658
Clarence H. Owen, Soc.	66,146
Charles L. Gandy, Pro.	10,140
Frank J. Esper, Far.-Lab.	49,972
William A. Wittick, S. Tax	880
Irving W. Stevens, Soc.-Lab.	3,205

Auditor of Public Accounts, 1920.

Andrew Russel, Rep.	1,388,980
James J. Brady, Dem.	556,131
Ansel M. Brooks, Soc.	65,819
George W. Woolsey, Pro.	10,265
John R. Schaefer, Far.-Lab.	49,959
James F. Cronin, S. Tax	841
John L. Lindsay, Soc.-Lab.	3,114

State Treasurer, 1920.

Edward E. Miller, Rep.	1,358,584
William Ryan, Jr., Dem.	585,155
Charles E. Peebles, Soc.	65,657
Robert Means, Pro.	10,433
John B. Lennon, Far.-Lab.	50,077
Robert T. Aiston, S. Tax	833
Rudolph Reidl, Soc.-Lab.	3,169

Attorney-General, 1920.

Edward J. Brundage, Rep.	1,388,107
James T. Burns, Dem.	561,905
Leopold Saltiel, Soc.	65,174
Orpheus A. Harding, Pro.	10,087
William E. Rodriguez, Far.-Lab.	49,481
Joseph W. Vistain, S. Tax	757
Charles G. Zimmerman, Soc.-Lab.	3,139

Clerk of the Supreme Court, 1920.

Charles W. Vail, Rep.	1,390,585
George F. Johnson, Dem.	546,864
William Bryan, Soc.	67,066
Frank E. Herrick, Pro.	10,253
Al Towers, Far.-Lab.	50,136
Hulda L. P. Loomis, S. Tax	822
Ed Horr, Soc.-Lab.	3,063

Trustees of the University of Illinois, 1920.

(Three to be elected.)

Laura B. Evans, Rep.	1,382,850
Helen M. Grigsby, Rep.	1,338,541
William L. Noble, Rep.	1,339,836
Mrs. Viola V. Rendleman, Dem.	574,517
Mrs. Anna D. Kelley, Dem.	559,043
Harry C. Coffeen, Dem.	582,432
Mary O'Reilly, Soc.	67,134
Ellen Parsons, Soc.	65,743
Winnie Branstetter, Soc.	65,672
Mary A. Whittmore, Pro.	11,407
Lucy Page Gaston, Pro.	11,516
J. E. L. Moore, Pro.	10,942
Madge Argo, Far.-Lab.	50,192
Agnes Nestor, Far.-Lab.	50,079
Mrs. Pearl Nameth, Far.-Lab.	49,708
Dora Welty, S. Tax	1,001
Jeremiah W. Connors, S. Tax.	827
Albert Henniges, S. Tax.	842
Emma B. Denney, Soc.-Lab.	3,158
Gertrude Carm, Soc.-Lab.	2,963
John Orth, Soc.-Lab.	2,817

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

At Large—William E. Mason, Rep.	1,355,392
Richard Yates, Rep.	1,369,673
William Murphy, Dem.	579,799
C. S. Schneider, Dem.	565,792
Frank H. Hall, Soc.	66,385
John Hubert, Soc.	65,150
Margaret Wintringer, Pro.	19,123
W. W. Jones, Pro.	9,136
Gifford Ernest, Far.-Lab.	49,432
Robert Weber, Far.-Lab.	49,191
Henry Schilling, Soc.-Lab.	3,429
Frank H. Kuchenbecker, Soc.-Lab.	2,985
Henry Neil, Ind.	627
1. City of Chicago (part).	
Martin B. Madden, Rep.	41,907
James A. Gorman, Dem.	12,398
Willis E. Davis, Soc.	899
2. City of Chicago (part).	
James R. Mann, Rep.	92,217
James J. Leddy, Dem.	29,754
Bernard Berlyn, Soc.	4,548
3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.	
Elliott W. Sproul, Rep.	73,547
Thomas M. Crane, Dem.	30,631
Kellam Foster, Soc.	4,043
George W. Stone, Ind.	294
4. City of Chicago (part).	
John Golombiewski, Rep.	21,546
John W. Rainey, Dem.	23,230
Charles Beranek, Socialist	2,753
5. City of Chicago (part).	
Jacob Gartenstein, Rep.	14,076
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.	14,374
William Neumann, Soc.	3,290
6. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Pro-	

viso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook County.
John J. Gorman, Rep. 88,975
James McAndrews, Dem. 40,576
William F. Kruse, Soc. 9,937

7. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.
M. A. Michaelson, Rep. 110,758
William J. Cullerton, Dem. 34,202
Samuel Holland, Soc. 12,097
Robert M. Buck, Ind. 1,103

8. City of Chicago (part).
Dan Parrillo, Rep. 14,627
Stanley H. Kunz, Dem. 15,432
Henry C. Stockbridge, Soc. 1,334

9. City of Chicago (part).
Fred A. Britten, Rep. 40,548
Eugene L. McGarry, Dem. 13,257
Evar Anderson, Soc. 2,158

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.
Carl R. Chindblom, Rep. 101,361
John Haderlein, Dem. 30,924
Charles Lorch, Soc. 4,005

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.
Ira C. Copley, Rep. 68,691
Anton Nemanich, Jr., Dem. 14,885
Frank L. Raymond, Soc. 1,825

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.
Charles E. Fuller, Rep. 67,391
Charles F. Johnson, Soc. 2,942

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.
John C. McKenzie, Rep. 48,453
J. L. Dickson, Dem. 10,821
George W. Wright, Soc. 895

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.
William J. Graham, Rep. 49,329
Andrew Olson, Dem. 21,822
Fred O. Hartline, Soc. 2,378

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.
Edward J. King, Rep. 49,482
William F. Gilroy, Dem. 20,771
Carl W. Nass, Soc. 1,658

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.
Clifford Ireland, Rep. 47,936
Jefferson Earle Houston, Dem. 21,438
Ray Vollmer, Soc. 1,665

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.
Frank H. Funk, Rep. 42,490
Frank Gillespie, Dem. 17,912

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.
Joseph G. Cannon, Rep. 53,772
Armand E. Smith, Dem. 27,295
Bert Balloh, Soc. 678
P. N. Christensen, Far.-Lab. 2,147

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.
Allen F. Moore, Rep. 63,124
Edward F. Poorman, Dem. 35,210
John R. Heffner, Soc. 773

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
Guy L. Shaw, Rep. 33,375
Henry T. Rainey, Dem. 29,466

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep. 43,223
J. Earl Major, Dem. 29,054
Fred William Wenschoff, Soc. 1,921
Duncan McDonald, Far.-Lab. 8,970

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
William A. Rodenberg, Rep. 49,802
Guy R. McCasland, Dem. 26,866
Joseph H. Maisch, Soc. 2,334
Cornelius J. Hayes, Far.-Lab. 11,929

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
Edwin D. Brooks, Rep. 44,950
Albert H. Gravenhorst, Dem. 34,740
Fred A. Cawley, Soc. 821
Melvin Brooks, Far.-Lab. 2,100

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
Thomas S. Williams, Rep. 38,472
Asher R. Cox, Dem. 22,019
J. W. Bovinet, Far.-Lab. 2,676

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
Edward E. Denison, Rep. 49,145
J. Herman Clayton, Dem. 28,444
Daniel Weldy, Soc. 1,198
John H. Reed, Far.-Lab. 5,690

Vote on Proposition.

For banking constitutional amendment, 811,873; against, 299,803.

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	8	57	65

State Officers.

Governor—Len. Small, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
Auditor—Andrew Russel, Rep.
Treasurer—Edward E. Miller, Rep.
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

INDIANA (Population, 1920, 2,930,544).

Population in 1920	Counties. (92)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Deb.
20503	Adams	4144	3653	21
114303	Allen	24208	11804	497
23887	Bartholomew	6585	5420	85
12206	Benton	3900	2098	13
14084	Blackford	3145	2555	224
23575	Boone	6650	6178	64
7019	Brown	788	1316	16
16315	Carroll	5006	4186	30
38533	Cass	9545	8194	190
29381	Clark	6466	6729	72
29447	Clay	6129	5612	393
27737	Clinton	7739	6721	93
11201	Crawford	2290	2213	94
27747	Daviess	6748	5587	201
19998	Dearborn	5159	4884	66
17813	Decatur	5516	3896	48
25600	Dekalb	6514	4750	101
56377	Delaware	14845	8329	480
19915	Dubois	3738	4238	80
56384	Elkhart	12297	5770	909
17142	Fayette	4742	3768	48
30661	Floyd	7669	7391	156
18823	Fountain	5218	4088	267
14758	Franklin	3137	3671	10
16478	Fulton	4618	3602	229
29201	Gibson	7498	6384	225

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
51353	Grant	12349	7900	1321
36759	Greene	7486	6335	1209
24222	Hamilton	7897	4280	39
17210	Hancock	4422	4958	53
18656	Harrison	4271	3898	52
20291	Hendricks	6293	4192	45
34682	Henry	8742	5824	335
43965	Howard	10379	5767	1132
31671	Huntington	8100	6506	136
24228	Jackson	5069	5319	55
13961	Jasper	3942	1872	14
23318	Jay	6089	4759	80
20709	Jefferson	5732	4000	45
13280	Jennings	3404	2603	30
20739	Johnson	4863	3452	324
46245	Knox	10011	8052	919
27120	Kosciusko	8326	4836	114
14009	Lagrange	3852	1687	21
159957	Lake	26296	7136	1449
50443	Laporte	11204	5459	340
28228	Lawrence	6808	4709	146
69151	Madison	15704	13325	1833
348061	Marion	79957	61460	3262
23744	Marshall	5708	4631	75
11865	Martin	2747	2443	46
28668	Miami	7336	6259	310
24519	Monroe	5633	4751	51
28490	Montgomery	8792	7159	106
20010	Morgan	5634	4254	68
10144	Newton	3129	1664	30
22470	Noble	6820	4148	73
4024	Ohio	1177	1097	1
16974	Orange	4726	3222	60
12760	Owen	2997	2948	100
18875	Parke	4989	3543	148
16692	Perry	3864	3560	25
18684	Pike	4069	3087	256
20256	Porter	5570	1671	126
19334	Posey	4802	4695	45
12385	Pulaski	2740	2228	76
19880	Putnam	5140	5417	108
26484	Randolph	8773	4198	85
18694	Ripley	5372	3976	48
19241	Rush	6113	4513	35
7424	Scott	1709	1848	9
25982	Shelby	6336	6845	55
18400	Spencer	5270	3855	39
10278	Starke	2683	1467	52
14274	Steuben	4963	1676	28
103304	St. Joseph	17675	12355	798
31630	Sullivan	5376	6160	365
9311	Switzerland	2525	2412	27
42813	Tippecanoe	12730	7562	102
16152	Tipton	4357	3956	46
6021	Union	1984	1375	10
92293	Vanderburg	19357	13904	666
27575	Vermilion	4916	3218	587
100038	Vigo	18668	15739	1498
27231	Wabash	8018	4827	166
9699	Warren	3337	1311	21
19862	Warrick	4675	3915	199
16645	Washington	3708	4157	16
48136	Wayne	12631	8015	330
20509	Wells	4430	4653	215
17351	White	4271	3375	12
15660	Whitley	4530	3929	34
	Total	696370	511364	24703
	Plurality	185006		
	Per cent	55.16	40.51	1.96
	Total vote	1262398		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 13,462 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 16,499.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 334,063 votes; Hughes, Rep., 431,005; Benson, Soc., 21,855; Hanly, Pro., 16,368; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,659.

For United States Senator, 1920.

James E. Watson, Rep. 681,854
Thomas Taggart, Dem. 514,191
Francis M. Wampler, Soc. 23,395
Culla J. Vayhinger, Pro. 13,323
Francis J. Dillon, Far.-Lab. 16,804

For Governor, 1920.

Warren T. McCray, Rep. 683,253
Carroll B. McCullough, Dem. 515,253
Andrew J. Hart, Soc. 23,228
Charles M. Kraft, Pro. 12,235
James M. Zion, Far.-Lab. 16,626

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
   Oscar R. Luhring, Rep. 44,694
   William E. Wilson, Dem. 36,834
   Francis A. Hollis, Far.-Lab. 1,346
   Thomas F. France, Soc. 3,542
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
   Oscar E. Bland, Rep. 47,896
   William A. Cullop, Dem. 39,349
   George R. Dutton, Far.-Lab. 1,823
   Ward A. McBride, Soc. 2,823
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
   James W. Dunbar, Rep. 44,743
   John W. Ewing, Dem. 42,569
   Robert W. Louis, Far.-Lab. 486
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.
   John S. Benham, Rep. 46,360
   Harry E. Canfield, Dem. 41,163
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.
   Everett Sanders, Rep. 46,464
   Charles F. Batt, Dem. 36,403
   William Mitch, Far.-Lab. 4,046
   Edward Boston 2,253
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.
   Richard N. Elliott, Rep. 48,752
   William A. Yarling, Dem. 38,721
   Arthur A. Carmichael 377
7. The county of Marion.
   Merrill Moores, Rep. 79,782
   Henry N. Spaan, Dem. 61,893
   Harvey A. Simmons 3,297
   Arthur P. Fessler 309
8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.
   Albert H. Vestal, Rep. 54,416
   Charles A. Paddock, Dem. 38,725
   Russell C. Borkeese, Soc. 2,226
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.
   Fred S. Purnell, Rep. 56,465
   Ben M. Scifres, Dem. 42,766
   John E. Broshar, Soc. 1,711
10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.
    William R. Wood, Rep. 62,438
    Fred Barnett, Dem. 26,139
    Burr A. Gott, Soc. 1,670
    James H. McGill, Far.-Lab. 5,086
11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.
    Milton Kraus, Rep. 51,106
    Samuel E. Cook, Dem. 40,088
    Michael M. Confer, Soc. 2,188
12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.
    Louis W. Fairfield, Rep. 49,709
    Joseph R. Harrison, Dem. 31,182
    Ira M. Snouffer 3,921
    Henry Hohman 19
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.
    Andrew J. Hickey, Rep. 62,206
    George Y. Hepler, Dem. 39,253
    Reed L. Mallory, Soc. 2,372
    Homer L. Phillips 266

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	41	89	130
Democrats	9	11	20

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Warren T. McCray.
Lieutenant-Governor—Emmett F. Branch.
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson.
Auditor of State—William G. Oliver.
Treasurer—Ora J. Davies.
Attorney-General—Ulysses S. Lesh.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Linnaeus N. Hines.

IOWA (Population, 1920, 2,403,630).

Population in 1920	Counties. (99)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
14420	Adair	4133	1358	34
10521	Adams	2845	1670	14
17228	Allamakee	5192	1833	48
30535	Appanoose	6382	2952	339
12520	Audubon	2963	1405	6
24080	Benton	6539	2343	128
56570	Black Hawk	16920	4000	487
29892	Boone	7093	2240	423
16728	Bremer	6287	902	32
19890	Buchanan	6334	1690	17
18556	Buena Vista	4927	1204	102
17845	Butler	5900	830	36
17783	Calhoun	5277	1479	38
21549	Carroll	6320	2174	69
19421	Cass	6558	1668	104
17560	Cedar	5697	1420	140
34675	Cerro Gordo	8293	2302	138
17760	Cherokee	4544	1211	33
15431	Chickasaw	4517	2171	22
10506	Clarke	3150	1257	18
15660	Clay	4471	1001	53
25032	Clayton	6747	1808	104
43371	Clinton	11746	3153	122
20614	Crawford	5473	2151	194
24042	Dallas	6677	2577	93
12574	Davis	3117	2353	32
16566	Decatur	4187	2592	30
18183	Delaware	5880	1111	39
35520	Des Moines	8287	3449	886
10241	Dickinson	3298	760	23
58262	Dubuque	12436	7636	678
12627	Emmet	3360	991	30
29251	Fayette	8265	1941	118
18860	Floyd	6106	933	97
15807	Franklin	4397	601	66
15447	Fremont	3776	2524	37
16023	Greene	5102	1303	23
14420	Grundy	4662	714	21
17596	Guthrie	5338	1647	24
19531	Hamilton	5924	1126	38
14723	Hancock	3617	725	16
23337	Hardin	6646	1076	98
24488	Harrison	6127	3479	66
18298	Henry	5254	1939	38
13705	Howard	3601	1717	51
12951	Humboldt	3577	681	21
11689	Ida	3547	1090	28
18600	Iowa	4892	2019	48
29931	Jackson	4763	1954	175
27855	Jasper	7417	3390	124
16440	Jefferson	4558	1450	34
26462	Johnson	5696	5032	136
18607	Jones	5962	2436	39
20983	Keokuk	6207	2800	47
25082	Kossuth	6018	1682	26
39676	Lee	10763	5177	180
74004	Linn	20036	6932	535
12179	Louisa	3560	962	53
15686	Lucas	3775	1463	157
15431	Lyon	3633	729	57
14688	Madison	4465	1899	44
26270	Mahaska	6739	3339	110
24957	Marion	5435	3861	213
32630	Marshall	9334	2166	196
15422	Mills	3683	1592	36
13435	Mitchell	4476	773	47
17125	Monona	4569	1960	29
23467	Monroe	4500	2081	665
16604	Montgomery	4980	1404	78
29042	Muscatine	8115	2293	1040
19051	O'Brien	5137	1468	68
10223	Osceola	2717	754	46
24137	Page	6949	1931	126
15486	Palo Alto	3904	1467	43
23584	Plymouth	6090	1801	31
15602	Pocahontas	4046	1639	47
154029	Polk	36073	16281	978
61550	Pottawattamie	13506	6659	279
19910	Poweshiek	5806	2125	99
12919	Ringgold	3702	1327	15
17500	Sac	4984	1268	39
73875	Scott	16233	5473	4101
16065	Shelby	4621	1882	29
26458	Sioux	6068	1510	36
26185	Story	8713	1909	50
21861	Tama	6352	2552	93
15514	Taylor	4997	1757	37
17268	Union	4466	2228	48
14060	Van Buren	4321	1682	49
37937	Wapello	9884	4131	409
18047	Warren	5323	2063	34
20421	Washington	5813	2257	32
16184	Wayne	4234	2434	53
37611	Webster	8312	2804	134
13489	Winnebago	3931	469	46
22091	Winneshiek	6684	1933	102
52171	Woodbury	17603	9815	545
11630	Worth	3401	516	34
20348	Wright	5739	1205	55
	Total	634674	227921	16981
	Plurality	406753		
	Per cent	70.91	25.42	1.81
	Total vote		895076	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 10,321 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 982; Watkins, Pro., 4,197.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 280,449 votes; Wilson, dem., 221,699; Benson, Soc., 10,976; Hanly, Pro., 3,371; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 459.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep. 528,499
Claude R. Porter, Dem. 322,015
H. W. Cowles, Far.-Lab. 9,020
Arthur S. Dowler, Soc. 933

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.
   W. F. Kopp, Rep. 38,100
   E. W. McManus, Dem. 20,977
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.
   Harry E. Hull, Rep. 50,160
   F. B. Althouse, Far.-Lab. 6,058
3. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.
   Burton E. Sweet, Rep. 67,859
   Roy Jacobs, Far.-Lab. 1,974
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.
   Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep. 53,083
   Carl Evans, Dem. 18,104
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.
   James W. Good, Rep. 58,177
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.
   C. W. Ramseyer, Rep. 41,644
   O. P. Myers, Dem. 21,538

7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.
Cassius C. Dowell, Rep..... 66,367
Charles Gay, Soc..... 1,272

8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.
H. M. Towner, Rep..... 49,522
J. W. Killion, Ind..... 178

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.
William R. Green, Rep..... 48,558
Hattie T. Harl, Ind..... 10,607

10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.
L. J. Dickinson, Rep..... 67,700
H. R. Reasoner, Far.-Lab..... 2,803

11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.
William D. Bois, Rep..... 64,342
E. H. Birmingham, Dem..... 27,953

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	48	101	149
Democrats	2	6	8
Independent		1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—N. E. Kendall.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Hamill.
Secretary of State—Walter C. Ramsay.
Auditor of State—Glenn C. Haynes.
Treasurer of State—W. J. Burbank.
Attorney-General—Ben J. Gibson.
Supt. of Public Instruction—P. E. McClenahan.

KANSAS (Population, 1920, 1,769,257).

Population in 1920	Counties. (105)	President 1920 Harding. Rep.	Cox. Dem.	Debs. Soc.
23509	Allen	5091	2272	159
12986	Anderson	3068	1708	108
23411	Atchison	5867	3082	77
9739	Barber	2400	1097	114
18422	Barton	3993	1688	125
23198	Bourbon	4193	3632	224
20941	Brown	5249	1937	76
43842	Butler	6821	4112	331
7144	Chase	1659	903	59
11429	Chautauqua	2539	936	227
33609	Cherokee	5466	3832	492
5587	Cheyenne	1079	471	160
4989	Clark	923	610	55
14365	Clay	3519	1154	168
17714	Cloud	4089	1532	234
14254	Coffey	3370	1784	94
5302	Comanche	1120	612	45
35155	Cowley	7352	4733	329
61800	Crawford	7955	5362	1234
8121	Decatur	1448	1221	140
25777	Dickinson	5760	2387	189
13438	Doniphan	3365	978	59
23998	Douglas	6263	2195	94
7057	Edwards	1782	681	77
9034	Elk	2253	1110	89
14138	Ellis	2385	740	48
10379	Ellsworth	2264	1090	97
7674	Finney	1573	619	89
14273	Ford	3301	1879	155
21946	Franklin	5213	2606	183
13452	Geary	2404	962	90
4748	Gove	948	285	33
7624	Graham	1658	762	168
1087	Grant	339	108	13
4477	Gray	961	507	78
1028	Greeley	273	93	27
14715	Greenwood	3420	1478	107
2586	Hamilton	591	371	63
13656	Harper	2593	1486	127
20376	Harvey	4448	2457	149
1455	Haskell	444	150	44
3734	Hodgeman	945	306	38
15495	Jackson	3752	1562	31
14750	Jefferson	3459	1535	31
16240	Jewell	3925	1898	116
18314	Johnson	4325	2303	101
2617	Kearny	617	266	85
12219	Kingman	2818	1557	85
6164	Kiowa	1411	587	32
34047	Labette	6594	4328	460
3361	Lane	656	298	72
38402	Leavenworth	6846	3409	269
9894	Lincoln	2298	935	73
14735	Linn	3188	1764	122
3223	Logan	781	312	45
26154	Lyon	5491	3303	195
22923	Marion	3840	1713	281
22730	Marshall	5704	2026	252
21845	McPherson	4870	1926	211
5542	Meade	1236	483	23
19809	Miami	4060	2450	154
13886	Mitchell	3310	1409	126
64389	Montgomery	10041	5657	444
12005	Morris	3001	1467	66
3177	Morton	783	266	24
18487	Nemaha	4654	1731	51
24000	Neosho	5150	3195	122
7490	Ness	1401	492	111
11423	Norton	2288	1082	137
18621	Osage	4507	2414	256
12441	Osborne	3060	979	70
10714	Ottawa	2512	1358	121
9323	Pawnee	2128	1138	60
12505	Phillips	2862	1230	80
16154	Pottawatomie	4480	1293	49
12909	Pratt	2722	1433	88
6799	Rawlins	1236	495	176
44423	Reno	9649	4385	341
15855	Republic	3661	1672	107
14832	Rice	3651	1532	106
20650	Riley	4875	1610	141
9966	Rooks	2143	843	78
8360	Rush	2017	605	125
10748	Russell	2407	724	67
25103	Saline	5553	2808	260
3121	Scott	636	379	63
92234	Sedgwick	16637	10998	494
6220	Seward	1290	722	85
69159	Shawnee	14809	7214	318
5484	Sheridan	1194	477	44
5592	Sherman	1066	789	107
14985	Smith	3247	1535	132
11559	Stafford	2779	1057	132
908	Stanton	269	89	10
3943	Stevens	876	346	39
29213	Sumner	5827	3454	354
5517	Thomas	1046	747	124
5880	Trego	1299	393	37
11424	Wabaunsee	2859	782	42
2424	Wallace	632	203	63
17984	Washington	4390	1285	95
1856	Wichita	422	127	22
21157	Wilson	4024	1768	284
8984	Woodson	2253	944	82
132218	Wyandotte	19294	13737	671
	Total	369195	185447	15510
	Plurality	183748		
	Per cent.	64.76	32.52	2.72
	Total vote	570152		

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 277,658 votes; Wilson, Dem., 314,588; Benson, Soc., 24,685; Hanly, Pro., 12,882.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Charles Curtis, Rep..... 326,991
George H. Hodges, Dem..... 170,443
Dan Beedy, Soc..... 13,417

For Governor in 1920.

Henry J. Allen, Rep..... 319,836
Jonathan M. Davis, Dem..... 214,927
Roy Stanton, Soc..... 12,544

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
   D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep. 42,449
   J. B. Billard, Dem. 20,729
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
   Edward C. Little, Rep. 48,298
   C. A. Bowman, Dem. 31,860
   A. W. Webster, Soc. 1,829
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.
   P. P. Campbell, Rep. 47,213
   J. D. Turkington, Dem. 30,932
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabausee and Woodson.
   Homer Hoch, Rep. 32,615
   Walter W. Austin, Dem. 14,942
   Carlos A. Stebbins, Soc. 1,129
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.
   James G. Strong, Rep. 38,981
   Thomas F. Johnson, Dem. 16,301
   Ernest W. Powell, Soc. 1,559
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.
   Hays B. White, Rep. 36,395
   J. C. Ruppenthal, Dem. 20,595
   M. L. Phillips, Soc. 1,827
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.
   J. N. Tincher, Rep. 49,595
   J. R. Beeching, Dem. 26,990
   Edward E. Colglazier, Soc. 2,234
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.
   Richard E. Bird, Rep. 30,067
   W. A. Ayres, Dem. 29,894
   Reed Crandall, Soc. 905

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	38	113	151
Democrats	2	12	14

State Officers.

Governor—Henry J. Allen, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles S. Huffman, Rep.
Secretary of State—L. J. Pettijohn, Rep.
Treasurer—E. T. Thompson, Rep.
Auditor—Norton A. Turner, Rep.
Attorney-General—Richard J. Hopkins, Rep.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Miss L. E. Wooster, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population, 1920, 2,416,013).

Population in 1920.	Counties (120)	—Pres. 1920— Harding. Rep.	Cox. Dem.
17289	Adair	3526	2725
16761	Allen	3476	2255
9982	Anderson	1819	2499
12045	Ballard	1107	3987
25356	Barren	3972	5499
11996	Bath	1997	2440
33988	Bell	6691	2277
9572	Boone	973	3472
17462	Bourbon	4029	5452
29281	Boyd	6334	5103
14933	Boyle	3205	4099
10210	Bracken	1791	2621
20614	Breathitt	2464	2737
19652	Breckinridge	4368	3702
9328	Bullitt	1393	2548
15805	Butler	4097	1356
13975	Caldwell	2958	2746
20802	Calloway	1520	4574
61863	Campbell	12210	10597
8231	Carlisle	688	2688
8346	Carroll	906	3209
22474	Carter	4595	2757
17213	Casey	3543	1951
33883	Christian	8743	7209
17434	Clark	3105	4846
19795	Clay	4015	960
8589	Clinton	2356	431
13125	Crittenden	3149	2138
10648	Cumberland	2380	931
40733	Daviess	7584	9669
10894	Edmonson	2348	1171
8887	Elliott	1860	1764
15569	Estill	2552	1823
54664	Fayette	11032	12926
15614	Fleming	2960	3488
27427	Floyd	2825	3597
19357	Franklin	2710	5878
15197	Fulton	1365	3848
4664	Gallatin	536	1783
12503	Garrard	2994	2434
10435	Grant	1613	2686
32483	Graves	3241	9018
19927	Grayson	4174	2830
11391	Green	2310	1723
20062	Greenup	3111	2754
6945	Hancock	1146	1384
24287	Hardin	3334	5382
31546	Harlan	7493	1805
15798	Harrison	2378	4804
18544	Hart	3264	2972
27609	Henderson	4161	7272
13411	Henry	2208	4640
10244	Hickman	866	3045
34048	Hopkins	6732	7829
11687	Jackson	3174	260
286369	Jefferson	68202	56046
12205	Jessamine	2349	3206
19622	Johnson	4373	1714
73453	Kenton	11411	16300
11655	Knott	802	2295
24172	Knox	5228	1534
10004	Larue	1838	2661
19814	Laurel	4252	1621
17643	Lawrence	2849	2558
11918	Lee	1856	1246
10977	Leslie	2578	142
24467	Letcher	4317	1960
15829	Lewis	4186	1550
16481	Lincoln	3710	3787
9732	Livingston	1790	1933
23633	Logan	3948	6111
8795	Lyon	1275	1968
26284	Madison	6012	5647
13859	Magoffin	2347	1352
15527	Marion	2431	3807
15215	Marshall	1883	3569
7654	Martin	1726	330
12760	Mason	3743	4691
32246	McCracken	6085	8496
11676	McCreary	2889	525
12502	McLean	2408	2754
9442	Meade	1468	2995
5779	Menifee	580	1149
14795	Mercer	2786	3623
10792	Metcalfe	1809	1442
14214	Monroe	3426	1108
12245	Montgomery	2163	3069
16518	Morgan	1802	3347
33353	Muhlenburg	6667	4824
16137	Nelson	2945	5061
9894	Nicholas	1496	2953
26473	Ohio	5371	4011
7639	Oldham	1014	2655

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.
12554	Owen	1049	4623
7820	Owsley	1914	257
11719	Pendleton	2105	2598
26042	Perry	4345	2303
49477	Pike	7911	5619
6745	Powell	835	1038
34010	Pulaski	7262	3749
3871	Robertson	623	940
15406	Rockcastle	3561	1438
9467	Rowan	1564	1264
11854	Russell	2587	1157
15318	Scott	2661	4993
18041	Shelby	2402	5446
11460	Simpson	1680	3206
7785	Spencer	1102	2135
12236	Taylor	2493	2380
15694	Todd	2663	3292
14208	Trigg	2420	3056
6011	Trimble	361	2057
18040	Union	1943	4919
31023	Warren	5474	7010
14773	Washington	2892	2600
16208	Wayne	2992	1827
20762	Webster	3554	4831
27749	Whitley	7235	1556
8783	Wolfe	939	1476
11784	Woodford	2218	3299
	Total	452486	456497
	Plurality		4011
	Per cent.	49.78	50.22
	Total vote	908983	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 269,990 votes: Hughes, Rep., 241,854; Benson, Soc., 4,734; Hanly, Pro., 3,036.

For United States Senator, 1920.

R. J. Ernst, Rep. 454,226
J. C. W. Beckham, Dem. 449,244

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
Miller Hughes, Rep. 28,070
A. W. Barkley, Dem. 50,635

2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
E. B. Bassett, Rep. 36,280
David H. Kincheloe, Dem. 45,741

3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
J. H. Gilliam, Rep. 35,873
R. T. Thomas, Jr., Dem. 36,430

4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
J. P. Haswell, Jr., Rep. 37,702
Ben Johnson, Dem. 41,620

5. The county of Jefferson.
C. F. Ogden, Rep. 67,436
J. F. Richardson, Dem. 55,037
J. H. Ross, Far.-Lab. 3,043

6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
R. G. Bryson, Rep. 26,029
A. B. Rouse, Dem. 39,833
H. B. Dill, Ind. 8,231

7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
J. C. Cantrill, Dem. 52,780

8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
King Swope, Rep. 34,525
Ralph Gilbert, Dem. 37,381

9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
W. G. Blair, Rep. 45,857
W. J. Fields, Dem. 51,530

10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry.
John W. Langley, Rep. 33,035

11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
J. M. Robison, Rep. 64,245
J. E. Sampson, Dem. 20,926

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	20	46	66
Republicans	18	54	72

State Officers.

Governor—Edwin F. Morrow, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred A. Vaughn, Rep.
Treasurer—James A. Wallace, Rep.
Auditor—John G. Craig, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles I. Dawson, Rep.

LOUISIANA (Population, 1920, 1,797,798).

Population in 1920.	Parishes. (64)	President, 1920. Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
34820	Acadia	1066	1141
18382	Allen	1011	242
22155	Ascension	627	496
17712	Assumption	204	725
37315	Avoyelles	1353	724
20767	Beauregard	1151	202
20977	Bienville	1385	257
22266	Bossier	731	44
83265	Caddo	4256	401
32807	Calcasieu	2486	483
9514	Caldwell	538	128
3952	Cameron	146	11
11074	Catahoula	522	176
27885	Claiborne	1216	48
11977	Concordia	380	12
29376	DeSoto	1219	56
44513	East Baton Rouge	2336	442
11213	East Carroll	247	8
17487	East Feliciana	534	30
23485	Evangeline	545	587
24100	Franklin	903	173
14403	Grant	674	109
26855	Iberia	439	1275
26806	Iberville	391	465
14486	Jackson	1004	166
21563	Jefferson	1242	192
18999	Jefferson Davis	731	895
30841	Lafayette	823	1045
30344	La Fourche	343	1044
10603	LaSalle	575	109
16962	Lincoln	992	183
11643	Livingston	666	218
10829	Madison	331	4
19311	Morehouse	625	38
38602	Natchitoches	1471	203
387219	New Orleans (city)	32847	17819
30319	Ouachita	1493	164
10194	Plaquemines	330	124
24697	Pointe Coupee	407	143
59444	Rapides	2767	445
15301	Red River	766	187
20860	Richland	666	50
20713	Sabine	1252	111
4968	St. Bernard	362	56
8586	St. Charles	185	92
8427	St. Helena	366	36
21228	St. James	352	533
11896	St. John the Baptist	247	250
51697	St. Landry	1017	942
21990	St. Martin	319	419
30754	St. Mary	543	788
20645	St. Tammany	973	276

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
31440	Tangipahoa	1510	440
11639	Tensas	243	15
26974	Terre Bonne	484	713
19621	Union	1226	98
26606	Vermilion	555	1420
20493	Vernon	1145	205
24264	Washington	1106	165
24707	Webster	1009	112
11092	West Baton Rouge	354	175
8857	West Carroll	341	104
12303	West Feliciana	354	34
16119	Winn	972	291
	Total	87354	38538
	Plurality	48816	
	Per cent	69.39	30.61
	Total vote	125892	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 79,875 votes; Hughes, Rep., 6,466; Benson, Soc., 284; Prog., 6,349.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Primary vote Sept. 14.

Edwin S. Broussard, Dem. 49,718
J. Y. Sanders, Dem. 42,425
Donelson Caffery, Dem. 15,563
(No opposition to Broussard Nov. 2.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
James O'Connor, Dem.; no opposition.

2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.
H. Garland Dupre, Dem.; no opposition.

3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.
W. P. Martin, Dem.; no opposition.

4. Parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.
John N. Sandlin, Dem.; no opposition.

5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.
Riley J. Wilson, Dem.; no opposition.

6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
George K. Favrot, Dem.; no opposition.

7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
L. Lazaro, Dem.; no opposition.

8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
J. B. Aswell, Dem.; no opposition.

Legislature.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—John M. Parker.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hewitt Buonchaud.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
Treasurer—Howell Morgan.
Attorney-General—A. V. Coco.
Auditor—Paul Capdeville.

MAINE (Population, 1920, 768,014).

Population in 1920	Counties. (16)	Pres. 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
65796	Androscoggin	9565	5757
81728	Aroostook	11191	1407
124358	Cumberland	24623	10484
19825	Franklin	3820	1668
30361	Hancock	5604	2154
63844	Kennebec	12333	5466
26245	Knox	4979	2971
15976	Lincoln	3663	1256
37700	Oxford	7301	3906
87684	Penobscot	14145	6110
20554	Piscataquis	4089	1788
23021	Sagadahoc	3857	1709
37171	Somerset	6533	2770
21328	Waldo	4383	1666
41709	Washington	6768	2997
70696	York	13536	6853
	Total	136355	58961
	Plurality	77394	
	Per cent	68.93	29.80
	Total vote	197840	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 2,214 votes and Macauley, S. Tax., 310.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 69,506 votes; Wilson, Dem., 64,118; Benson, Soc., 2,186; Hanly, Pro., 595.

For Governor, 1920.

F. H. Parkhurst, Rep. 135,353
Bertrand McIntire, Dem. 70,237

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
Carroll L. Beedy, Rep. 30,813
F. H. Haskell, Dem. 15,456

2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.
Wallace H. White, Rep. 35,015
Wallace N. Price, Dem. 20,978

3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.
John A. Peters, Rep. 38,533
A. C. Towle, Dem. 19,276

4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.
Ira G. Hersey, Rep. 30,872
Leon G. C. Brown, Dem. 11,805

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	31	137	168
Democrats	—	14	14

State Officers.

Governor—F. H. Parkhurst, Rep.
Secretary—Frank W. Ball, Rep.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population, 1920, 1,449,610).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (23)	President 1920 Dem. Cox	Rep. Harding	Soc. Debs.
69938	Allegany	5643	9595	1291
43408	Anne Arundel	5053	6199	70
74817	Baltimore	9365	12432	233
9744	Calvert	1230	1741	8
18652	Caroline	3012	2929	29
34245	Carroll	4273	5784	18
23612	Cecil	3468	3435	7
17705	Charles	1642	2585	12
27895	Dorchester	3950	4218	15
52541	Frederick	7747	9559	98
19678	Garrett	1070	2805	91
29291	Harford	4134	4175	36
15826	Howard	2397	2608	23
15026	Kent	3034	2838	76
34921	Montgomery	6277	5948	2
43347	Prince Georges	4857	6628	110
16001	Queen Anne	3519	2157	38
16112	St. Marys	1861	2175	27
24602	Somerset	2634	3658	16
18306	Talbot	3130	3050	11
59694	Washington	6852	8757	353
28114	Wicomico	5054	4225	12
22309	Worcester	3676	3090	28
733826	Baltimore city	86748	125526	6272
	Total	180626	236117	8876
	Plurality		55491	
	Per cent	42.32	55.32	2.08
	Total vote		426797	

For president in 1920 Cox, Lab., received 1,178 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 117,347 votes; Wilson, Dem., 138,359; Benson, Soc., 2,674; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 756; Hanly, Pro., 2,903.

For United States Senator, 1920.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....169,200
Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....184,999
Frank N. H. Lang, Lab.....2,569
William A. Toole, Soc.....6,559
George D. Iverson, Jr., Ind.....21,345
William Ashby Hawkins, Ind.....6,538

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.
T. Alan Goldsborough, Dem..... 29,969
William N. Andrews, Rep..... 27,090

2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.
Carville D. Benson, Dem..... 34,151
Albert A. Blakeney, Rep..... 41,608
Clarence H. Taylor, Soc..... 809
Richard A. O'Brien, Lab..... 445
Samuel C. Appleby, Ind..... 5,679

3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.
Charles P. Coady, Dem..... 23,104
John P. Hill, Rep..... 24,617
S. M. Neistadt, Soc..... 1,710
Nathan Kleinman, Lab..... 391

4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem..... 32,135
William O. Atwood, Rep..... 30,891
Charles F. Saunders, Soc..... 822
Ada Smith Lang, Lab..... 291
Walter E. Knickman, Ind..... 8,417
John G. Baker, Ind..... 3,157

5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.
Thomas S. Klinger, Dem..... 18,569
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep..... 29,867
James L. Smiley, Soc..... 680
Hartley Hellyer, Ind..... 689
John R. Riggles, Prog..... 927

6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.
Frank W. Mish, Dem..... 25,992
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep..... 35,864
Noah S. Twigg, Soc..... 1,810

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	11	44	55
Democrats	16	56	72
People's	..	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
Secretary—Thomas W. Simmons.
Treasurer—William P. Jackson.
Comptroller—E. Brook Lee, Dem.
Attorney-General—Alexander Armstrong, Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS (Pop., 1920, 3,852,356).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (14)	President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
26670	Barnstable ...	6383	1125	29
113021	Berkshire	20138	10956	703
359004	Bristol	56734	17719	2179
4372	Dukes	1013	150	3
482219	Essex	95057	30560	6076
49381	Franklin	9931	2542	242
306254	Hampden	46741	19156	1719
69599	Hampshire	13174	5305	286
778352	Middlesex	156636	61661	5135
2797	Nantucket	608	205	3
219081	Norfolk	51826	15720	1690
156968	Plymouth	33582	9373	2561
836119	Suffolk	108089	67552	9542
455136	Worcester	81241	34667	2097
	Total	681153	276691	32265
	Plurality	404462		
	Per cent.....	68.54	27.84	3.25
	Total vote....	993692		

For president in 1920 Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 3,583 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 268,784 votes; Wilson, Dem., 247,885; Benson, Soc., 11,058.

For Governor in 1920.

Channing H. Cox, Rep.....643,869
John J. Walsh, Dem.....290,350
Walter S. Hutchins, Soc.....20,079
Patrick Mulligan, Soc.-Lab.....6,382

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
Allen T. Treadway, Rep.....36,105
Thomas F. Cassidy, Dem.....22,577

2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part).
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.....47,658
All others 36

3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Calvin D. Paige, Rep.....38,313
Nixon Campbell, Sr., Dem.....15,311

4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.....37,323
John F. McGrath, Dem.....28,438

5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
John Jacob Rogers, Rep.....41,861
Jackson Palmer, Dem.....17,861

6. County of Essex (part).
Willfred W. Lufkin, Rep.....47,231
John P. O'Connell, Lib.-Lab.-Dem.....15,523

7. County of Essex (part).
Robert S. Maloney, Rep.....28,009
Michael F. Phelan, Dem.....25,691
George F. Hogan, Pro.....5,121

8. County of Middlesex (part).
Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep.....54,246
Whitfield L. Tuck, Dem.....12,754
John D. Lynch, Ind.....7,407

9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).
Charles L. Underhill, Rep.....43,111
Maurice F. Ahearn, Dem.....17,542

10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.
Peter F. Tague, Dem.....14,535
James E. Maguire, Rep.....13,995

11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
George Holden Tinkham, Rep.....40,278
Alfred J. Moore, Dem.....18,553

12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
James A. Gallivan, Dem.....32,622
Harrison H. Atwood, Rep.....18,259
William H. O'Brien, Peoples.....4,813

13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
Robert Luce, Rep.....56,451
Charles F. McCarthy, Dem.....23,122

14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26, in Boston).
Louis A. Frothingham, Rep.....46,894
Richard Olney, Dem.....28,596
Zoel Thibadeau, Soc..... 2,169

15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
William S. Greene, Rep.....28,095
Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem.....18,615

16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
Joseph Walsh, Rep.....40,303
George Richards, Far.-Lab..... 7,239

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	35	188	223
Democrats	5	50	55
Independents		2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Channing H. Cox, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
Secretary—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.
Treasurer and Receiver General—James Jackson, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—J. Weston Allen, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1920, 3,668,412).

Population in 1920	Counties. (83)	—President, 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
5912	Alcona	1043	264	39
9983	Alger	1263	468	143
37540	Allegan	7825	2154	127
17869	Alpena	3467	1893	84
11543	Antrim	2260	518	63
9460	Arenac	1521	669	55
7662	Baraga	1368	304	120
21383	Barry	5154	1874	44
69548	Bay	13933	7011	180
6947	Benzie	1520	422	88
62653	Berrien	15748	4855	368
23997	Branch	5704	2181	76
72918	Calhoun	16722	6291	540
20393	Cass	4498	1286	153
15788	Charlevoix	3079	704	135
13991	Cheboygan	2472	1281	61
24818	Chippewa	4732	1266	180
8250	Clare	1762	511	77
23110	Clinton	6019	1464	39
4649	Crawford	726	361	26
30909	Delta	4938	1985	348
19456	Dickinson	3539	580	352
29377	Eaton	7343	2727	92
15639	Emmet	3059	1070	188
125668	Genesee	24543	7408	538
8827	Gladwin	1687	313	81
33225	Gogebic	5486	823	364
19518	Grand Traverse	4056	1158	155
33914	Gratiot	6578	1846	41
28161	Hillsdale	6690	2467	57
71930	Houghton	14938	3088	381
32786	Huron	8354	1581	93
81554	Ingham	18437	7061	508
33087	Ionia	7977	3395	93
8199	Iosco	2013	548	39
20934	Iron	3515	497	172
22610	Isabella	5089	1627	73
72539	Jackson	15922	7789	294
71225	Kalamazoo	13765	5271	548
5577	Kalkaska	890	224	38
183041	Kent	40802	14763	973
6322	Keweenaw	1272	89	39
4437	Lake	926	261	30
2578	Lapeer	5523	1298	38
9061	Leelanau	2156	406	39
47767	Lenawee	11973	5095	85
17522	Livingston	4639	2437	12
6149	Luce	708	187	6
8026	Mackinac	1685	932	37
38103	Macomb	9735	3023	183
20899	Manistee	2179	2184	150
45786	Marquette	9233	3012	534
19831	Mason	3652	1338	154
19466	Mecosta	3932	1145	112
23778	Menominee	5045	1560	239
17237	Midland	4115	959	79
9004	Missaukee	1801	345	14
37115	Monroe	8646	5224	119
30441	Montcalm	6644	1695	109
4089	Montmorency	832	199	55
62362	Muskegon	11702	3468	485
17378	Newago	4188	929	81
90050	Oakland	19321	6421	916
15601	Oceana	3535	785	101
7786	Ogemaw	1687	444	43
12428	Ontonagon	1977	657	215
15221	Osceola	3603	769	33
1783	Oscoda	439	75	5
6043	Otsego	874	466	4
47643	Ottawa	10528	2391	205
12131	Presque Isle	2522	525	36
2032	Roscommon	652	182	21
100286	Saginaw	20425	8494	578
31237	Sanilac	7256	1146	59
9927	Schoolcraft	1776	428	226
35924	Shiawassee	7194	2595	143
58009	St. Clair	14938	4566	147
36818	St. Joseph	6035	2725	121
33320	Tuscola	7282	1269	62
30715	Van Buren	6904	1988	162
49520	Washtenaw	14082	4468	155
1177645	Wayne	220482	51773	14531
18207	Wexford	3406	1095	57
	Total	755941	231046	28446
	Plurality	524895		
	Per cent	72.82	22.26	2 74
	Total vote	1,037,981		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 9,510 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 2,450; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 10,163; Macauley, S. Tax, 425.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 337,952 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,993; Benson, Soc., 16,012; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 831; Hanley, Pro., 8,085.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Wayne county (part).
George P. Codd, Rep.....89,171
Frank Murphy, Dem.....19,803
Robert L. Barnett, Soc..... 2,102

2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.
Earl C. Michener, Rep.....61,857
William H. Moore, Dem.....25,281
James W. Helme, Liberal..... 119

3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.
William H. Frankhauser, Rep.....50,778
Gordon L. Stewart, Dem.....19,652
Truxton Talbot, Far.-Lab..... 675

4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St Joseph and Van Buren counties.
John C. Ketcham, Rep.....47,671
Rowan D. Jarvis, Sr., Dem.....15,199
Vivian F. Zeller, Pro..... 506
L. A. Bregger, Far.-Lab..... 124

5. Kent and Ottawa counties.
Carl E. Mapes, Rep.....53,379
Frank C. Jarvis, Dem.....15,963
Glenn H. Pangborn, Soc..... 1,079
William H. Wenger, Far.-Lab..... 716

6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.
Patrick H. Kelly, Rep.....102,627
Frank L. Dodge, Dem.....33,319
I. Paul Taylor, Soc..... 5,269

7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St Clair and Tuscola counties.
Louis C. Cramton, Rep.....53,416
John Hooker, Dem.....12,755
John Deibel, Soc..... 504

8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep..... 54,337
Austin M. Brown, Dem..... 20,766
Morris McNally, Soc..... 176

9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.
James C. McLaughlin, Rep..... 42,992
Michael B. Danaher, Dem..... 12,095
William H. Henderson, Soc..... 1,190
William Coddington, Soc.-Lab..... 70

10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.
Roy O. Woodruff, Rep..... 43,678
David J. Lynch, Dem..... 13,935
William W. Muir, Far.-Lab..... 265

11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.
Frank D. Scott, Rep..... 41,529
Scattering 4

12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.
W. Frank James, Rep..... 41,783
Edward C. Anthony, Dem..... 8,446
Olga S. von Zellen, Liberal..... 1,753

13. Wayne county (part).
Vincent M. Brennan, Rep..... 78,116
James H. Lee, Dem..... 31,369
Lazarus S Davidson, Dem..... 3,383
Walter E. Barton 1,896

13. (To fill vacancy.)
Clarence J. McLeod, Rep..... 77,975
James H. Lee, Dem..... 29,110

Legislature.

The legislature is solidly republican in both houses.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—Alexander J. Groesbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Read.
Secretary of State—Charles J. DeLand.
State Treasurer—Frank E. Gorman.
Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller.
Attorney-General—Merlin Wiley.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Thos. E. Johnson.
State Highway Commissioner—Frank F. Rogers.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1920, 2,387,125).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (86)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
15004	Aitkin	2933	613	503
15626	Anoka	3505	865	391
22851	Becker	4811	901	436
27079	Beltrami	4518	1427	1215
14073	Benton	2920	554	169
9703	Big Stone	2415	451	127
29337	Blue Earth	8894	1974	207
22421	Brown	5841	796	484
19391	Carlton	2833	1152	654
16946	Carver	5073	562	84
15851	Cass	3242	710	494
15720	Chippewa	3532	960	355
14445	Chisago	4361	484	503
20881	Clay	4943	1335	289
8569	Clearwater	1788	340	298
1841	Cook	467	98	58
14570	Cottonwood	3882	451	90
24566	Crow Wing	5262	1077	933
28967	Dakota	5373	2190	395
12552	Dodge	3386	516	72
19039	Douglas	4428	733	647
20998	Faribault	6687	869	102
25330	Fillmore	7341	899	125
24692	Freeborn	6772	1131	138
30799	Goodhue	9330	1118	304
9788	Grant	2427	533	106
415419	Hennepin	90517	28911	18800
14013	Houston	4101	598	36
10136	Hubbard	2238	453	237
13278	Isanti	3007	405	898
23876	Itasca	3973	1930	738
15955	Jackson	4313	715	75
9086	Kanabec	2436	332	380
22060	Kandiyohi	4759	1282	718
10638	Kittson	2485	599	175
13520	Koochiching	1786	859	485
15554	Lac qui Parle	4219	653	107
8251	Lake	990	594	757
17870	Le Sueur	4059	1853	112
11268	Lincoln	2548	673	81
18837	Lyon	4557	1232	246
20444	McLeod	5430	1139	263
6197	Mahnomen	1076	215	167
19443	Marshall	4738	885	456
21085	Martin	5142	1221	101
18103	Meeker	4693	878	223
14180	Mille Lacs	3521	526	640
25841	Morrison	5371	1131	316
25993	Mower	6339	1061	192
16331	Murray	3270	698	102
15036	Nicollet	4115	556	140
17917	Nobles	4420	982	81
14880	Norman	3451	481	481
27426	Olmsted	7130	1756	176
50818	Otter Tail	11084	1741	788
12091	Pennington	2320	768	581
21117	Pine	3879	1127	654
12050	Pipestone	3106	490	232
37090	Polk	8197	2111	1057
13631	Pope	3466	709	163
244536	Ramsey	71758	40204	6201
7263	Red Lake	1308	558	159
20908	Redwood	5589	880	159
23634	Renville	5995	1283	478
28307	Rice	6500	2040	72
10965	Rock	3121	442	67
13305	Roseau	2387	500	698
206391	St. Louis	27987	14767	5378
14245	Scott	3015	1253	52
9651	Sherburne	2747	307	115
15635	Sibley	4198	502	111
55741	Stearns	13566	1616	318
18061	Steele	4243	1167	56
9778	Stevens	2339	457	71
15093	Swift	3553	985	209
26059	Todd	5448	1464	443
7943	Traverse	1759	550	49
17919	Wabasha	4907	1275	78
10699	Wadena	2635	503	203
14133	Waseca	3626	1257	102
23761	Washington	5852	1588	267
12457	Watonwan	3510	647	100
10187	Wilkin	2106	561	76
33398	Winona	7888	2896	271
28685	Wright	7013	1299	303
16550	Yellow Medicine	4225	814	233
	Total	519421	142994	56106
	Plurality	376427		
	Per cent	70.59	19.43	7.76
	Total vote	735838		

For president in 1920 Cox, Industrialist, received 5.828 votes and Watkins, Pro., 11,489.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 179.544 votes; Wilson, Dem., 179,152; Benson, Soc., 20,117; Hanly, Pro., 7,793; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 468.

For Governor in 1920.

J. A. O. Preus, Rep..... 415,805
Laurence C. Hodgson, Dem..... 81,293
Henrik Shipstead, Ind..... 281,402
Peter J. Samson, Soc..... 5,124

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.
Sidney Anderson, Rep..... 50,387

Julius J. Reiter, Far.-Lab..... 21,158

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.

Frank Clague, Rep..... 49,181
Frank Simon, Dem..... 6,934
H. A. Fuller, Ind..... 19,274

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.

Charles R. Davis, Rep..... 41,678
James M. Millett, Dem..... 15,146
R. A. Pomadt, Ind..... 14,034

4. County of Ramsey.

Oscar E. Keller, Rep..... 38,792
Thomas J. Brady, Dem..... 22,610
Carl W. Cummins, Rep..... 4,702

5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.

Walter H. Newton, Rep..... 54,962
T. O. Dahl, Dem..... 8,357
Lynn Thompson, Far.-Lab..... 22,584
Ernest Lundeen, Ind..... 9,573

6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena.

Harold Knutson, Rep..... 47,954
Charles A. Lindbergh, Ind..... 21,587

7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.

Andrew J. Volstead, Rep..... 36,822
James C. Mitchell, Dem..... 5,358
O. J. Kvale, Ind..... 35,370

8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.

Oscar J. Larson, Rep..... 33,428
W. L. Carss, Dem..... 32,395

9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.

Halvor Steenerson, Rep..... 39,122
Frank Jeffers, Dem..... 6,741
N. E. Thormodson, Ind..... 28,443

10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.

Thomas D. Schall, Rep..... 54,971
Henry A. Finlayson, Dem..... 6,917
John G. Soltis, Far.-Lab..... 18,590

Legislature.

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Jacob A. O. Preus.
Lieutenant-Governor—Louis L. Collins.
Secretary of State—Mike Holm.
Treasurer—Henry Rines.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1920, 1,789,384).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (82)	—Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. H'ding.	Soc. Debs.
22183	Adams	642	114	3
21369	Alcorn	1336	354	41
18960	Amite	578	90	5
24831	Attala	1187	270	21
9851	Benton	405	124	6
57669	Bolivar	1039	326	5
16823	Calhoun	875	160	41
20324	Carroll	669	184	11
22212	Chickasaw	944	194	26
12491	Choctaw	779	191	14
13019	Claiborne	401	14	1
17927	Clarke	807	47	24
17490	Clay	771	48	3
41511	Coahoma	882	61	10
28672	Copiah	1300	60	14
14869	Covington	649	257	29
24359	De Soto	816	27	2
21238	Forrest	1148	140	66
14156	Franklin	641	203	3
5564	George	263	56	17
10430	Greene	337	24	3
13025	Grenada	533	12	8
10380	Hancock	305	130	3
32855	Harrison	1270	314	44
57110	Hinds	2510	151	67
34513	Holmes	917	69	15
19192	Humphreys	316	21	2
10676	Issaquena	83	13	—
15647	Itawamba	1023	198	3
19208	Jackson	577	121	4
18508	Jasper	899	98	15
15946	Jefferson	430	14	1
12755	Jefferson Davis	485	179	5
32919	Jones	1397	419	240
19591	Kemper	934	129	26
19041	Lafayette	873	321	12
12869	Lamar	672	192	19
45897	Lauderdale	2539	228	126
12663	Lawrence	526	131	2
18984	Leake	1082	121	25
29618	Lee	1652	302	10
37356	Le Flore	969	39	4
24652	Lincoln	774	421	13
27632	Lowndes	928	51	9
29292	Madison	831	57	8
17144	Marion	613	143	16
26105	Marshall	823	30	3
32709	Monroe	1881	139	14
13453	Montgomery	846	57	14
19303	Neshoba	1088	182	55
20727	Newton	1208	108	82
28503	Noxubee	701	24	1
16872	Oktibbeha	778	70	1
27845	Panola	843	80	3
15468	Pearl River	464	53	2
8981	Perry	271	69	5
28725	Pike	1114	153	45
19962	Pontotoc	992	439	17
17606	Prentiss	992	496	49
19861	Quitman	377	39	1
20272	Rankin	905	43	5
16420	Scott	1055	64	22
14190	Sharkey	228	7	—
18109	Simpson	902	109	14
16178	Smith	968	265	23
6528	Stone	299	16	5
46374	Sunflower	1060	47	9
35897	Tallahatchie	1092	69	13
19616	Tate	876	117	11
15419	Tippah	955	237	22
15039	Tishomingo	841	387	21
20386	Tunica	256	2	1
20044	Union	1224	429	12
13455	Walthall	464	139	15
33221	Warren	1082	161	15
51092	Washington	776	60	1
15467	Wayne	547	112	48
15753	Webster	576	299	46
15319	Wilkinson	416	15	2
18139	Winston	932	113	17
18487	Yalobusha	892	82	10
37149	Yazoo	948	46	13
	Total	69277	1576	639
	Plurality	57701		
	Per cent	84.10	14.03	1.87
	Total vote	82492		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 80,422 votes; Hughes, Rep., 4,253; Benson, Soc., 1,469.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
J. E. Rankin, Dem..... 10,400
G. Therrell, Rep..... 480

2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
B. G. Lowrey, Dem..... 6,960

3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
B. G. Humphreys, Dem..... 6,338

4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala.
T. U. Sisson, Dem..... 8,979
J. A. Washington, Soc..... 598

5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
Ross A. Collins, Dem..... 11,507
T. C. Brown, Rep..... 457
C. C. Evans, Soc..... 272

6. The counties of Covington, Forest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
P. B. Johnson, Dem..... 9,683
L. B. Collins, Rep..... 906
T. J. Lyon, Soc..... 610

7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
P. E. Quinn, Dem..... 6,895
S. S. Matthews, Rep..... 311
J. B. Sternberger, Soc..... 220

8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
J. W. Collier, Dem..... 5,944
E. F. Miller, Soc..... 288

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic in both branches.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Lee M. Russell.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. Casteel.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—L. S. Rodgers.
Attorney-General—Frank Roberson.

MISSOURI (Population, 1920, 3,403,547).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (114)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
21404	Adair	2534	4861	389
14075	Andrew	2466	3913	3
13008	Atchison	2227	3236	20
20589	Audrain	5514	3827	28
23473	Barry	3729	5162	122
16879	Barton	3040	3480	214
23933	Bates	4433	5039	119
12989	Benton	1506	3367	15
13909	Bollinger	2019	2869	41
29646	Boone	8748	4077	28
93684	Buchanan	16188	17191	201
24106	Butler	2662	4601	133
13849	Caldwell	2498	4168	—
23007	Callaway	6035	3274	11
10474	Camden	1034	2276	25
29839	Cape Girardeau	4584	7537	68
20480	Carroll	4075	5609	28
7482	Carter	930	1057	53
21531	Cass	5030	4055	21
13933	Cedar	1936	3488	60
21769	Chariton	4675	4331	17
15252	Christian	919	2795	100
11874	Clark	2383	3310	27
20455	Clay	6283	2804	18
14461	Clinton	3304	3165	11
24680	Cole	4167	5878	31
19309	Cooper	3657	5151	15
12860	Crawford	1658	2634	39
14173	Dade	1892	3520	44
12033	Dallas	1100	2665	25
16641	Daviess	3560	4458	45
11694	DeKalb	2121	3001	7
12318	Dent	1970	2204	58
15436	Douglas	577	3237	123
32773	Dunklin	5199	4455	289
28427	Franklin	2814	8712	133
12381	Gasconade	454	4481	15
15634	Gentry	3374	3442	19
68698	Greene	11514	15755	645
17554	Grundy	2721	5123	41
19719	Harrison	2502	5151	11
25116	Henry	5367	5313	53
7033	Hickory	532	2131	35
14084	Holt	2329	4153	23
13997	Howard	4735	2125	9
21065	Howell	2323	4344	150
9458	Iron	1554	1463	23
367846	Jackson	76791	79875	630
75941	Jasper	11066	17074	793
26555	Jefferson	4684	5730	119
24899	Johnson	5444	5700	36
10783	Knox	2250	2749	67
16857	Laclede	2183	3469	60
30006	Lafayette	6169	7471	216
24211	Lawrence	3532	6093	22
13465	Lewis	3542	2810	11
15956	Lincoln	3660	3209	62
24824	Linn	5184	5557	62
18610	Livingston	3666	5093	14
14690	McDonald	2242	2921	100
27518	Macon	5626	6309	187
10721	Madison	1830	2023	15
9500	Maries	1677	1445	23
29870	Marion	6719	4660	61
11281	Mercer	1044	3170	18
15567	Miller	1833	3555	63
16540	Mississippi	2442	2193	38
13532	Moniteau	2405	3535	17
16414	Monroe	6136	1406	25
15233	Montgomery	3103	3910	13
12015	Morgan	1883	2911	9
25180	New Madrid	3637	3745	96
24886	Newton	4078	5541	229
27744	Nodaway	5504	6971	22
12889	Oregon	1961	1319	53
13585	Osage	1118	3699	27
11125	Ozark	569	2457	46
26634	Pemiscot	3901	4443	108
14434	Perry	1504	3652	6
35913	Pettis	6561	8595	123
14941	Phelps	2422	2692	23
20345	Pike	5034	3860	33
13996	Platte	4361	1724	—
20351	Polk	2847	4367	37
10490	Pulaski	1978	1853	21
13115	Putnam	1315	3880	71
10412	Ralls	2803	1362	16
27663	Randolph	8115	3768	33
20508	Ray	4865	3228	27
10106	Reynolds	1837	1173	27
12061	Ripley	1735	1752	179
22828	St. Charles	2472	6645	49
15341	St. Clair	2296	3249	101
31403	St. Francois	1149	1917	6
9809	Ste. Genevieve	5300	5504	184
100737	St. Louis	12438	25008	1395
772897	St. Louis city	106047	163280	10083
28826	Saline	7114	5613	14
8383	Schuyler	1793	1806	13
10700	Scotland	2124	2509	57
29145	Scott	4157	4204	147
11865	Shannon	1661	1639	59
13617	Shelby	3935	2128	14
29755	Stoddard	4428	4641	324
11941	Stone	672	2749	57
17781	Sullivan	3475	4576	26
9134	Taney	913	2001	22
20548	Texas	2965	3552	43
26069	Vernon	5419	4645	113
8490	Warren	545	3512	54
13803	Washington	1837	2618	23
13012	Wayne	2072	2380	71

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
16609	Webster	2428	4000	40
7632	Worth	1532	1888	4
17733	Wright	2008	3661	49
	Total	574799	727162	20742
	Plurality		152363	
	Per cent	43.45	54.98	1.57
	Total vote		1322703	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 397,908 votes; Hughes, Rep., 369,339; Benson, Soc., 14,608; Hanly, Pro., 3,881.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep. 711,161
Breckenridge Long, Dem. 589,498
E. T. Hodges, Soc. 20,002
Andrew Trudell, Soc.-Lab. 1,675
W. J. Mallett, Far.-Lab. 3,158

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
M. A. Romjue, Dem. 32,952
Frank C. Millspaugh, Rep. 34,259
Clarence Snyder, Soc. 585

2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
W. W. Rucker, Dem. 38,771
B. F. Beazell, Rep. 34,645
Elias Anderson, Soc. 156

3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
J. L. Milligan, Dem. 31,475
H. F. Lawrence, Rep. 33,949

4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
Louis C. Gabbert, Dem. 32,098
Chas. L. Faust, Rep. 38,047
E. M. Warmley, Soc. 166

5. Jackson county.
W. T. Bland, Dem. 77,793
E. C. Ellis, Rep. 79,075
Elmer D. Hodges, Soc. 494
L. A. Brown, Far.-Lab. 336

6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
C. C. Dickinson, Dem. 26,995
W. O. Atkeson, Rep. 29,802
Oscar S. Myers, Soc. 288

7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.
Sam C. Major, Dem. 40,541
Roscoe Patterson, Rep. 50,213
J. R. Richardson, Soc. 783

8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.
W. L. Nelson, Dem. 25,733
Sud C. Roach, Rep. 30,158
E. B. Kenney, Soc. 167

9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
Champ Clark, Dem. 35,626
T. W. Huckreide, Rep. 39,213
Ed. A. Eno, Soc. 243

10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th, (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
A. Evan Hughes, Dem. 65,472
C. A. Newton, Rep. 122,100
Wm. Brandt, Soc. 8,470
Geo. Moser, Soc.-Labor 604
J. Larken, Ind. 9,121

11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.
Harry B. Hawes, Dem. 35,726
Bernard P. Bogy, Rep. 33,592
W. C. Long, Soc. 1,774

12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3, and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.
S. L. Rosenfeld, Dem. 16,901
L. C. Dyer, Rep. 28,400
Henry Siroky, Soc. 710

13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.
Arthur T. Brewster, Dem. 24,394
M. E. Rhodes, Rep. 30,610
R. S. Short, Soc. 420

14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.
Robert L. Ward, Dem. 41,547
Edw. D. Hays, Rep. 56,525
John Gardner, Soc. 1,392

15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.
Ernest M. Roseberry, Dem. 33,844
I. V. McPherson, Rep. 44,176
W. H. McFall, Soc. 1,257

16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.
Thomas L. Ruby, Dem. 23,510
S. A. Shelton, Rep. 28,500
H. M. Fouty, Soc. 284

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	15	38	53
Republicans	19	104	123

State Officers.

Governor—Arthur M. Hyde, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hiram Lloyd, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles U. Becker, Rep.
Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
Treasurer—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jesse Barrett, Rep.
State Supt. Pub. Instruc.—Sam. A. Baker, Rep.

MONTANA (Population, 1920, 547,593).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (52)	—Pres. 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
7246	Beaverhead	2049	833
7015	Big Horn	1062	475
9057	Blaine	1720	848
3239	Broadwater	723	622
15279	Carbon	2700	1107
3972	Carter	782	342
38836	Cascade	6808	3938
11051	Chouteau	2646	1436
12194	Custer	2347	1127
	Daniels	811	289
9239	Dawson	1784	875
15323	Deer Lodge	3130	1567
4548	Fallon	1064	381
28344	Fergus	5858	3371
21705	Flathead	3900	2241
15864	Gallatin	3238	2370
5368	Garfield	1226	484
4178	Glacier	1297	531
	Golden Valley	1185	381
2742	Granite	949	439
13958	Hill	2220	1388
5303	Jefferson	969	688
18528	Lewis and Clark	4348	2413
2416	Liberty	757	331
7797	Lincoln	1187	683
7485	Madison	1672	877
4747	McCone	1177	537
2622	Meagher	744	314

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.
2327	Mineral	347	362
24041	Missoula	4374	3292
11938	Musselshell	1910	951
11345	Park	2537	1155
9311	Phillips	1693	648
5741	Pondera	1654	893
3357	Powder River	955	330
6909	Powell	1345	787
3684	Prairie	881	242
10098	Ravalli	2110	1224
8989	Richland	1759	744
8002	Rosebud	1624	555
10347	Roosevelt	2239	873
3949	Sanders	1035	741
13847	Sheridan	1335	610
60313	Silver Bow	10074	6394
7630	Stillwater	1721	664
4926	Sweet Grass	1035	349
5870	Teton	1319	671
3724	Toole	861	405
1990	Treasure	517	174
11542	Valley	2096	895
5619	Wheatland	1250	520
3113	Wibaux	692	223
29600	Yellowstone	5714	2782
	Total	109430	57372
	Plurality	52058	
	Per cent	61.13	31.93
	Total vote	179006	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 12,204 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 158,827 votes; Hughes, Rep., 117,771; Benson, Soc., 7,141; Hanly, Pro., 2,907.

For Governor, 1920.

Joseph M. Dixon, Rep. 111,113
Burton K. Wheeler, Dem. 74,875

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders and Silver Bow.
Washington J. McCormick, Rep. 39,729
Burton Watson, Dem. 29,688

2. Counties of Big Horn, Blaine, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Hill, McCone, Meagher, Musselshell, Park, Phillips, Pondera, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux and Yellowstone.
Carl W. Riddick, Rep. 68,486
Max McCusker, Dem. 37,104

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	39	101	140
Democrats	10	5	15
Nonpartisan	5	2	7

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Joseph M. Dixon.
Lieut.-Gov.—Nelson Story
Attorney-General—Wellington D. Rankin.
Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart.
Treasurer—J. W. Walker.
Auditor—George P. Porter.
Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1920, 1,295,502).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (93)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
22621	Adams	4849	1932	118
15243	Antelope	3322	1154	83
1412	Arthur	167	94	18
1435	Banner	258	69	24
1778	Blaine	328	176	6
14208	Boone	3108	1461	60
8407	Box Butte	1630	756	65
8245	Boyd	1482	527	79
6749	Brown	1417	558	33
23787	Buffalo	4954	2258	177
12559	Burt	2969	1194	47
13723	Butler	2478	1918	40
18029	Cass	3575	2192	245
16225	Cedar	3906	1279	35
4939	Chase	976	414	33
11753	Cherry	1636	711	66
8405	Cheyenne	1857	604	76
14486	Clay	3392	1466	79
11624	Colfax	1992	957	42
13769	Cuming	3177	764	81
26407	Custer	4974	2739	387
7694	Dakota	1525	873	28
10160	Dawes	1801	900	63
16004	Dawson	3384	1444	140
3282	Deuel	684	321	35
11815	Dixon	2435	911	16
23197	Dodge	4832	1799	161
204524	Douglas	28543	18439	2116
5312	Dundy	1094	375	70
13671	Fillmore	2803	1549	26
10167	Franklin	2294	1030	36
8572	Frontier	1750	673	66
11657	Furnas	2445	1371	72
29721	Gage	6059	2477	106
4572	Garden	924	421	26
3496	Garfield	611	252	65
4669	Gosper	794	486	41
1486	Grant	256	141	2
8685	Greeley	1345	1180	58
23733	Hall	4719	1724	582
13554	Hamilton	2950	1356	45
9220	Harlan	1756	974	143
3327	Hayes	512	207	42
6045	Hitchcock	1127	615	58
17151	Holt	3163	1577	75
1378	Hooker	230	117	8
10739	Howard	1508	1311	109
16140	Jefferson	3488	1408	107
10187	Johnson	2416	909	24
8583	Kearney	1683	1273	48
5294	Keith	1050	472	77
3594	Keyapaha	479	218	29
4498	Kimball	910	339	25
18894	Knox	3678	1470	82
85902	Lancaster	15638	8435	382
23420	Lincoln	3342	1896	400
1596	Logan	312	180	31
1946	Loup	343	117	35
22511	Madison	5171	1716	98
1692	McPherson	229	75	13
10763	Merrick	2385	1075	55
9151	Morrill	1366	667	34
8712	Nance	1877	746	40
12547	Nemaha	2888	1512	50
13236	Nuckolls	2637	1337	89
19494	Otoe	3869	1671	75
9578	Pawnee	2510	972	35
3967	Perkins	722	387	48
9900	Phelps	2324	1169	152
10681	Pierce	2478	743	45
19923	Platte	4058	1367	29
10714	Polk	2393	1236	43
11434	Red Willow	1993	1133	188
18968	Richardson	4496	2679	46
3703	Rock	621	239	14
16514	Saline	3197	2172	20
9415	Sarpy	1662	1027	70
20589	Saunders	3733	2296	127
20710	Scotts Bluff	3189	969	162
15867	Seward	3690	1497	30
9625	Sheridan	1714	784	106
8877	Sherman	1582	848	110
4528	Sioux	627	252	58
7756	Stanton	1457	501	32
13976	Thayer	3456	1120	78
1773	Thomas	305	207	21
9589	Thurston	1667	925	29
9823	Valley	1935	912	78
12186	Washington	2409	1295	39
9725	Wayne	2312	681	69
10922	Webster	2599	913	69

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
2531	Wheeler	352	165	85
19096	York	4265	1857	140
	Total	247498	119608	9600
	Plurality	127890		
	Per cent	64.68	31.26	2.51
	Total vote	382653		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 5,947 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 158,887 votes; Hughes, Rep., 117,771; Benson, Soc., 7,141; Hanly, Pro., 2,907.

For Governor, 1920.

Samuel R. McKelvie, Rep. 152,863
John H. Morehead, Dem. 130,433
Arthur G. Wray, Ind. 88,905
J. D. Graves, Pro. 6,041

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
C. Frank Reavis, Rep. 35,293
Frank A. Peterson, Dem. 16,680

2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
Albert W. Jefferis, Rep. 33,196
James O'Hara, Dem. 18,346

3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
Robert E. Evans, Rep. 38,370
Webb Rice, Dem. 17,171
Mrs. Marie Weakes, Ind. 15,515

4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
M. O. McLaughlin, Rep. 34,383
Albert P. Sprague, Dem. 20,662

5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
William E. Andrews, Rep. 31,695
Harry S. Dungan, Dem. 22,662

6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep. 49,122
Thomas E. Grimes, Dem. 20,790
Lucien Stebbins, Ind. 6,222

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	96	129
Democrats	—	4	4

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Samuel R. McKelvie.
Lieutenant-Governor—Pelham A. Barrows.
Attorney-General—Clarence A. Davis.
Secretary of State—D. M. Amsberry.
Auditor of State—George W. Marsh.
State Treasurer—D. B. Cropsey.

NEVADA (Population, 1920, 77,407).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (17)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
4649	Churchill	506	873	237
3859	Clark	620	589	111
1825	Douglas	147	503	6
8083	Elko	1029	1369	123
2410	Esmeralda	347	466	127
1350	Eureka	157	313	21
8549	Humboldt	532	660	92
1484	Lander	254	416	39
2287	Lincoln	366	373	44
4078	Lyon	344	945	119
1848	Mineral	209	374	46
6504	Nye	1007	1576	316
2453	Ormsby	413	592	19
2803	Pershing	389	563	44
1469	Storey	272	324	21
18627	Washoe	2357	4189	319
8935	White Pine	902	1354	180
	Total	9851	15479	1864
	Plurality		5628	
	Per cent	36.22	56.92	6.86
	Total vote		27194	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 17,766 votes; Hughes, Rep., 12,127; Debs, Soc., 3,065; Hanly, Pro., 348.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem. 10,402
James Jepson, Soc. 494
Anne Martin, Ind. 4,981
Tasker L. Oddie, Rep. 11,550

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

Samuel S. Arentz, Rep. 13,598
Jerry Donovan, Soc. 1,205
Charles R. Evans, Dem. 9,167
Paul Jones, Ind. 3,349

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	7	25	32
Democrats	7	9	16
Independents	3	4	7

State Officers.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice J. Sullivan, Dem.
Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
Attorney-General—Leonard B. Fowler, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pop., 1920, 443,083).

Population in 1920	Counties. (10)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Debs. Soc.
21178	Belknap	5628	3464	23
15017	Carroll	4214	2279	17
30659	Cheshire	6644	3374	74
36093	Coos	6114	4985	129
40572	Grafton	9650	6102	42
135512	Hillsborough	23040	18736	546
53995	Merrimack	12748	8976	148
52498	Rockingham	13811	6582	132
38546	Strafford	8700	5643	69
20922	Sullivan	4647	2521	54
	Total	95196	62662	1234
	Plurality	32534		
	Per cent	59.84	39.38	.78
	Total vote	159092		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 43,779 votes; Hughes, Rep., 43,723; Hanly, Pro., 296.

For United States Senator, 1920.

George H. Moses, Rep. 90,173
Raymond B. Stevens, Dem. 65,039
William H. Wilkins, Soc. 1,004

For Governor, 1920.

Albert O. Brown, Rep. 93,273
Charles E. Tilton, Dem. 62,174
Francis T. Butler, Soc. 1,080

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Sherman E. Burroughs, Rep. 46,606
Roscerans W. Pillsbury, Dem. 31,334
Solomon Shechet, Soc. 588

2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Edward H. Wason, Rep. 46,720
Charles J. French, Dem. 29,376

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	21	300	321
Democrats	3	100	103

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Albert O. Brown.
Secretary of State—Edwin C. Bean.
State Treasurer—John Wesley Plummer.
(Other state officers appointed by the governor and council.)

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1920, 3,155,374).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (21)	President 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
83908	Atlantic	21245	5753	390
210703	Bergen	47512	12396	—
81770	Burlington	17898	7532	229
190508	Camden	40771	17893	2467
19460	Cape May	5785	2198	107
61348	Cumberland	11913	4487	473
652089	Essex	116168	40970	5939
48224	Gloucester	11693	4869	225
629154	Hudson	101759	62637	5454
32885	Hunterdon	7443	6067	76
159881	Mercer	19626	15713	1118
162334	Middlesex	29334	11618	848
104925	Monmouth	28818	12975	291
82294	Morris	20686	7256	578
22155	Ocean	6840	2138	96
259174	Passaic	42692	11873	4153
36572	Salem	7638	3483	98
57991	Somerset	10962	4192	163
24905	Sussex	5224	3516	42
00037	Union	39499	12103	2353
45047	Warren	8035	7218	192
	Total	611541	256887	25292
	Plurality	354654		
	Per cent	67.80	28.48	2.80
	Total vote	901939		

For president in 1920 Macauley, S. Tax, received 517 votes; W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab., 923; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,200; Watkins, Pro., 4,579.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 268,982 votes; Wilson, Dem., 211,018; Benson, Soc., 10,405; Hanly, Pro., 3,182; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 855.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
Patterson, Jr., Rep. 55,885
Kramer, Dem. 23,711
Sharpe, Pro. 3,500
Niessner, Soc. 2,036
Hawes, Nonp. 463

1. (To fill vacancy).
Patterson, Jr., Rep. 54,971
Kramer, Dem. 23,279
Sharpe, Pro. 3,566

2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
Bacharach, Rep. 51,006
Jonah, Dem. 21,511
Strother, Soc. 331

3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
Appleby, Rep. 56,098
Ramsay, Dem. 29,796
Albertson, Soc. 692

4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
Hutchinson, Rep. 39,582
Browne, Dem. 31,695
Gibson, Soc. 752

5. Counties of Union and Morris.
Ackerman, Rep. 53,681
Clement, Dem. 21,949
Furber, Soc. 2,194

6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).
Perkins, Rep. 54,334
Shields, Dem. 25,764
Krafft, Soc. 1,328

7. Part of Passaic county.
Radcliffe, Rep. 33,844
Hughes, Dem. 15,291
Hubschmitt, Soc. 2,939

8. Counties of Essex (part) and Hudson (part).
Taylor, Rep. 41,898
McGlennon, Dem. 27,822
Howland, Soc. 810

9. County of Essex (part).
Parker, Rep. 32,240
Minahan, Dem. 20,244
Goebel, Soc. 1,735

10. County of Essex (part).
Lehlbach, Rep. 40,965
Flannagan, Dem. 19,548
Freiday, Ind. 2,141
Flavelle, Soc. 1,397

11. County of Hudson (part).
Olpp, Rep. 30,046
Eagan, Dem. 23,402
Koven, Soc. 845

12. County of Hudson (part).
O'Brien, Dem. 34,527
Williams, Rep. 29,080
Tallman, Soc. 452

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers.

Governor—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1920, 360,247).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (29)	President 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Far.-Lab. Christensen.
29855	Bernalillo	4970	4811	57
12104	Chaves	1750	2074	31
21550	Colfax	3342	2701	48
11236	Curry	880	2131	151
3196	DeBaca	412	688	17
16046	Dona Ana	2627	1318	19
19094	Eddy	979	1610	30
17568	Grant	2224	1870	35
8015	Guadalupe	1595	1223	16
4338	Hidalgo	444	548	4
3545	Lea	654	734	24
7823	Lincoln	1454	1078	35
4794	Luna	832	994	34
14125	McKinley	1526	994	27
13915	Mora	2473	2176	28
7902	Otero	1226	1093	68
10444	Quay	1211	1805	72
19552	Rio Arriba	3982	2058	—
6548	Roosevelt	568	1179	67
8863	Sandoval	1194	884	—
8333	San Juan	982	827	28
22867	San Miguel	5537	3988	—
14770	Santa Fe	3058	1684	26
4620	Sierra	861	643	15
14036	Socorro	3131	1802	30
11773	Taos	2519	1360	7
9731	Torrance	1747	1119	29
16680	Union	2930	2272	185
13795	Valencia	2833	952	16
	Total	57541	46616	1099
	Plurality	10925		
	Per cent	54.67	44.29	1.04
	Total vote	105256		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 33,691 votes; Hughes, Rep., 31,161; Benson, Soc., 1,999; Hanly, Pro., 112.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

Nestor Montaya, Rep. 54,672
Antonio Lercero, Dem. 49,426
A. James McDonald, Far.-Lab. 1,290

For Governor in 1920.

Merritt C. Mechem, Rep.....54,426
Richard H. Hanna, Dem.....50,755
W. E. McGrath, Far.-Lab.....1,004

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	15	33	48
Democrats	9	16	25

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Merritt C. Mechem.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. Duckworth.
Secretary of State—Menual Martinez.
Attorney-General—Harry S. Bowman.
Auditor—Edward L. Safford.
Treasurer—Charles U. Strong.
Supt. of Public Instruction—John V. Conway.
Commissioner of Public Lands—Nelson A. Field.

NEW YORK (Population, 1920, 10,384,829).

Population in 1920	Counties. (62)	President, 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
186106	Albany	28376	48750	1438
36842	Allegany	2799	10898	513
599215	Bronx	45741	106050	32923
113610	Broome	9251	24759	1120
71323	Cattaraugus	6693	16083	658
65221	Cayuga	6343	15234	639
115348	Chautauqua	6781	27618	3143
65872	Chemung	7060	17864	431
34969	Chenango	3735	10116	68
43898	Clinton	4110	9062	29
33930	Columbia	5203	9284	211
29625	Cortland	2541	9606	136
42774	Delaware	4528	11719	150
91747	Dutchess	9938	21152	882
634588	Erie	40436	99762	15111
31871	Essex	2218	8042	47
43541	Franklin	3826	9786	62
44927	Fulton	3192	10946	888
37976	Genesee	2570	9628	539
25796	Greene	3498	6323	264
3970	Hamilton	516	881	3
64962	Herkimer	6507	14310	193
82250	Jefferson	7925	22072	252
1976103	Kings	119612	292692	45100
23704	Lewis	2673	5906	24
36830	Livingston	3571	9488	497
39535	Madison	3797	11094	230
352034	Monroe	28523	73809	11089
57928	Montgomery	5911	12835	476
125727	Nassau	8595	33099	1254
2682978	New York	135249	275013	46049
118705	Niagara	7416	21193	1872
182833	Oneida	15560	36311	2297
241465	Onondaga	23308	57008	4707
52652	Ontario	5678	13361	914
119814	Orange	10567	24558	1573
28619	Orleans	2266	8305	620
71045	Oswego	8045	17905	491
46200	Otsego	6275	12112	134
10802	Putnam	1405	3447	23
379396	Queens	35296	94360	6143
122698	Rensselaer	20224	28810	1849
116531	Richmond	9373	17844	712
45548	Rockland	5057	11169	498
88121	St. Lawrence	7213	24651	372
60029	Saratoga	6905	16222	351
109363	Schenectady	8741	19208	4941
21303	Schoharie	3697	5572	30
13098	Schuyler	1231	3827	151
24735	Seneca	3023	6260	250
80627	Steuben	7401	18335	1217
110241	Suffolk	8852	26737	596
33163	Sullivan	3623	8029	671
24212	Tioga	2406	6772	83
35285	Tompkins	3487	9508	288
74979	Ulster	8759	19001	301
31673	Warren	3227	9009	189
44888	Washington	4124	13647	162
48827	Wayne	4289	13333	304
344436	Westchester	28060	76020	6097
30077	Wyoming	2442	9134	294
16641	Yates	1571	5638	52
	Total	781238	1871167	203201
	Plurality		1089929	
	Per cent	26.95	37.60	7.01
	Total vote		2898513	

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 19,653 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 4,841; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 18,413.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 865,851 votes; Wilson, Dem., 756,880; Benson, Soc., 45,985; Hanly, Pro., 19,031; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,665.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Harry C. Walker, Dem.....901,310
James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Rep.....1,434,393
Jacob Panken, Soc.....208,155
Ella A. Boole, Pro.....150,623
Harry Carlson, Soc.-Lab.....7,822
Rose Schneiderman, Far.-Lab.....27,934

For Governor, 1920.

Alfred E. Smith, Dem.....1,261,812
Nathan L. Miller, Rep.....1,335,878
Joseph D. Cannon, Soc.....159,804
George F. Thompson, Pro.....35,509
John P. Quinn, Soc.-Lab.....5,015
Dudley Field Malone, Far.-Lab.....69,908

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).
   Alfred J. Kennedy, Dem.....24,868
   Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.-Pro.....61,502
   Daniel T. Hinckley, Soc.....2,172
2. County of Queens (part).
   John J. Kindred, Dem.....42,530
   Rudolph Hantusch, Rep.....40,201
   William Burke, Sr., Soc.....5,872
   W. E. Keyes, Pro.....608
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   Christian J. McWilliams, Dem.....15,224
   John Kissel, Rep.....16,576
   Harry W. Laidler, Soc.....5,257
   Frederick K. Oakley, Pro.....146
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....21,070
   James J. Astorica, Rep.....12,686
   Alexander Fagin, Soc.....1,408
   Max Schimpf, Pro.....319
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   Edward Cassin, Dem.....27,650
   Adolph L. Kline, Rep.....42,126
   Israel M. Chatcuff, Soc.....2,047
   William M. Nichol, Pro.....574
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   William F. X. Geoghan, Dem.....22,476
   Warren I. Lee, Rep.....44,527
   W. W. Passage, Soc.....6,867
   Lindsay Johnson, Pro.....1,095
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   James P. Maher, Dem.....16,554
   Michael J. Hogan, Rep.....20,489
   Jean Jacques Coronel, Soc.....6,561
   Charles E. Gildersleeve, Pro.....446
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   William E. Cleary, Dem.....22,586
   Charles G. Bond, Rep.....30,916
   Victor H. Lawn, Soc.....9,124
   Albert J. Copeland, Pro.....385
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
   David J. O'Connell, Dem.....30,212
   Andrew N. Petersen, Rep.....41,399
   Wihelmus B. Robinson, Soc.....7,420
   Frank E. Merchon, Pro.....378
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
    Gilbert H. Rhoades, Dem.....14,071
    Lester D. Volk, Rep.....25,808
    James O'Neal, Soc.....11,529
    Bernard Cook, Pro.....181

11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city.
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem..... 19,097
Wilbur F. Wakeman, Rep..... 17,358
Rudolph Rochow, Soc..... 1,235

12. Part of New York city (New York county).
Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem.-Rep..... 8,654
Meyer London, Soc..... 10,212

13. Part of New York city (New York county).
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.-Rep.... 8,979
Charles W. Irwin, Soc..... 4,925

14. Part of New York city (New York county).
Nathan S. Pearlman, Dem.-Rep..... 18,042
Algernon Lee, Soc..... 8,515

15. Part of New York city (New York county).
Peter J. Dooling, Dem..... 14,971
Thomas J. Ryan, Rep..... 18,936
Charles Richter, Soc..... 1,219
James J. Reilly, Far.-Lab..... 1,570

16. Part of New York city (New York county).
W. Bourke Cockran, Dem..... 19,275
Warren S. Fisher, Rep..... 14,336
Bertha H. Mailly, Soc..... 2,748

17. Part of New York city (New York county).
Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Dem..... 18,345
Ogden L. Mills, Rep..... 33,659
Julius Halpern, Soc..... 2,322

18. Part of New York city (New York county).
John F. Carew, Dem..... 12,169
Henry J. O'Connor, Rep..... 11,148
Marie MacDonald, Soc..... 5,668
Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Far.-Lab..... 9,998

19. Part of New York city (New York county).
William Kennelly, Dem..... 23,126
Walter M. Chandler, Rep..... 41,832
Esther Friedman, Soc..... 5,667

20. Part of New York city (New York county).
Isaac Siegel, Dem.-Rep..... 12,605
Morris Hillquit, Soc..... 9,442

21. Part of New York city (New York county).
Jerome F. Donovan, Dem..... 28,535
Martin C. Ansorge, Rep..... 48,959
Robert Press, Soc..... 3,873
Thomas F. Ryan, Far.-Lab..... 1,825

22. Part of New York city (New York county).
Anthony J. Griffin, Dem..... 20,389
Wilbur J. Murphy, Rep..... 17,657
Patrick J. Murphy, Soc..... 6,580

23. Part of New York city (New York county).
Richard F. McKiniry, Dem..... 36,835
Albert B. Rossdale, Rep..... 38,915
Abraham Josephson, Soc..... 22,949

24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties).
James V. Ganly, Dem..... 28,006
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep..... 50,409
George Orr, Soc..... 15,550

25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).
A. Outram Sherman, Dem..... 20,632
James W. Husted, Rep.-Pro..... 49,829
John Haggerty, Soc..... 3,502

26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.
Rosslyn M. Cox, Dem..... 22,772
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep.-Pro..... 43,916
James C. Hogan, Soc..... 2,245

27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.
John R. Green, Dem..... 23,115
Charles B. Ward, Rep..... 42,504
Dwight O. Whedon, Soc..... 1,282
Dorothy Frooks, Pro..... 2,961

28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county.
Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem..... 51,210
Edward J. Halter, Rep..... 42,214
James C. Sheehan, Soc..... 1,692

29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren.
J. Ward Russell, Dem..... 23,663
James S. Parker, Rep.-Pro..... 54,504
D. V. Linehan, Soc..... 1,870

30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.
John E. Kelly, Dem..... 18,687
Frank Crowther, Rep.-Pro..... 41,960
Harry Christian, Soc..... 6,242

31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.
John C. Russell, Dem..... 14,772
Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.-Pro..... 45,059
Harry Taylor, Soc..... 506

32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.
Newton S. Beebe, Dem..... 20,085
Luther W. Mott, Rep.-Pro..... 53,249

33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.
Roger W. Huntington, Dem..... 21,732
Homer P. Snyder, Rep..... 47,251
Harvey P. Brucker, Soc..... 2,887
Olin S. Bishop, Pro..... 1,320

34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.
Charles R. Seymour, Dem..... 21,496
John Davenport Clarke, Rep..... 52,809
Arthur Breckenridge, Soc..... 1,386

35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
John F. Nash, Dem..... 25,699
Walter W. Magee, Rep..... 60,018
Fred Sander, Soc..... 4,508
Fannie L. Cochran, Pro..... 2,087

36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.
George K. Shuler, Dem..... 23,534
Norman J. Gould, Rep.-Pro..... 49,160

37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
Charles L. Durham, Dem..... 21,962
Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.-Pro..... 51,512
Francis Toomey, Soc..... 2,456

38. Monroe county (part).
Hiram R. Wood, Dem..... 20,281
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.-Pro..... 56,796
Charles Messinger, Soc..... 8,369
Harry C. Gregory, Far.-Lab..... 659

39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
David A. White, Dem..... 17,602
Archie D. Sanders, Rep.-Pro..... 53,079
George Weber, Soc..... 3,343

40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).
Frank S. Nicholson, Dem..... 19,253
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.-Pro..... 56,129
Augustus Meas, Soc..... 5,389

41. County of Erie (part).
Al J. Egloff, Dem..... 20,692
Clarence MacGregor, Rep.-Pro..... 30,560
Martin B. Heisler, Soc..... 4,836

42. County of Erie (part).
James M. Mead, Dem..... 22,869
C. Hamilton Cook, Rep.-Pro..... 21,224
John H. Gibbons, Soc..... 3,218

43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.
Fred H. Sylvester, Dem..... 13,720
Daniel A. Reed, Rep.-Pro..... 52,343
Gust C. Peterson, Soc..... 4,273

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	40	119	159
Democrats	10	28	38
Socialists	1	3	4

State Officers. (All republican.)
Governor—Nathan L. Miller.
Lieutenant-Governor—Jeremiah Wood.
Secretary of State—John J. Lyons.
Controller—N. Monroe Marshall.
Attorney-General—Charles D. Newton.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1920, 2,556,486).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (100)	—Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
32718	Alamance	5253	4619
12212	Alexander	2045	2643
7403	Alleghany	1409	1203
28334	Anson	3175	433
21001	Ashe	3427	3808
11479	Avery	397	2503
30876	Beaufort	3522	2266
23993	Bertie	1840	212
19761	Bladen	1939	1064
14876	Brunswick	1253	1362
64148	Buncombe	10176	8039
23297	Burke	3292	3492
33730	Cabarrus	4418	5148
19984	Caldwell	2913	3241
5382	Camden	540	142
13660	Carteret	2070	2315
15759	Caswell	1239	505
33839	Catawba	5446	5936
23814	Chatham	3186	2906
15242	Cherokee	1761	2506
10649	Chowan	1090	209
4646	Clay	755	911
34272	Cleveland	5181	2953
29907	Columbus	3111	1783
29148	Craven	3413	731
35064	Cumberland	3236	1971
7263	Currituck	1000	86
5115	Dare	825	632
35201	Davidson	4797	5960
13578	Davie	1624	2591
30223	Duplin	3393	2697
42219	Durham	4641	3553
37995	Edgecombe	3343	24
77269	Forsyth	8115	6793
26667	Franklin	2743	590
51242	Gaston	7148	5803
10537	Gates	796	327
4872	Graham	644	915
26846	Granville	2614	833
16212	Greene	1649	439
79272	Guilford	9600	7925
43755	Halifax	3430	524
28313	Harnett	3919	3311
23496	Haywood	4229	3000
18248	Henderson	2496	3339
16275	Hertford	1103	221
11722	Hoke	1266	166
8386	Hyde	1134	530
37956	Iredell	6471	4402
13396	Jackson	2385	2355
48080	Johnston	6029	5588
9912	Jones	964	385
13400	Lee	2321	1144
29565	Lenoir	2644	1203
17862	Lincoln	3331	3137
12887	Macon	2176	2050
20083	Madison	1339	3620
20823	Martin	2561	530
16763	McDowell	2809	2561
80695	Mecklenburg	11311	3421
11278	Mitchell	697	2153
31323	Montgomery	2321	2304
21388	Moore	2679	2280
41061	Nash	4031	1556
40620	New Hanover	4102	712
23184	Northampton	2305	165
14703	Onslow	1557	853
17895	Orange	1993	1738
9060	Pamlico	1286	1008
17670	Pasquotank	1736	507
14788	Pender	1580	699
11137	Perquimans	1042	487
18973	Person	1646	1566
45569	Pitt	4196	864
8032	Polk	1361	1326
30856	Randolph	5106	6297
25155	Richmond	3341	1124
54674	Robeson	6183	2220
44149	Rockingham	4507	3605
44062	Rowan	6421	4888
31426	Rutherford	5072	4015
36002	Sampson	2426	5353
15600	Scotland	1705	306
27429	Stanly	3843	4310
20575	Stokes	1998	2976
32464	Surry	3547	5170
13224	Swain	1434	2239
9303	Transylvania	1539	1683
4849	Tyrrell	718	532
36029	Union	4168	1404
22799	Vance	2491	815
75155	Wake	8014	3655
21487	Warren	1864	295
11429	Washington	1116	971
13477	Watauga	1722	2631
43640	Wayne	4794	2822
32644	Wilkes	2843	6451
36813	Wilson	3496	1373
16391	Yadkin	1350	3301
15093	Yancey	2280	2596
	Total	305447	232806
	Plurality	72641	
	Per cent	56.70	43.19
	Total vote	538699	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 446 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 168,383 votes; Hughes, Rep., 120,890; Benson, Soc., 509; Hanly, Pro., 55.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....310,504
A. E. Holton, Rep.....229,343
H. J. Olier, Soc.....325

For Governor, 1920.

Cameron Morrison, Dem.....308,151
John J. Parker, Rep.....230,175

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.
Hallett S. Ward, Dem.....21,414
Wheeler Martin, Rep.....7,495

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.
Claude Kitchin, Dem.....20,890
W. O. Dixon, Rep.....3,367

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.
S. M. Brinson, Dem.....21,547
R. L. Herring, Rep.....16,347

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem.....26,470
J. D. Parker, Rep.....14,084

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.
Charles M. Stedman, Dem.....45,301
William D. Merritt, Rep.....38,484

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.
Homer L. Lyon, Dem.....24,174
R. S. White, Rep.....11,040

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.
William C. Hammer, Dem.....37,071
William H. Cox, Rep.....32,784

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.
Robert L. Doughton, Dem.....32,934
J. I. Campbell, Rep.....31,456
9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.
A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem.....40,195
J. F. Newell, Rep.....35,686
10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.
Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....36,923
L. L. Jenkins, Rep.....34,625

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Cameron Morrison.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. B. Cooper.
Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes.
Auditor—Baxter Durham.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
Attorney-General—J. S. Manning.

NORTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1920, 645,730).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (53)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
5593	Adams	1377	347	45
18695	Barnes	5155	1101	165
13095	Benson	3545	673	130
3126	Billings	786	59	12
15109	Bottineau	3459	964	—
4768	Bowman	1192	321	195
9516	Burke	1911	448	335
15578	Burleigh	4310	890	392
41477	Cass	10881	2853	375
15555	Cavalier	3783	964	31
10499	Dickey	2822	754	156
9637	Divide	2389	495	120
8828	Dunn	1962	428	48
6493	Eddy	1525	578	116
11288	Emmons	2896	243	22
6108	Foster	1583	371	50
4832	Golden Valley	1169	283	62
28795	Grand Forks	7636	2544	154
9553	Grant	2245	289	—
7452	Griggs	1739	530	83
7685	Hettinger	1846	327	40
7798	Kidder	1855	336	108
11564	LaMoure	3004	645	214
7723	Logan	1589	144	11
15544	McHenry	3532	848	389
9010	McIntosh	1783	79	23
9544	McKenzie	2524	499	—
17266	McLean	3724	748	545
8224	Mercer	1796	171	88
18714	Morton	4612	632	87
12140	Mountrail	2785	774	421
10362	Nelson	3127	501	74
4425	Oliver	956	92	50
15177	Pembina	3928	1405	28
9283	Pierce	2102	293	89
15427	Ramsey	3991	937	104
11618	Ransom	3010	783	75
7776	Renville	1828	512	125
20887	Richland	5669	1347	77
8869	Rolette	2129	535	176
9655	Sargent	2786	673	105
7935	Sheridan	1776	134	—
3308	Sioux	776	163	—
4940	Slope	1142	235	115
13542	Stark	3541	532	30
7401	Steele	2222	339	50
24575	Stutsman	5505	1405	229
8327	Towner	2190	473	—
12210	Traill	3676	523	70
19078	Walsh	4470	1990	192
28811	Ward	6119	2289	698
12957	Wells	3100	467	—
17980	Williams	3753	1336	672
	Total	159211	37302	7471
	Plurality	121909		
	Per cent	78.05	18.29	3.66
	Total vote	203984		

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 53,471 votes; Wilson, Dem., 55,206; Benson, Soc., 5,705; Hanly, Pro., 997.

For United States Senator, 1920.

E. F. Ladd, Rep.-Nonp.....130,098
H. H. Perry, Dem.-Ind.....87,006

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.
O. B Burtness, Rep.....43,566
John Baer, Ind.-Nonp.....32,050
2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.
George M. Young, Rep.....34,574
Ole Olson, Ind.-Nonp.....32,553
3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.
James H. Sinclair, Rep.-Nonp.....41,386
R. A. Johnson, Dem.-Ind.....21,878

For Governor in 1920.

Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.....116,934
J. F. T. O'Connor, Dem.-Ind.....112,292

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	6	16	22

State Officers.

Governor—Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.
Lieutenant-Governor—Howard R. Wood, Rep.-Nonp.
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.-Ind.
Treasurer—M. Steen, Ind.
Attorney-General—H. Lemke, Nonp.

OHIO (Population, 1920, 5,759,368).

Population in 1920	Counties. (88)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
22403	Adams	4194	4974	30
68223	Allen	11658	13978	429
24627	Ashland	5705	5951	99
65459	Ashtabula	5413	14099	684
50430	Athens	6523	11016	353
29527	Auglaize	4792	6752	207
93193	Belmont	13347	14761	1079
22621	Brown	5317	4009	41
87025	Butler	16437	14998	1924
15942	Carroll	1755	4392	102
25071	Champaign	4775	7285	68
80726	Clark	14097	19869	561
28291	Clermont	6245	6857	104
23036	Clinton	3598	6947	36
83131	Columbiana	9774	16846	1128
29595	Coshocton	5617	6154	268
36054	Crawford	8467	7082	269
943469	Cuyahoga	70518	148857	11018
42911	Darke	8459	9552	126
24549	Defiance	3723	5987	176
26013	Delaware	5241	7700	36
39789	Erie	4831	8755	442
40434	Fairfield	8610	7572	107
21518	Fayette	3812	5446	40
283951	Franklin	48452	59691	1835
23445	Fulton	2049	6111	108
23311	Gallia	2562	5388	42
15036	Geauga	1081	3722	43
31221	Greene	4016	8600	166
45352	Guernsey	6888	8764	463

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
493678	Hamilton	77598	112590	6611
38394	Hancock	6386	9746	249
29167	Hardin	5817	8071	110
19625	Harrison	2473	5053	52
23362	Henry	2829	5738	113
27610	Highland	5654	7570	37
23291	Hocking	4082	4335	109
16965	Holmes	3211	2065	47
32494	Huron	4398	9348	154
27342	Jackson	4878	5949	98
77580	Jefferson	8064	13038	705
29580	Knox	6361	8178	68
28667	Lake	2711	7465	141
39540	Lawrence	3955	7616	128
56426	Licking	10679	11924	361
30104	Logan	4904	8521	54
90612	Lorain	8640	18125	716
275721	Lucas	30452	52449	5782
19662	Madison	3769	5397	17
186310	Mahoning	14941	29736	1811
42004	Marion	8065	11320	144
26067	Medina	3120	6846	131
26189	Meigs	3606	6541	174
26872	Mercer	4404	5692	42
48428	Miami	8076	13122	557
24244	Monroe	3861	2825	46
209532	Montgomery	38433	46493	4977
14555	Morgan	2157	4127	134
15570	Morrow	2858	4484	34
57980	Muskingum	9437	13862	357
17849	Noble	2909	4197	—
22193	Ottawa	2867	4336	88
18736	Paulding	2739	4549	76
36098	Perry	5917	7685	411
25788	Pickaway	5645	5273	19
14151	Pike	2799	3075	30
36269	Portage	5405	8231	301
23238	Preble	4933	6258	36
29972	Putnam	4673	5157	64
55178	Richland	9349	10940	417
41556	Ross	7063	9330	128
37109	Sandusky	5295	8933	230
62850	Scioto	7682	11871	574
43176	Seneca	8175	10064	243
25923	Shelby	5642	5452	80
177218	Stark	18437	37483	3629
286065	Summit	27857	43721	1736
83920	Trumbull	6815	17343	1073
21716	Tuscarawas	10167	11908	831
20918	Union	3286	6544	34
28210	Van Wert	4899	7495	93
12075	Vinton	2124	2559	49
25716	Warren	3956	7464	68
43049	Washington	6286	9279	373
41346	Wayne	7751	8932	193
24627	Williams	4183	7000	149
44892	Wood	4965	12042	260
19481	Wyandot	4443	4560	19
	Total	780037	1182022	57147
	Plurality		401985	
	Per cent	38.59	58.41	2.82
	Total vote		2021359	

For president in 1920 Macauley, S. Tax., received 2,153 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 514,753; Wilson, Dem., 604,161; Benson, Soc., 38,092; Hanly, Pro., 3,080.

For United States Senator, 1920.

W. A. Julian, Dem. 782,650
Frank B. Willis, Rep. 1,134,953
H. B. Strong, Soc. 2,647

For Governor, 1920.

A. V. Donahey, Dem. 918,962
Harry L. Davis, Rep. 1,039,835
Frank B. Hamilton, Soc. 42,889
E. H. Foote, S. Tax. 1,497

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Part of Hamilton county.
John H. Allen, Dem. 40,195
Nicholas Longworth, Rep. 57,328

2. Part of Hamilton county.
Thomas H. Morrow, Dem. 41,781
A. E. B. Stephens, Rep. 47,797

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.
William G. Pickerel, Dem. 59,214
Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep. 66,259

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.
B. F. Welty, Dem. 45,489
John S. Cable, Rep. 50,476

5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.
Newt Bronson, Dem. 25,395
Charles J. Thompson, Rep. 40,381

6. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.
Cleona Searls, Dem. 30,903
C. K. Kearns, Rep. 38,044

7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.
Paul F. Dye, Dem. 47,196
Simeon D. Fess, Rep. 73,794

8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.
Fred E. Guthery, Dem. 36,665
R. Clint Cole, Rep. 43,473

9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem. 38,292
W. W. Chalmers, Rep. 49,732

10. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.
B. F. Reynolds, Dem. 21,429
I. M. Foster, Rep. 38,436

11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.
M. G. Underwood, Dem. 31,359
E. D. Ricketts, Rep. 33,524

12. County of Franklin.
A. P. Lamneck, Dem. 43,845
John C. Speaks, Rep. 62,247

13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.
Alfred Waggoner, Dem. 26,646
James T. Begg, Rep. 48,416

14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.
M. L. Davey, Dem. 56,507
C. L. Knight, Rep. 62,010

15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.
J. S. Talbot, Dem. 30,326
C. E. Moore, Rep. 42,419

16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.
John McSweeney, Jr., Dem. 42,799
J. H. Himes, Rep. 56,584

17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.
William A. Ashbrook, Dem. 46,675
William M. Morgan, Rep. 46,968

18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.
A. O. Barnes, Dem. 32,802
B. Frank Murphy, Rep. 52,862

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.
James Kennedy, Dem. 25,250
John G. Cooper, Rep. 60,147

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.
C. A. Mooney, Dem. 27,233
M. G. Norton, Rep. 35,483

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.
J. J. Babka, Dem. 18,252
Harry C. Gahn, Rep. 27,127

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.
M. B. Excell, Dem. 30,738
T. E. Burton, Rep. 91,062

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	36	114	150
Democrats	1	11	12

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—Harry L. Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—Clarence J. Brown.
Secretary of State—Harvey C. Smith.
State Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy.
Attorney-General—John G. Price.
State Treasurer—Rudolph W. Archer.

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1920, 2,027,564).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (77)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
13703	Adair	1559	2179	25
16243	Alfalfa	1363	3006	350
20862	Atoka	2106	2078	636
14048	Beaver	1076	1963	240
18989	Beckham	2352	1744	645
15875	Blaine	1303	2776	439
40700	Bryan	4496	3127	438
34207	Caddo	3595	4826	653
32256	Canadian	3278	3898	291
40247	Carter	6003	3555	576
19872	Cherokee	1859	2522	86
32144	Choctaw	2532	2086	283
3436	Cimarron	460	630	82
19389	Cleveland	2395	2276	303
18406	Coal	1772	1745	480
26629	Comanche	3049	3330	430
16586	Cotton	2269	1807	172
19160	Craig	2906	3093	87
46513	Creek	5415	7926	613
18736	Custer	2279	3228	340
13868	Delaware	1306	2057	140
12434	Dewey	974	1734	623
11673	Ellis	848	1781	380
37470	Garfield	3683	6605	595
32445	Garvin	4092	2917	264
33943	Grady	4285	3415	475
16072	Grant	1891	3206	206
15836	Greer	1857	1818	227
11261	Harmon	1129	639	115
7623	Harper	752	1403	184
19397	Haskell	2192	2672	203
26045	Hughes	3595	2976	150
22117	Jackson	2703	1342	415
17684	Jefferson	2289	1729	380
20125	Johnson	2127	1948	392
35907	Kay	4546	5955	225
20931	Kingfisher	1746	3214	249
23094	Kiowa	2536	2646	443
13866	Latimer	1203	1406	333
42765	LeFlore	3769	4930	377
33406	Lincoln	2985	5264	635
34397	Logan	2218	4610	276
12433	Love	1649	712	151
19326	McClain	2324	1734	249
37905	McCurtain	2610	1964	317
26404	McIntosh	2645	2356	262
12426	Major	781	1920	493
14674	Marshall	1589	1487	269
16829	Mayes	1992	2444	157
13115	Murray	1419	1363	121
61710	Muskogee	6489	5176	99
13560	Noble	1520	2459	160
15935	Nowata	1701	2678	75
25051	Okfuskee	1655	1768	242
116270	Oklahoma	17854	15317	1217
55072	Okmulgee	4499	5373	590
36536	Osage	3818	4557	255
41108	Ottawa	3937	5265	368
19226	Pawnee	1966	2973	370
30180	Payne	3247	4575	545
52570	Pittsburg	5374	5366	629
30329	Pontotoc	3800	2369	204
46028	Pottawatomie	5325	5347	592
17514	Pushmataha	1370	1864	266
17605	Rogers	2463	2849	211
10638	Roger Mills	934	1194	428
23662	Seminole	1886	3384	316
26786	Sequoyah	2507	3194	113
24692	Stephens	2826	2034	348
14020	Texas	1408	1756	136
22433	Tillman	2659	1537	151
109023	Tulsa	10048	14343	637
21371	Wagoner	1374	1429	150
22237	Washita	2127	2066	321
27002	Washington	2811	4102	187
15939	Woods	1543	2824	330
14663	Woodward	1444	2479	290
	Total	216390	244320	25685
	Plurality		27930	
	Per cent	44.49	50.23	5.28
	Total vote		486395	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 149,748 votes; Hughes, Rep., 97,299; Benson, Soc., 48,001; Hanly, Pro., 1,646.

For United States Senator, 1920.
Scott Ferris, Dem. 217,677
J. W. Harreld, Rep. 247,824
A. A. Bagwell, Soc. 23,629

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.
E. B. Howard, Dem. 35,226
T. A. Chandler, Rep. 42,788
Osley Lonergan, Soc. 2,316

2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.
W. W. Hastings, Dem. 23,979
Alice M. Robertson, Rep. 24,188
John T. Cooper, Soc. 1,401

3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburgh, Pushmataha.
C. D. Carter, Dem. 33,347
James L. Shinabarger, Rep. 27,465
Robert L. Allen, Soc. 4,227

4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.
Tom D. McKeown, Dem. 29,832
J. C. Pringey, Rep. 31,458
J. E. Bartos, Soc. 3,438

5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.
F. B. Swank, Dem. 35,067
B. T. Hainer, Rep. 31,304
J. L. Langston, Soc. 2,927

6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.
Elmer Thomas, Dem. 25,304
L. M. Gansman, Rep. 26,076
J. V. Kolachny, Soc. 3,202

7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.
J. McClintic, Dem. 21,422
D. Montgomery, Rep. 17,664
O. E. Enfield, Soc. 4,251

8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.
Zach A. Harris, Dem. 23,218
Manuel Herrick, Rep. 31,337
H. C. Geist, Soc. 3,248

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	54	71
Democrats	26	38	64

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—J. B. A. Robertson.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary of State—J. S. Morris.
Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.
Treasurer—A. N. Leecraft.
Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.

OREGON (Population, 1920, 783,389).

Population in 1920	Counties. (36)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
17922	Baker	3495	2171	179
13744	Benton	3752	1719	86
37698	Clackamas	6928	3740	706
23030	Clatsop	3498	1687	397
13960	Columbia	2007	970	173
22257	Coos	3272	2297	485
3424	Crook	872	528	40
3025	Curry	599	280	91
9622	Deschutes	1649	1072	230
21332	Douglas	4402	2428	234
3960	Gilliam	821	498	18
5496	Grant	1310	497	77
3992	Harney	1026	479	76
8315	Hood River	1449	761	122
20405	Jackson	4382	2503	247
3211	Jefferson	623	300	38
7655	Josephine	1606	819	99
11413	Klamath	2742	901	164
3991	Lake	1136	358	59
36166	Lane	7714	3986	457
6084	Lincoln	1229	669	140
24550	Linn	4693	3177	264
10907	Malheur	2352	1075	123
47187	Marion	8798	3831	327
5617	Morrow	1186	451	57
275890	Multnomah	44806	27607	3488
14181	Polk	2709	1653	123
3826	Sherman	893	423	30
8810	Tillamook	1664	828	165
25946	Umatilla	4979	3255	196
16636	Union	2844	1899	173
9778	Wallowa	1612	896	100
13648	Wasco	2698	1434	122
26376	Washington	4947	2262	255
2791	Wheeler	797	212	11
20529	Yamhill	4102	2353	149
	Total	143592	80019	9801
	Plurality	63573		
	Per cent	60.20	33.05	4.11
	Total vote	338522		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 3,595 votes, and Cox, Ind.-Lab., 1,515.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 126,813 votes, and Hughes, Rep., 120,087.

For United States Senator, 1920.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem. 100,133
Thomas A. Hayes, Ind. 4,456
Albert Slaughter, Soc. 6,949
Robert N. Stanfield, Rep. 116,696
C. H. Svenson, Indust.-Lab. 1,782

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.
W. C. Hawley, Rep. 75,597
Harlan Talbert, Dem. 31,853

2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.
James Harvey Graham, Dem. 13,049
N. J. Sinnott, Rep. 22,655

3. The county of Multnomah.
F. T. Johns, Indust.-Lab. 3,252
Esther Lovejoy, Dem.-Pro. 31,853
C. N. McArthur, Rep. 37,884

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	27	58	85
Democrats	1	2	3
Independents	2	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
Secretary of State—Sam A. Kozer, Rep.
Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Pop., 1920, 8,720,017).

Population in 1920	Counties. (67)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
34583	Adams	5323	3852	85
1185758	Allegheny	138908	40278	16262
75568	Armstrong	8995	3262	220
111621	Beaver	11691	4771	1164
38277	Bedford	5800	2594	80
200854	Berks	22221	18361	5674
128334	Blair	15035	5668	389
53157	Bradford	11947	2825	161
82476	Bucks	14130	6867	405
77270	Butler	10467	3829	214
197839	Cambria	19629	6961	834
6297	Cameron	1364	497	9
62565	Carbon	7900	5030	280
44304	Center	7615	4142	75
119082	Chester	18129	7004	277
36170	Clarion	4615	3487	126
103371	Clearfield	9615	5987	657
33555	Clinton	4303	2976	259
54725	Columbia	6238	6965	81
60667	Crawford	10032	4175	423
58578	Cumberland	8579	6455	92
153116	Dauphin	26094	11990	628
173084	Delaware	34126	9602	697
34981	Elk	5267	2093	178
153586	Erie	19465	6311	1833
188104	Fayette	20186	13358	1204
7477	Forest	993	389	58
62275	Franklin	8376	5020	177
9617	Fulton	1292	1231	11
30804	Greene	4253	5592	51
39848	Huntingdon	5232	1784	64
81111	Indiana	8616	1936	354
62104	Jefferson	7970	3060	386
14464	Juniata	2112	1443	13
286311	Lackawanna	40593	24581	971
172712	Lancaster	29549	9521	636
79512	Lawrence	9448	2720	854
63152	Lebanon	8778	3016	246
148101	Lehigh	18032	10863	829
391001	Luzerne	49419	23473	1891
83100	Lycoming	10570	5853	695
48934	McKean	7830	2505	328
93788	Mercer	11575	4823	1009
31439	Mifflin	3872	2400	156
24295	Monroe	3278	3396	33
199310	Montgomery	31963	12239	1180
14868	Montour	2296	1872	21
153506	Northampton	14227	9086	508
122079	Northu'berl'd.	17288	9854	1797
22875	Perry	3787	2314	20
1735514	Philadelphia	307825	90151	17305
6818	Pike	1319	880	36
21089	Potter	4036	1106	251
217754	Schuylkill	30259	18746	1313
17129	Snyder	2751	964	56
82112	Somerset	12436	2912	490
9570	Sullivan	1620	1061	10
34763	Susquehanna	6572	2905	80
37118	Tioga	9718	1258	60
15850	Union	3305	1155	38
59184	Venango	7718	2669	283
39992	Warren	7791	2180	312
188992	Washington	18514	8827	1157
27435	Wayne	5164	1589	69
273568	Westmoreland	27077	12845	3338
14101	Wyoming	3208	1247	25
144521	York	19879	14396	603
	Total	1218215	503202	70021
	Plurality	715013		
	Per cent	65.80	27.13	3.78
	Total vote	1851248		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 42,612 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 753; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15,642; Macauley, S. Tax., 803.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 521,784 votes; Hughes, Rep., 703,734; Benson, Soc., 42,637; Hanly, Pro., 28,525; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 417.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....1,067,989
John A. Farrell, Dem..... 484,362
Birch Wilson, Soc..... 67,315
Leah Cobb Marion, Pro..... 132,610
Robert J. Wheeler, Labor..... 27,401
Joseph E. Jennings, S. Tax..... 2,110

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

At large—*William J. Burke, Rep...1,134,013
*Mahlon M. Garland, Rep.....1,126 406
*Joseph McLaughlin, Rep.....1,108,538
*Anderson H. Walters, Rep.....1,140,836
Charles M. Bowman, Dem..... 459,552
John P. Bracken, Dem..... 466,564
M. J. Hanlan, Dem..... 463,899
J. B. McDonough, Dem..... 444,306
Charles J. Bauer, Soc..... 67,596
A. M. Buckwalter, Soc..... 66,628
Edward W. Hayden, Soc..... 65,928
Henry W. Schlegel, Soc..... 65,058
Flora J. Diefenderfer, Pro..... 89,683
George Hart, Pro..... 85,771
Luther S. Kauffman, Pro..... 85,375
F. E. Whittlesey, Pro..... 60,278
Howard Cessna, Labor..... 24,062
Frieda S. Miller, Labor..... 25,265
*Elected.

1. Philadelphia county (part).
William S. Vare, Rep..... 43,108
Lawrence E. McCrossin, Dem..... 11,682
H. J. Nelson, Soc..... 3,509

2. Philadelphia county (part).
George S. Graham, Rep..... 34,843
Herman Becker, Dem..... 7,877
Ed Maurer, Soc..... 1,535

3. Philadelphia county (part).
Harry C. Ransley, Rep..... 29,074
Joseph Hagerty, Dem..... 6,991
Christ Sauer, Soc..... 1,685

4. Philadelphia county (part).
George W. Edmonds, Rep.....41,102
Harry J. Ruesscamp, Dem..... 12,003
L. L. Klein, Soc..... 2,969

5. Philadelphia county (part).
James J. Connolly, Rep..... 48,455
Henry J. Burns, Dem..... 15,671
Henry Bendal, Soc..... 3,326

6. Philadelphia county (part).
George P. Darrow, Rep.....104,576
Harry S. Jeffery, Dem..... 33,363
J. N. Quick, Soc..... 4,140

7. Chester and Delaware counties.
Thomas S. Butler, Rep..... 52,863
Freeland S. Brown, Dem..... 15,944
Walter N. Lodge, Soc..... 1,088

8. Bucks and Montgomery counties.
Henry Winfield Watson, Rep..... 44,032
Harvey S. Plummer, Dem..... 18,605
Irwin D. Endy, Soc..... 1,538
Theodore Koons, Pro..... 1,058

9. Lancaster county.
William W. Griest, Rep..... 29,252
David F. Magee, Dem..... 9,504
W. W. Halligan, Soc..... 692

10. Lackawanna county.
Charles R. Connell, Rep..... 35,181
Patrick M. Lane, Dem..... 30,411
William Repp, Pro..... 1,268

11. Luzerne county.
John J. Casey, Dem..... 30,412
Clarence D. Coughlin, Rep..... 45,092

12. Schuylkill county.
John E. Reber, Rep..... 28,816
Thomas J. Butler, Dem..... 21,787

13. Berks and Lehigh counties.
Fred B. Gernerd, Rep..... 38,026
Harry J. Dunn, Dem..... 29,922
Clarence E. Yeager, Soc..... 6,245

14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
Louis T. McFadden, Rep..... 27,782
Thomas A. Doherty, Dem..... 8,248

15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
Edgar R. Kiess, Rep..... 30,182
C. Edmund Gilmore, Dem..... 10,802
W. J. Brotherton, Soc..... 1,178

16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.
John V. Lesher, Dem..... 22,417
I. Clinton Kline, Rep..... 25,980
W. B. Koch, Soc..... 1,464

17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.
Benjamin K. Focht, Rep..... 29,874
John C. Dunkle, Dem..... 17,234
W. G. Bowers, Soc..... 588

18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep..... 42,745
Milton H. Plank, Dem..... 18,951
George A. Herring, Lab..... 4,110

19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
John M. Rose, Rep..... 36,879
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem..... 18,876
William T. Welsch, Soc..... 9,842

20. Adams and York counties.
Edward S. Brooks, Rep..... 22,989
Charles A. Hawkins, Dem..... 20,701

21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
Evan J. Jones, Rep..... 27,780
J. D. Connelly, Dem..... 15,000
George W. Fox, Soc..... 1,048

22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.
Adam M. Wyant, Rep..... 30,540
John H. Wilson, Dem..... 22,533
S. E. Miller, Soc..... 3,234
S. W. Bierer, Pro..... 2,877

23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.
Bruce F. Sterling, Dem..... 23,517
Samuel A. Kendall, Rep..... 36,152
Herman S. Lepley, Soc..... 1,656

24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.
Henry W. Temple, Rep..... 42,402
Samuel Amspoker, Dem..... 15,405

25. Crawford and Erie counties.
Milton W. Shreve, Pro.-Ind..... 19,706
Robert J. Firman, Rep..... 18,785
Max B. Haibach, Dem..... 5,442
Charles Emmert, Soc..... 1,848

26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.
William H. Kirkpatrick, Rep..... 25,446
George N. Geiser, Jr., Dem..... 19,219
Wilson Brown, Soc..... 780

27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
Nathan L. Strong, Rep..... 31,209
Lafayette F. Sutter, Dem..... 10,814
Davis A. Palmer, Soc..... 1,030

28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
Willis J. Hulings, Pro.-Ind..... 20,676
Harris J. Bixler, Rep..... 28,718
Ervine F. Stoyer, Soc..... 1,536

29. Allegheny county (part).
Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep..... 32,766
George J. Shaffer, Dem..... 10,749
James J. Marshall, Soc..... 3,604

30. Allegheny county (part).
M. Clyde Kelly, Rep..... 51,850
Charles A. Fike, Soc..... 4,847

31. Allegheny county (part).
John M. Morin, Dem..... 29,399
W. A. Stewart, Pro..... 1,057
Albert R. Jerling, Soc..... 2,280

32. Allegheny county (part).
Guy E. Campbell, Rep..... 34,307
Earl O. Gunther, Soc..... 4,552
George E. Briggs, Pro..... 3,953

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—William C. Sproul.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward E. Beidelman.
Secretary of State—Cyrus E. Woods.
Treasurer—Charles A. Snyder.
Auditor-General—Samuel S. Lewis.

RHODE ISLAND (Population, 1920, 604,397).

Population in 1920	Counties. (5)	President 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
23113	Bristol	3664	1576	16
38269	Kent	9426	3597	103
42893	Newport	9203	2231	489
494188	Providence	79910	46077	3669
24932	Washington	5260	1581	74
	Total	107463	55062	4351
	Plurality	52401		
	Per cent	63.38	32.77	3.59
	Total vote	167981		

For president in 1920, Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 495 votes; Watkins, Pro., 510; McCauley, S, Tax, 100.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 44,858 votes; Wilson, Dem., 38,045; Benson, Soc., 1,758; Hanly, Pro., 429; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,918.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
   Clark Burdick, Rep. 37,116
   Patrick J. Boyle, Dem. 17,537
2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
   Walter R. Stiness, Rep. 33,891
   Luigi de Pasquale, Dem. 19,051
3. County of Providence (part).
   Ambrose Kennedy, Rep. 34,775
   Herve J. Legace, Dem. 22,396

For Governor, 1920.

Emery J. San Souci, Rep. 109,138
Edward M. Sullivan, Dem. 55,983

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	32	75	107
Democrats	7	25	32

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—Emery J. San Souci.
Lieutenant-Governor—Harold J. Gross.
Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
State Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings.
Attorney-General—Herbert A. Rice.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1920, 1,683,662).

Population in 1920	Counties. (46)	Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
27139	Abbeville	868	13
45574	Aiken	1649	64
16098	Allendale	440	11
76349	Anderson	2489	33
19630	Bamberg	688	25
23081	Barnwell	721	149
22269	Beaufort	265	24
22658	Berkeley	548	41
18384	Calhoun	631	—
89022	Charleston	2929	373
27570	Cherokee	1771	24
33389	Chester	1237	22
31969	Chesterfield	2066	14
34878	Clarendon	902	—
29897	Colleton	990	15
39126	Darlington	1262	18
25278	Dillon	1003	5
19058	Dorchester	874	60
23928	Edgefield	976	—
27159	Fairfield	737	15
50244	Florence	1763	79
21716	Georgetown	245	38
88498	Greenville	4409	144
35791	Greenwood	1568	15
19550	Hampton	623	—
32077	Horry	1709	49
9868	Jasper	219	—
29398	Kershaw	1156	42
28628	Lancaster	1633	10
42560	Laurens	2263	35
26827	Lee	734	18
35616	Lexington	1813	59
23721	Marion	808	1
33180	Marlboro	960	5
16444	McCormick	557	—
35552	Newberry	2015	33
30117	Oconee	1249	70
64907	Orangeburg	2526	304
28329	Pickens	955	63
78122	Richland	2434	295
22088	Saluda	1111	3
94265	Spartanburg	4584	182
43040	Sumter	1150	194
30372	Union	2162	16
38539	Williamsburg	895	12
50536	York	1583	35
	Total	64170	2632
	Plurality	61538	
	Per cent	96.02	3.94
	Total vote	66830	

For president in 1920, Debs, Soc., received 28 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 61,846 votes; Hughes, Rep., 1,550; Benson, Soc., 135.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem. 64,388
(No opposition.)

For Governor in 1920.

Robert A. Cooper, Dem. 58,050
(No opposition.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
   W. T. Logan, Dem. 6,301
2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
   J. F. Byrnes, Dem. 6,685
3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
   F. H. Dominick, Dem. 9,699
4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
   J. J. McSwain, Dem. 13,436
5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
   W. F. Stevenson, Dem. 10,436
6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
   P. H. Stoll, Dem. 8,681
7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.
   H. P. Fulmer, Dem. 9,412
   L. A. Hawkins, Rep. 834

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. A. Cooper.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wilson G. Harvey.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—Samuel T. Carter.
Attorney-General—Samuel M. Wolfe.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1920, 635,839).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (70)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Nonp.
231	Armstrong	—	—	—
14139	Aurora	999	445	583
19201	Beadle	3912	943	1182
1924	Bennett	135	186	34
11559	Bon Homme	1845	965	661
16119	Brookings	2608	564	592
33590	Brown	5470	1364	3896
7141	Brule	1029	571	308
1715	Buffalo	150	90	27
6819	Butte	1729	677	740
5305	Campbell	1118	67	377
16256	Charles Mix	2027	1365	689
11136	Clark	1742	437	690
9654	Clay	1873	907	246
16548	Codington	2679	867	930
7249	Corson	1456	484	424
3907	Custer	774	383	114
14139	Davison	2574	1105	1088
15194	Day	2724	436	1393
8759	Deuel	1619	158	486
4802	Dewey	871	335	172
6993	Douglas	1245	386	324
8224	Edmunds	1483	285	673
6985	Fall River	1241	680	104
6442	Faulk	1353	346	330
10880	Grant	1817	350	848
12700	Gregory	1828	744	608
4596	Haakon	709	393	323
8592	Hamlin	1316	337	392
8778	Hand	1516	655	286
6101	Hanson	865	348	471
3953	Harding	639	178	236
5697	Hughes	1312	433	167
13475	Hutchinson	2100	243	1503
3315	Hyde	699	233	91
2472	Jackson	593	206	44
6338	Jerauld	1021	351	387
3004	Jones	601	256	106
12874	Kingsbury	2311	481	425
12257	Lake	2363	398	587
13029	Lawrence	2969	1199	136
13893	Lincoln	2774	441	556
6591	Lyman	1044	463	258
9990	McCook	1859	565	615
7131	McPherson	1407	170	436
9596	Marshall	1541	266	955
9258	Meade	1879	894	436
3850	Mellette	526	261	43
8560	Miner	1399	651	452
42464	Minnehaha	8195	3235	2154
9742	Moody	1048	371	562
12829	Pennington	2539	1807	208
7993	Perkins	1313	417	450
4382	Potter	1076	255	140
16514	Roberts	2314	452	1883
7877	Sanborn	1038	517	562
2003	Shannon	—	—	—
15768	Spink	3917	785	752
2908	Stanley	596	394	55
2831	Sully	534	147	163
2784	Todd	—	—	—
11970	Tripp	1803	968	266
14871	Turner	2692	604	663
11099	Union	1917	841	140
8447	Walworth	1404	478	394
1166	Washabaugh	—	—	—
1521	Washington	—	—	—
15233	Yankton	2557	1147	419
3718	Ziebach	498	177	87
6367	Pine Ridge Res.	—	—	—
	Total	109785	35657	34830
	Plurality	74128		
	Per cent	60.59	19.68	19.25
	Total vote	181178		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 906 votes.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 64,261 votes; Wilson, Dem., 59,191; Benson, Soc., 3,760; Hanly, Pro., 1,774.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Peter Norbeck, Rep.	92,020
U. S. G. Cherry, Dem.	36,790
Thomas H. Ayres, Nonp.	44,343
R. O. Richards, Ind.	10,056
William Manbeck, Ind.	746

For Governor in 1920.

W. H. McMaster, Rep.	103,517
W. W. Howes, Dem.	31,862
Mark P. Bates, Nonp.	48,413

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.
   A. C. Christoferson, Rep., elected.
2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.
   Royal C. Johnson, Rep., elected.
3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.
   William Williamson, Rep., elected.

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—W. H. McMaster.
Lieutenant-Governor—Carl Gunderson.
Secretary of State—C. A. Burkhart.
Treasurer—W. S. O'Brien.
Attorney-General—Byron S. Payne.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1920, 2,337,459).

Population in 1920	Counties. (96)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
18298	Anderson	748	3127
21737	Bedford	2182	2056
12046	Benton	1914	1514
7218	Bledsoe	482	1198
28800	Blount	1550	5540
18652	Bradley	1058	2255
28265	Campbell	650	3368
10241	Cannon	770	687
24361	Carroll	3215	4741
21488	Carter	674	6059
10851	Cheatham	1219	569
9090	Chester	1105	1088
23286	Claiborne	1236	2612
9193	Clay	772	1044
20782	Cocke	929	3294
17344	Coffee	2043	882
17438	Crockett	2252	2326
10094	Cumberland	557	1485
167815	Davidson	13354	6811
10093	Decatur	1149	1608
15370	DeKalb	1983	2572
19342	Dickson	2145	1472
29983	Dyer	3181	1166
31499	Fayette	2294	346
10435	Fentress	694	1808
20641	Franklin	3504	1558
43388	Gibson	5942	3209
30948	Giles	3129	2224
13369	Grainger	895	2758
32824	Greene	2924	5677
9753	Grundy	745	447
15056	Hamblen	1301	1571
115954	Hamilton	9910	10793
10454	Hancock	384	1740
22278	Hardeman	2272	895
17291	Hardin	1398	3077
22918	Hawkins	1381	2650
25386	Haywood	2068	101
18436	Henderson	1217	3112
27151	Henry	4613	1957
16216	Hickman	1362	1470

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
6212	Houston	790	385
13482	Humphreys	1534	674
14955	Jackson	1097	1187
5210	James	—	—
17677	Jefferson	741	3583
12230	Johnson	291	3627
112926	Knox	6801	12005
9075	Lake	1192	352
21494	Lauderdale	2313	1190
23593	Lawrence	2610	3843
5707	Lewis	403	446
25786	Lincoln	2463	1091
16275	Loudon	686	1872
14922	Macon	1066	3208
25133	McMinn	1636	2800
18350	McNairy	1863	3212
41563	Madison	5280	2665
17402	Marion	1874	2662
17375	Marshall	1828	753
35403	Maury	2693	1379
6077	Meigs	712	915
22060	Monroe	1845	2575
32265	Montgomery	2564	1780
4491	Moore	497	90
13285	Morgan	816	2248
28393	Obion	4547	1307
17617	Overton	1779	1939
7765	Perry	692	747
5205	Pickett	607	896
14243	Polk	775	1018
22231	Putnam	2996	2732
13812	Rhea	1051	1341
24624	Roane	838	1974
25821	Robertson	3046	1191
33059	Rutherford	3406	1881
13411	Scott	221	2537
3632	Sequatchie	545	509
22384	Sevier	404	6006
223216	Shelby	15986	8597
17134	Smith	3150	1981
14664	Stewart	2366	849
30444	Sullivan	4327	3593
27708	Sumner	3674	1268
16216	Tipton	2816	906
5996	Trousdale	955	574
10120	Unicoi	547	2584
11615	Union	423	2607
2624	Van Buren	351	223
17306	Warren	1986	1010
34052	Washington	2260	4858
12877	Wayne	654	2617
31053	Weakley	4395	2741
15701	White	2201	1456
23409	Williamson	2004	946
26241	Wilson	2760	1532
	Total	206558	219829
	Plurality		13271
	Per cent	48.17	51.29
	Total vote	428626	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 2,239 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 150,966 votes; Hughes, Rep., 115,641; Benson, Soc., 2,538; Hanly, Pro., 144.

For Governor, 1920.

Alfred A. Taylor, Rep. 229,143
A. H. Roberts, Dem. 185,890

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.
B. Carroll Reece, Rep. 46,010
2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.
J. Will Taylor, Rep. 37,722
Curtis Gentry, Dem. 12,436
3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
Joe Brown, Rep. 29,366
John A. Moon, Dem. 27,149
4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
Cordell Hull, Dem. 22,108
W. F. Clouse, Rep. 22,440
5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
Ewin L. Davis, Dem. 14,845
Jesse Davenport, Rep. 9,102
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
Joseph W. Byrns, Dem. 22,422
W. T. Perry, Rep. 4,679
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
L. P. Padgett, Dem. 17,517
A. M. Hughes, Rep. 13,813
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
Lon A. Scott, Rep. 22,938
Gordon Browning, Dem. 22,279
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.
Finis J. Garrett, Dem. 25,409
John R. Walker, Jr., Rep. 11,671
10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.
Hubert Fisher, Dem. 23,987
Wayman Wilkerson, Rep. 659
Wayman Wilkerson, Ind. 4,268

Legislature.

The legislature on joint ballot stands: Democrats, 90; republicans, 41; independent, 1.

State Officers.

Governor—Alfred A. Taylor, Rep.
Secretary of State—I. B. Stevens, Dem.
Treasurer—Hill McAllister, Dem.

TEXAS (Population, 1920, 4,663,228).

Population in 1920	Counties. (253)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Amer. Ferg'n.
34318	Anderson	2355	323	267
350	Andrews	74	9	—
21407	Angelina	1661	205	589
2064	Aransas	146	49	—
5254	Archer	449	169	20
2816	Armstrong	405	87	1
12702	Atascosa	531	218	32
18874	Austin	538	568	1689
537	Bailey	89	—	—
4001	Bandera	311	249	33
26649	Bastrop	1088	484	441
7027	Baylor	632	145	61
12137	Bee	545	283	77
46412	Bell	3595	483	1759
202096	Bexar	6926	9131	498
4063	Blanco	426	378	886
965	Borden	89	4	11
18032	Bosque	1556	569	364
39472	Bowie	2396	1032	31
13299	Brazoria	1184	1234	110
21975	Brazos	1281	274	107
4822	Brewster	210	125	8
2948	Briscoe	262	39	22
4580	Brooks	127	37	—
21682	Brown	1708	397	289
18920	Burleson	981	142	405
9499	Burnet	795	241	225
25160	Caldwell	1240	269	336
4700	Calhoun	363	95	36
11844	Callahan	804	213	153
36662	Cameron	920	910	4
11103	Camp	661	156	58
3078	Carson	428	242	3
30041	Cass	1553	1446	151
1948	Castro	158	113	3
5101	Chambers	240	278	30
37633	Cherokee	2233	478	522
10933	Childress	1206	162	27

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Ferg'n.
16864	Clay	1324	453	28
67	Cochran	—	—	—
4557	Coke	44	59	39
18805	Coleman	1445	355	334
49609	Collin	4045	1338	261
9154	Collingsworth	640	307	8
19013	Colorado	765	478	820
8824	Comal	181	765	841
25748	Comanche	1633	930	197
5847	Concho	405	151	100
25667	Cooke	2170	1003	60
20601	Coryell	1542	444	714
6901	Cottle	472	125	9
37	Crane	—	—	—
1500	Crockett	89	80	1
6025	Crosby	572	146	29
2172	Culberson	40	8	1
4528	Dallam	478	195	23
210551	Dallas	14390	4983	201
4309	Dawson	296	74	23
3747	Deaf Smith	459	205	—
15887	Delta	1081	316	29
35355	Denton	1257	900	302
27971	DeWitt	971	1277	647
5876	Dickens	433	109	8
5296	Dimmit	231	108	1
8035	Donley	766	206	1
8251	Duval	387	86	1
58505	Eastland	2942	941	92
760	Ector	100	24	2
2283	Edwards	201	297	17
56235	Ellis	4081	819	621
101860	El Paso	4143	4070	10
28385	Erath	1914	358	384
36217	Falls	1878	585	635
48186	Fannin	3461	1103	183
29796	Fayette	932	1121	2110
19085	Fisher	743	152	30
9758	Floyd	841	167	17
4747	Foard	491	101	1
19358	Fort Bend	27	79	20
9304	Franklin	—	—	—
21760	Freestone	1463	378	254
9296	Frio	421	101	2
1018	Gaines	134	9	—
53150	Galveston	2933	1620	644
4253	Garza	392	128	42
10015	Gillespie	137	1270	681
555	Glasscock	91	25	1
9348	Goliad	448	512	114
28438	Gonzales	1299	748	256
4663	Gray	529	251	7
74165	Grayson	5241	2125	103
16817	Gregg	1050	257	29
23101	Grimes	1027	214	200
27719	Guadalupe	560	1990	789
10104	Hale	1279	351	20
11137	Hall	922	194	23
14676	Hamilton	1075	422	151
1134	Hansford	124	54	—
12487	Hardeman	967	251	61
15983	Hardin	999	202	89
153582	Harris	14808	7725	689
43565	Harrison	2134	377	86
1109	Hartley	144	81	2
14193	Haskell	1127	254	111
15920	Hays	1075	242	322
4280	Hemphill	417	263	—
28327	Henderson	1684	538	370
38110	Hidalgo	2409	1108	21
43332	Hill	3254	1022	800
137	Hockley	—	—	—
8759	Hood	697	175	101
34791	Hopkins	2548	837	99
28601	Houston	1475	385	584
6962	Howard	703	107	43
962	Hudspeth	97	37	—
50350	Hunt	4397	880	228
721	Hutchinson	135	106	2
1610	Irion	148	45	25
9209	Jack	556	264	14
11244	Jackson	562	355	115
15569	Jasper	793	89	228
1445	Jeff Davis	91	41	—

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Ferg'n.
55659	Jefferson	4246	1110	143
1914	Jim Hogg	70	23	—
6587	Jim Wells	304	168	38
37286	Johnson	3041	661	400
22323	Jones	1792	270	152
19049	Karnes	642	483	402
41276	Kaufman	3070	573	215
4779	Kendall	142	846	163
3335	Kent	214	45	—
5843	Kerr	612	464	48
3581	Kimble	299	150	29
855	King	157	—	1
3746	Kinney	98	137	—
7837	Kleberg	455	172	27
9240	Knox	773	159	64
46544	Lamar	2765	639	87
1175	Lamb	264	136	14
8800	Lampasas	778	227	328
4821	LaSalle	252	53	8
28964	Lavaca	1249	100	1659
14014	Lee	712	322	833
18286	Leon	1124	220	616
14637	Liberty	—	—	—
33283	Limestone	2165	408	371
3684	Lipscomb	350	425	—
4171	Live Oak	234	108	56
5360	Llano	665	184	239
82	Loving	—	—	—
11096	Lubbock	1180	204	30
4751	Lynn	538	76	56
11956	Madison	650	63	263
10886	Marion	430	392	3
1146	Martin	136	33	6
4824	Mason	304	294	93
16589	Matagorda	992	968	74
7418	Maverick	173	296	1
10559	McCulloch	780	210	70
82921	McLennan	4975	1656	936
952	McMullen	72	34	—
11679	Medina	519	772	389
3163	Menard	197	203	3
2449	Midland	271	68	2
38104	Milam	2598	371	1321
9019	Mills	669	247	257
7527	Mitchell	694	89	40
22200	Montague	1714	474	53
17271	Montgomery	935	203	123
571	Moore	101	13	1
10289	Morris	669	164	5
4107	Motley	345	40	1
28457	Nacogdoches	1794	238	340
50624	Navarro	3328	820	744
13453	Newton	420	58	148
10868	Nolan	923	176	43
22807	Nueces	1246	381	64
2331	Ochiltree	280	135	—
709	Oldham	139	52	—
15374	Orange	1055	179	129
23431	Palo Pinto	1645	342	80
21755	Panola	1086	268	186
23482	Parker	1765	496	14
1699	Parmer	189	140	3
3857	Pecos	386	394	31
16784	Polk	810	255	139
16710	Potter	1374	358	10
12202	Presidio	238	122	1
8099	Rains	462	189	16
3675	Randall	360	183	5
377	Reagan	49	4	—
1461	Real	177	134	10
35829	Red River	2263	798	98
4457	Reeves	457	91	1
4050	Refugio	227	357	41
1469	Roberts	173	60	5
27454	Robertson	1634	225	515
8591	Rockwall	873	104	11
17074	Runnels	1197	331	279
31689	Rusk	1555	745	242
12299	Sabine	637	97	385
13737	San Augustine	658	121	749
9867	San Jacinto	320	7	186
11386	San Patricio	620	308	11
9957	San Saba	874	180	396
1851	Schleicher	211	81	12

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Ferg'n.
9003	Scurry	801	151	30
4960	Shackelford	342	116	1
27464	Shelby	1700	150	220
1473	Sherman	170	77	—
46769	Smith	2965	707	357
3563	Somervell	198	92	51
11089	Starr	418	89	—
15303	Stephens	643	142	34
1053	Sterling	152	17	17
4086	Stonewall	356	134	33
1598	Sutton	190	104	11
4388	Swisher	443	149	2
152800	Tarrant	12431	3485	191
24081	Taylor	1932	300	141
1770	Terrell	155	95	12
2236	Terry	270	39	30
3589	Throckmorton	399	72	11
18128	Titus	1094	509	12
14552	Tom Green	1264	256	87
57616	Travis	3541	1203	717
13623	Trinity	643	124	275
10415	Tyler	—	—	—
22472	Upshur	1222	616	343
253	Upton	46	25	—
10769	Uvalde	743	247	30
12706	Valverde	418	296	—
30784	Van Zandt	1958	728	203
18271	Victoria	686	781	329
18556	Walker	788	404	375
10292	Waller	181	79	—
3074	Ward	674	167	180
26624	Washington	796	684	1267
29152	Webb	633	467	16
24288	Wharton	836	852	500
7397	Wheeler	516	198	1
23603	Wichita	3812	1487	26
15112	Wilbarger	1118	335	34
1033	Willacy	53	9	—
42934	Williamson	2677	818	1442
17289	Wilson	753	821	192
81	Winkler	17	2	—
23363	Wise	2031	579	64
27707	Wood	1643	798	481
504	Yoakum	79	9	—
18851	Young	1214	209	8
2929	Zapata	50	98	—
3108	Zavalla	264	101	14
	Total	289688	115640	47699
	Plurality	174048		
	Per cent	59.27	23.66	9.75
	Total vote	488736		

For president in 1920, Debs, Soc., received 8,194 votes and "Black and Tan" Rep. candidate 27,515.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 285,124 votes; Hughes, Rep., 64,356; Benson, Soc., 19,135, and Hanly, Pro., 2,054.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus.
   Eugene Black, Dem. 18,945
2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby and Tyler.
   John C. Box, Dem. 17,432
3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rush, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood.
   Morgan D. Sanders, Dem. 17,896
4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains.
   Samuel Rayburn, Dem. 19,186
5. Counties of Dallas, Ellis and Rockwell.
   Hatton W. Summers, Dem. 32,147
6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Hill, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Milam, Navarro and Robertson.
   Rufus Hardy, Dem. 16,274
   D. M. Merrill, Rep. 4,216
7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity and Walker.
   Clay S. Briggs, Dem. 12,310
8. Counties of Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris and Waller.
   Daniel E. Garrett, Dem. 18,634
9. Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton.
   J. E. Mansfield, Dem. 12,742
   J. G. Rudgley, Rep. 3,178
10. Counties of Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson.
    J. P. Buchanan, Dem. 16,437
11. Counties of Bell, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton and McLennan.
    Tom Conally, Dem. 16,549
12. Counties of Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant.
    Fritz Lanham, Dem. 22,540
13. Counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young.
    Lucian W. Parrish, Dem. 18,641
14. Counties of Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Nueces, San Patricio and Wilson.
    Harry Wurzbach, Rep. 12,160
    Carlos Bee, Dem. 8,432
15. Counties of Atascosa, Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kinney, Kleberg, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata and Zavalla.
    John N. Garner, Dem. 19,441
16. Counties of Andrews, Bandera, Brewster, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Loving, Martin, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Upton, Valverde, Ward and Winkler.
    Claude B. Hudspeth, Dem. 14,194
    William Easterling, Rep. 4,622
17. Counties of Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Eastland, Jones, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mills, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Shackelford, Stephens and Taylor.
    Thomas D. Blanton, Dem. 14,678
18. Counties of Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collinsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Scurry, Sherman, Stonewall, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler and Yoakum, Marvin Jones, Dem. 12,962

For Governor in 1920.

Pat M. Neff, Dem.	319,243
J. G. Culbertson, Rep.	47,844
H. Capers, "Black and Tan"	17,436
T. H. McGregor, Am.	16,762

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	130	128	258
Republicans	1	1	2
American party		3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Pat M. Neff
Comptroller—Lon A. Smith.
Attorney-General—C. M. Cureton.
Treasurer—John W. Baker.
Land Commissioner—J. C. Robinson.
Supt. of Instruction—Annie W. Blanton.

UTAH (Population, 1920, 449,446).

Population in 1920	Counties. (29)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. H'ghes.	Soc. B's'n.
5139	Beaver	—	—	—
18788	Box Elder	2954	2414	34
26992	Cache	5314	3757	75
15539	Carbon	1472	1291	147
	Daggett	—	—	—
11450	Davis	2124	1644	22
9093	Duchesne	1450	685	410
7411	Emery	1401	879	88
4768	Garfield	843	517	16
1808	Grand	307	212	19
4215	Iron	1151	829	76
9371	Juab	2214	1247	151
2054	Kane	327	304	14
9659	Millard	1781	1299	94
2542	Morgan	484	464	8
2770	Piute	419	268	55
1890	Rich	456	323	—
159282	Salt Lake	30682	17637	1778
3379	San Juan	445	213	15
17505	Sanpete	3385	2910	78
11281	Sevier	2031	1722	67
7862	Summit	1495	1190	240
7965	Tooele	1531	1125	113
8470	Uinta	1459	712	94
40782	Utah	8203	5202	410
4625	Wasatch	881	818	14
6764	Washington	1397	701	4
2097	Wayne	393	223	9
43463	Weber	8139	4704	368
	Total	84025	54136	4460
	Plurality	29889		
	Per cent	58.84	37.92	3.12
	Total vote	142770		

For President, 1920.

W. G. Harding, Rep. 81,396
James M. Cox, Dem. 56,555
E. V. Debs, Soc. 3,445
P. P. Christensen, Far.-Lab. 4,440

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Unita, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.
Milton H. Welling, Dem. 25,327
Wattis, Rep. 20,478
Keef, Soc. 347

2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog. 23,930
Spry, Rep. 16,134
Kempton, Soc. 721

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Dem.-Prog.	16	44	60
Republicans	4	—	4

State Officers.

Governor—C. R. Maybe, Rep.
Secretary of State—Hardin Bennion, Dem.
Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.
Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields.

VERMONT (Population, 1920, 352,421).

Population in 1920	Counties. (14)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Pro. W'tk's.
20010	Addison	4515	503	59
21577	Bennington	4172	1615	40
27235	Caledonia	5537	1694	69
43708	Chittenden	7215	3564	86
7364	Essex	1243	552	9
30026	Franklin	4869	2342	87
3784	Grand Isle	928	354	14
12801	Lamoille	2311	458	47
17279	Orange	3713	938	53
24296	Orleans	4400	738	39
46213	Rutland	8940	3192	94
38921	Washington	6418	1953	87
26373	Windham	5551	1302	55
36984	Windsor	8400	1714	35
	Total	68212	20919	774
	Plurality	47293		
	Per cent	75.87	23.27	.86
	Total vote	89905		

For president in 1920 Hughes, Rep., received 40,250 votes: Wilson, Dem., 22,708; Benson, Soc., 798; Hanly, Pro., 709.

For United States Senator, 1920.

William P. Dillingham, Rep. 70,541
Howard E. Shaw, Dem. 19,590

For Governor, 1920.

James Hartness, Rep. 70,331
Fred C. Martin, Dem. 18,895
James Hartness, Pro. 1,173

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.
Frank L. Green, Rep. 33,670
Jeremiah C. Durick, Dem. 11,398
2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep. 33,288
Harry W. Witters, Dem. 9889
Porter H. Dale, Pro. 940

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	30	220	350
Democrats	—	26	26

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—James Hartness.
Lieutenant-Governor—Abram W. Foote.
State Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
Secretary of State—Harry A. Black.
Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin Gates.
Attorney-General—Frank C. Archibald.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1920, 2,306,361).

Population in 1920	Counties. (101)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson	Rep. Hughes
34795	Accomac	1745	299
26005	Albemarle	1376	223
18060	Alexandria city	1038	364
11791	Alexandria	515	412
15332	Alleghany	544	432
7749	Amelia	403	80
19771	Amherst	1142	93
9255	Appomattox	700	133
16040	Arlington	—	—
34671	Augusta	1751	845
6389	Bath	387	219
30669	Bedford	1628	298
5593	Bland	356	420
16557	Botetourt	900	775
6729	Bristol city	489	184
21025	Brunswick	772	82
15441	Buchanan	720	827
14885	Buckingham	625	181
3911	Buena Vista city	158	92
17540	Campbell	1007	185
15954	Caroline	637	198
21283	Carroll	858	1424
4793	Charles City	139	57
16108	Charlotte	856	227
10638	Charlottesville city	618	117
20496	Chesterfield	699	141
7165	Clarke	590	49
7330	Clifton Forge city	455	104
4100	Craig	369	200
13292	Culpeper	849	184
9111	Cumberland	446	73
21539	Danville city	1151	229
13542	Dickenson	650	753
17949	Dinwiddie	592	85
5144	Elizabeth City	411	132
8542	Essex	302	77
21943	Fairfax	1179	472
21869	Fauquier	1204	367
13115	Floyd	472	893
8547	Fluvanna	513	81

Pop.		Wilson	Hughes
26283	Franklin	1481	1094
12461	Frederick	1194	366
6461	Fredericksburg city	380	173
11901	Giles	839	596
11894	Gloucester	582	142
8863	Goochland	413	193
19816	Grayson	967	1244
6369	Greene	221	239
11606	Greenesville	392	76
41365	Halifax	1781	493
18088	Hanover	760	102
18972	Henrico	690	140
19909	Henry	851	567
4931	Highland	370	310
	Hopewell city	24	3
14433	Isle of Wight	679	140
6138	James City	127	34
5762	King George	223	217
9161	King and Queen	271	127
8739	King William	342	119
9757	Lancaster	461	58
25293	Lee	1287	1569
20577	Loudoun	1490	404
17089	Louisa	710	263
15260	Lunenburg	814	110
29956	Lynchburg city	1465	353
9595	Madison	572	348
8447	Mathews	549	90
31208	Mecklenburg	1317	222
8157	Middlesex	373	155
18595	Montgomery	765	891
20199	Nansemond	663	70
17277	Nelson	1063	249
4541	New Kent	192	69
35596	Newport News city	939	465
115777	Norfolk city	3234	963
49686	Norfolk	1612	684
17852	Northampton	802	109
11518	Northumberland	503	111
14048	Nottoway	608	91
13330	Orange	608	153
14770	Page	842	613
16850	Patrick	872	815
31002	Petersburg city	1155	161
56388	Pittsylvania	2012	801
54387	Portsmouth city	1368	376
6552	Powhatan	233	112
14767	Prince Edward	668	108
14312	Prince George	258	72
13626	Princess Anne	515	67
13660	Prince William	754	192
17106	Pulaski	1057	721
4627	Radford city	206	115
8070	Rappanhannock	401	84
171667	Richmond city	6987	1210
7434	Richmond	329	180
50842	Roanoke city	2246	610
22395	Roanoke	850	460
20626	Rockbridge	1049	601
30047	Rockingham	1650	1322
26786	Russell	1570	1410
24776	Scott	1319	1743
20808	Shenandoah	1440	1425
22125	Smyth	1134	1321
27555	Southampton	1045	128
10571	Spotsylvania	398	249
8104	Stafford	444	422
11823	Staunton city	511	311
9305	Surry	430	90
12834	Sussex	486	96
26085	Tazewell	1108	1591
8852	Warren	583	214
11417	Warwick	97	53
32376	Washington	1863	1717
10240	Westmoreland	338	126
6376	Winchester city	468	196
44751	Wise	1468	1862
20217	Wythe	1334	1370
8046	York	247	51
	Total	153994	
	Plurality	102824	49358
	Per cent	53466	
	Total vote	66.76	32.07

For President, 1920.

W. G. Harding Rep	87,458
J. M. Cox, Dem	141,670
E. V. Debs, Soc	807

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.
   S. O. Bland, Dem. 4,835
2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.
   Edward E. Holland, Dem. 3,420
3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.
   Andrew J. Montague, Dem. 3,073
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.
   Walter A. Watson, Dem. 2,506
5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.
   E. W. Saunders, Dem. 3,880
6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.
   Carter Glass, Dem. 2,705
7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg.
   Thomas W. Harrison, Dem. 3,767
8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
   E. C. Carlin, Dem. 4,511
9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.
   C. Bascom Slemp, Rep. 8,089
10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.
    H. D. Flood, Dem. 4,699

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	16
Democratic majority	32	76	108

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Westmoreland Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—B. F. Buchanan.
Attorney-General—John R. Saunders.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston.
Auditor—C. Lee Moore.

WASHINGTON (Population, 1920, 1,356,621).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (39)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Far.-L. Christ'n.
15359	Adams	1525	515	167
6539	Asotin	1210	497	61
11806	Benton	2001	975	764
20906	Chelan	3885	1540	957
11368	Clallam	1775	489	966
32805	Clarke	4852	2941	1127
6093	Columbia	1376	612	57
11791	Cowlitz	2267	801	464
9392	Douglas	1587	918	171

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Christ'n.
4974	Ferry	592	505	214
8559	Franklin	839	571	397
3875	Garfield	869	370	62
7771	Grant	1378	684	216
44572	Grays Harbor	5920	3378	1978
6774	Island	883	285	488
6557	Jefferson	1128	322	321
412077	King	58584	17369	26768
33162	Kitsap	4989	1350	3326
17580	Kittitas	2837	1119	1054
9268	Klickitat	1649	745	298
36740	Lewis	6160	2212	2520
15141	Lincoln	3038	1395	144
4919	Mason	997	382	351
18871	Okanogan	2784	1260	809
14891	Pacific	2607	874	372
6363	Pend d'Oreille	1079	651	167
144127	Pierce	22048	8259	10836
3605	San Juan	833	196	172
33388	Skagit	5320	1840	2756
2357	Skamania	409	247	87
67690	Snohomish	10793	3056	6146
141289	Spokane	26219	13412	2373
21605	Stevens	3282	1452	914
22366	Thurston	3899	1367	1849
3372	Wahkiakum	494	164	75
27539	Walla Walla	5957	2338	349
68048	Whatcom	9157	2288	3744
31323	Whitman	6344	2806	425
62043	Yakima	11571	4062	3301
	Total	223137	84298	77246
	Plurality	138839		
	Per cent	55.99	21.15	19.31
	Total vote	398705		

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 8,913 votes; Watkins, Pro., 3,790; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,321.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 166,399 votes; Wilson, Dem., 182,993; Benson, Soc., 22,544; Hanly, Pro., 6,868.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.	217,069
George F. Cotterill, Dem.	68,488
C. J. France, Far.-Lab.	99,309

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. City of Seattle and Kitsap county.
   John F. Miller, Rep. 51,450
   James A. Duncan, Far.-Lab. 28,154
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.
   Lindley H. Hadley, Rep. 39,315
   William Houck, Far.-Lab. 26,398
3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
   Albert H. Johnson, Rep. 50,667
   Homer T. Bone, Far.-Lab. 27,824
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
   John W. Summers, Rep. 37,986
   Fred Miller, Dem. 11,353
   Knute Hill, Far.-Lab. 10,735
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens.
   J. Stanley Webster, Rep. 39,228
   Charles Fleming, Dem. 28,300

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	40	94	134
Democrats	1	1	2
Farmer-Labor	1	2	3

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Louis F. Hart.
Lieutenant-Governor—William J. Coyle.
Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle.
State Treasurer—Clifford L. Babcock.
State Auditor—C. W. Claussen.
Attorney-General—L. L. Thompson.

WEST VIRGINIA (Pop., 1920, 1,463,701).

Population in 1920	Counties. (55)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Rep. Harding.
18028	Barbour	2777	94	3763
24554	Berkeley	4399	60	5259
15319	Boone	2529	108	2674
23973	Braxton	4269	10	4274
16527	Brooke	2129	104	3060
65746	Cabell	12845	204	13170
10268	Calhoun	1773	2	1671
11683	Clay	1533	—	1981
11976	Doddridge	1137	12	3135
60377	Fayette	9003	340	10561
11379	Gilmer	1854	6	1635
8993	Grant	492	26	2417
26242	Greenbrier	4994	55	4850
11713	Hampshire	2221	10	1214
19975	Hancock	1435	101	2768
9601	Hardy	2014	6	1354
74793	Harrison	10206	620	13784
18658	Jackson	2831	18	4330
15729	Jefferson	3944	29	2168
100992	Kanawha	19284	627	23781
20455	Lewis	3310	109	4618
19378	Lincoln	2649	19	3339
41006	Logan	5588	27	4304
54571	Marion	8734	40	11494
33681	Marshall	4814	259	7208
21451	Mason	3177	101	4912
68571	McDowell	5068	16	12198
49467	Mercer	7981	38	8613
19849	Mineral	2516	99	3646
26364	Mingo	4934	—	3972
33618	Monongalia	3442	284	6773
13141	Monroe	2519	8	3001
8357	Morgan	712	13	1817
20717	Nicholas	3564	27	3691
62892	Ohio	10278	746	15735
9652	Pendleton	1814	—	1581
7379	Pleasants	1449	16	1657
15002	Pocahontas	2540	26	2836
28979	Preston	2150	87	6729
17531	Putnam	2578	108	3223
42482	Raleigh	5916	53	7668
32127	Randolph	4676	153	4158
17875	Ritchie	2050	40	4377
20129	Roane	3082	6	4232
19092	Summers	3552	15	3611
18742	Taylor	2311	76	3649
16791	Tucker	1961	185	2498
14186	Tyler	1762	63	3654
18039	Upshur	1418	12	4936
26012	Wayne	4490	—	3754
11562	Webster	1942	5	1562
23069	Wetzel	4103	54	3619
7536	Wirt	1376	4	1680
42306	Wood	8839	129	10463
15180	Wyoming	1825	—	2950
	Total	220789	5618	282007
	Plurality			61218
	Per cent	43.29	1.10	55.30
	Total vote	509942		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 1,528 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 140,403 votes; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Benson, Soc., 6,150.

For Governor, 1920.

Arthur B. Koontz, Dem.	184,762
Samuel B. Montgomery, Nonpartisan.	81,330
M. S. Holt, Soc.	2,695
Ephraim F. Morgan, Rep.	242,327

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
   M. M. Neely, Dem. 40,393
   Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep. 40,818
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy,

Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
Forrest W. Brown, Dem..... 32,896
George M. Bowers, Rep..... 43,238
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
Robert F. Kidd, Dem..... 33,056
Stuart F. Reed, Rep..... 45,146
4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
John L. Conner, Dem..... 37,951
Harry C. Woodyard, Rep..... 47,146
5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
W. W. McNeal, Dem..... 38,394
Wells Goodykoontz, Rep..... 45,193
6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
William Edwin Wilson, Dem..... 43,327
Leonard Sidney Echols, Rep..... 51,747

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	26	73	99
Democrats	4	21	25

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—Ephraim F. Morgan.
Secretary of State—Houston Goff Young.
Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford.
Treasurer—W. S. Johnson.
Auditor—John C. Bond.
Attorney-General—E. T. England.
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. H. Stewart.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1920, 2,631,839).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (71)	President 1920—Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
9287	Adams	390	1528	60
24538	Ashland	1083	4005	497
34281	Barron	745	6887	336
17104	Bayfield	594	2536	257
61889	Brown	3884	8845	1501
15615	Buffalo	300	3082	172
10735	Burnett	190	2025	275
17228	Calumet	581	3730	415
36482	Chippewa	1109	6750	186
35173	Clark	748	6246	692
30468	Columbia	1209	7394	157
16772	Crawford	1104	3600	70
89432	Dane	4863	22842	1277
49742	Dodge	2289	11354	865
19073	Door	382	3817	76
49724	Douglas	2115	7250	1271
26970	Dunn	495	5596	170
35745	Eau Claire	1194	7856	351
3602	Florence	97	912	30
56119	Fond du Lac	3410	12543	695
9850	Forest	379	1429	72
39044	Grant	1959	9638	119
21568	Green	629	5466	109
14875	Green Lake	892	3457	179
21504	Iowa	945	5428	67
10261	Iron	275	1714	179
17746	Jackson	413	3652	106
35022	Jefferson	1823	8865	203
19209	Juneau	786	4385	174
51284	Kenosha	1714	9791	990
16091	Kewaunee	534	2622	97
44297	LaCrosse	2575	10067	606
20003	Lafayette	1353	4893	45
21471	Langlade	1637	4059	189
20987	Lincoln	842	3713	542
51644	Manitowoc	1993	8378	3116
65259	Marathon	2138	11356	3709
34477	Marinette	1331	6138	584
10443	Marquette	687	2436	42
539469	Milwaukee	25303	73410	42914
28666	Monroe	985	6784	206
27104	Oconto	1029	4735	234
13996	Oneida	837	2424	426
55113	Outagamie	3117	11140	510
16335	Ozaukee	827	3523	279
7481	Pepin	263	1817	36
21663	Pierce	645	4441	167
26870	Polk	753	4796	303
33649	Portage	2662	5527	199
18517	Price	554	2990	441
78961	Racine	3632	14406	1714
19823	Richland	922	3862	82
66150	Rock	2444	16152	421
16403	Rusk	445	2609	231
26105	St. Croix	1644	5601	263
32512	Sauk	953	8074	216
8243	Sawyer	306	1668	98
33975	Shawano	529	5836	1496
59913	Sheboygan	1897	11994	3416
16403	Taylor	288	2707	685
24500	Trempealeau	711	4748	70
29252	Vernon	634	5694	98
5649	Vilas	261	903	185
29327	Walworth	1629	8437	151
11377	Washburn	352	2023	150
25713	Washington	1322	5949	421
42612	Waukesha	2756	8665	487
34200	Waupaca	884	8302	697
16712	Waushara	485	4176	196
63847	Winnebago	3389	12035	1697
34643	Wood	1051	6863	1665
	Total	113196	498576	80635
	Plurality		385380	
	Per cent	16.14	71.11	11.50
	Total vote		701049	

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 8,647 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 193,042 votes; Hughes, Rep., 221,323; Benson, Soc., 27,802; Hanly, Pro., 7,168.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Paul S. Reinsch, Dem..... 89,265
Clyde D. Mead, Pro..... 5,107
I. L. Lenroot, Rep..... 281,576
Frank J. Weber, Soc..... 66,172
James Thompson, Ind..... 235,029

For Governor in 1920.

Robert B. McCoy, Dem..... 247,746
H. H. Tubbs, Pro..... 6,047
John J. Blaine, Rep..... 366,247
William Coleman, Soc..... 71,126

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
Andrew F. Stahl, Dem..... 13,661
Henry A. Cooper, Rep..... 51,144
Samuel S. Walkup, Soc..... 2,585
2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.
Harry W. Bolens, Dem..... 14,291
Edward Voigt, Rep..... 39,563
Jacob E. Miller, Soc..... 4,969
3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
James W. Murphy, Dem..... 19,797
John Nelson, Rep..... 44,359
4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee county.
Gerold D. Hayes, Dem..... 6,486
John C. Kleczka, Rep..... 28,834
Robert Buech, Soc..... 22,137
5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.
William H. Stafford, Rep..... 40,777
Victor L. Berger, Soc..... 34,004

6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
Leo P. Fox, Dem..... 11,606
Florian Lampert, Rep..... 38,434
Edward C. Damrow, Soc..... 5,714
7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
Robert H. Clarke, Dem..... 8,929
Joseph D. Beck, Rep..... 37,137
A. W. Steinbach, Soc..... 1,294
8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.
Leo P. Paternacki, Dem..... 6,425
Ed. E. Browne, Rep..... 34,215
George W. Lippert, Soc..... 14,661
9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.
Andrew R. McDonald, Dem..... 20,108
David G. Classon, Rep..... 32,027
Harry G. Nanshan, Soc..... 1,933
10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.
James A. Frear, Rep..... 44,930
Scott, Dem..... 44,658
Thomas Ryan, Ind..... 6,524
11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.
A. P. Nelson, Rep..... 38,057
John F. Jensen, Dem..... 6,524

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	28	92	120
Democrats	2	2	4
Socialists	3	6	9

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—John J. Blaine.
Lieutenant-Governor—George F. Comings.
Secretary of State—Elmer S. Hall.
State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
Attorney-General—William J. Morgan.
Superintendent of Schools—Charles P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population, 1920, 194,402).

Population in 1920.	Counties (21)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
9283	Albany	1769	1145	46
12105	Big Horn	2157	1082	59
5233	Campbell	1027	493	34
9151	Carbon	1871	1039	105
7871	Converse	1561	679	25
5524	Crook	934	451	26
11820	Fremont	2194	994	75
8064	Goshen	1496	552	45
5164	Hot Springs	1212	529	76
4719	Johnson	1202	525	19
20699	Laramie	3399	1810	107
13581	Lincoln	2443	1154	88
14635	Natrona	2957	1153	62
6321	Niobrara	969	345	50
3473	Park	1630	666	57
7421	Platte	1405	694	59
15429	Sheridan	2645	1192	80
13640	Sweetwater	1744	1216	145
6611	Uinta	1194	914	53
3106	Washakie	609	333	29
4631	Weston	1073	463	48
	Total	35091	17429	1234
	Plurality	17662		
	Per cent	62.44	31.01	2.19
	Total vote	56199		

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 2,180 votes; Watkins, Pro., 265.
For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 21,698 votes; Wilson, Dem., 28,316; and Benson, Soc., 1,453.

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep.	34,689
Wade H. Fowler, Dem.	14,292
Anthony Carlson, Soc.	759
James Morgan, Far.-Lab.	6,021

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	22	53	75
Democrats	2	1	3

State Officers.
Governor—Robert D. Carey, Rep.
Secretary of State—W. E. Chaplin, Rep.
Treasurer—A. D. Hoskins, Rep.
Auditor—I. C. Jefferis, Rep.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. L. Walls, Rep.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1921.

PRIMARY AND GENERAL ALDERMANIC ELECTION, FEB. 22, 1921.

Jan. 24—First day to file primary petitions with the city clerk for city treasurer and city clerk. First day to file primary petitions with the board of election commissioners for town offices in town of Cicero.
Jan. 28—Last day to file aldermanic petitions with the city clerk.
Feb. 2—Last day to file primary petitions with the city clerk. Last day to file primary petitions with the board of election commissioners for town offices in Cicero. Last day to file withdrawals from petitions filed with the city clerk or the board of election commissioners. Last day to file withdrawals with the board of election commissioners from aldermanic petitions filed with the city clerk.
Feb. 1—Registration day.
Feb. 2 and 3—Canvass of precincts.
Feb. 5—Revision.

CITY, TOWN AND SUPPLEMENTARY ALDERMANIC ELECTION.
April 5, 1921.

The names of the candidates for alderman receiving the highest and second highest votes in any ward where no candidate received a majority of votes cast at the general aldermanic election will be placed on the ballot for the supplementary aldermanic election.
March 5—Last day to file with the county clerk petitions for commissioners of small park districts.
March 11—Last day to file with the city clerk petitions for city clerk and city treasurer.
March 21—Last day to file with town clerk petitions for town offices in town of Cicero.
March 23—Last day for candidates to file withdrawal from any of above petitions.
March 15—Registration day.
March 16 and 17—Canvass of precincts.
March 19—Revision.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.
June 6, 1921.

The names of candidates for judges of the Circuit and Superior courts nominated by convention are certified to the board of election commissioners by the county clerk.
May 7—Last day to file independent petitions with the county clerk for judges of the Circuit and Superior courts.
May 24—Last day to file withdrawal from petitions filed with the county clerk.
There is no registration for the June 6, 1921 election.

OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED.
Feb. 22—Aldermen.
April 5—City treasurer.
City clerk.
Aldermen.
Commissioners of small park districts.
Town offices in town of Cicero.
June 6—Twenty Judges Circuit court.
One Judge Superior court.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1918).

Year. Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President	.....	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306
1882—Treasurer	.....	250,729	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948
1884—President	.....	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670
1886—Treasurer	.....	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986
1888—President	.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,683
1890—Treasurer	.....	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133
1892—President	.....	399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207	.....	873,647
1894—Treasurer	.....	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551
1896—President	.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer	.....	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President	.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer	.....	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President	.....	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer	.....	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583
1908—President	.....	629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer	.....	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230
1912—President	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	.....	85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer	95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	.....	45,549	841,335
1916—President	.....	1,152,549	950,229	26,074	.....	63,882	2,192,734
1918—Treasurer	.....	506,038	364,235	3,116	.....	34,247	910,683

Note—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the greenback party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1916.

1880.

Shelby M. Cullom, R..314,565
Lyman Trumbull, D...277,532
A. J. Streeter, Gbk..... 28,898

1884.

Richard J. Oglesby, R..334,234
C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo..... 8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro... 10,905

1888.

Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem..355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.... 18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.. 6,394

1892.

John P. Altgeld, Dem..425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.... 24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo... 20,108

1896.

John R. Tanner, Rep...587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem..474,256
George W. Gere, Pro... 14,559
Wm. S. Forman, G. D. 8,102
C. A. Baustin, Soc. Lab. 985
J. W. Higgs, Nat..... 723

1900.

Richard Yates, Rep.....580,199
Samuel Alschuler, D...518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro..... 15,643
H. C. Perry, Soc. D.. 8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. L. 1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.... 1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.... 650
John Cordingly, U. C... 334

1904.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..634,029
L. B. Stringer, Dem...334,880
John Collins, Soc..... 59,062
Robt. H. Patton, Pro.. 35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.. 4,379
James Hogan, Peo..... 4,364
A. G. Specht, Con'l.... 780

1908.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.. 33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.. 31,293
G. A. Jennings, Soc. L. 1,526
G. W. McCaskrin, Ind. 10,883

1912.

Edward F. Dunne, D..443,120
Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..318,469
Edw. R. Worrell, Pro.. 15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.. 78,679
J. M. Francis, Soc. L. 3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog 303,401

1916.

Frank O. Lowden, R...696,535
Edward F. Dunne, D..556,654
Seymour Stedman, Soc. 52,316
J. F. Francis, Soc. L. 1,739
John R. Golden, Pro... 15,309

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1918.

Minor candidates omitted.

1880.

Edward Rutz, Rep.....317,872
Thos. Butterworth, D..276,670
J. W. Evans, Gbk..... 26,658

1882.

John C. Smith, R.....250,722
Alfred Orendorff, D....244,585
Dan'l McLaughlin, Gbk. 15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.... 11,130

1884.

Jacob Gross, Rep.....338,171
Alfred Orendorff, D....313,400
R. W. Goodhue, Peo.. 10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro..... 11,119

1886.

John R. Tanner, R....276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, D.240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro.... 19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab. 34,701

1888.

Charles Becker, R.....369,881
F. A. Hoffman, Jr., D..348,834
John W. Hart, Pro.... 21,174
Nat'n Barnett, Un. Lab. 7,491

1890.

Edwin S. Wilson, D....331,837
Franz Amberg, R.....321,990
R. R. Link, Pro..... 22,306

1892.

Rufus N. Ramsay, D..425,855
Henry L. Hertz, R.....396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro. 26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo. 21,579

1894.

Henry Wulff, R.....455,886
B. J. Claggett, D.....322,459
John Randolph, Peo... 59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.. 19,487

1896.

Henry L. Hertz, Rep..589,816
E. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo..473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro..... 11,849
Edw. Ridgeley, Gold D. 8,411

1898.

F. K. Whittemore, R..448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, D..405,490
John W. Hess, Pop..... 7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro..... 11,792

1900.

M. O. Williamson, R...582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, D..508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro..16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc.-D.. 8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....450,685
Geo. Duddleston, Dem..360,925
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro. 18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc 20,167
Gottlieb Renner, S. L.. 8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep 610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.... 35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.... 62,848

1906.

Jno. F. Smulski, Rep.417,544
Nich. L. Piotrowski, D.271,984
William P. Allen, Pro. 89,292
W. E. McDermut, Soc.. 42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep...619,698
John B. Mount, Dem..449,978
Albt. S. Spalding, Pro. 31,037
Wm. Bross Lloyd, Soc. 33,707

1910.

Edw. E. Mitchell, Rep.436,484
Alph. K. Hartley, Dem.376,046
Lor'zo J. Kendall, Pro. 20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc... 49,687

1912.

Wm. Ryan, Jr., Dem...402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep..321,577
Philip Decker, Prog....310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc 84,031
Frk. B. Vennum, Pro. 15,385

1914.

Andrew Russel, Rep...418,336
W. C. Clifford, Dem...274,554
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.. 95,427
William Acker, Soc.... 43,154
Gustaf Larson, S.-L... 2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro. 7,469

1916.
Len Small, Rep.....678,404
Art. W. Charles, Dem.566,919
Bert. W. Newton, Soc. 50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro. 9,396
Ignatz Friedman, S.-L. 1,767
1918.
Fred. E. Sterling, Rep.506,038
Jas J. Brady, Dem....364,235
R. L. Harvey, Soc..... 34,247
O. L. Dayton, Pro..... 3,116
S. J. French, S.-L ... 3,047

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.
Jos. Medill, Rep.....16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, D.. 5,988
Nov. 4, 1873
H. D. Colvin, Peo.....28,791
L. L. Bond, L and O...18,540
July 12, 1876.
Monroe Heath, Rep....19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem.... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind.... 3,363
April 3, 1877.
Monroe Heath, Rep....30,881
Perry H Smith, Dem..19,449
April 1, 1879.
C. H. Harrison, Sr , D..25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep..20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.....11,829
April 5, 1881.
C H. Harrison, Sr., D..35,668
John M. Clark, Rep.....27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind... 764
George Schilling, Soc... 240
April 3, 1883.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep.....30,963
April 7, 1885.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., D...43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep.....42,977
William H. Bush, Pro... 221
April 5, 1887.
John A. Roche, Rep....51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab..23,490
Jos. L. Whitlock, Pro.. 372
April 2, 1889.
DeWitt C Cregier, Dem.57,340
John A Roche, Rep....45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Chas. Orchardson, Soc.. 303
April 7, 1891.
He'pst'd Washburne, R. 46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.46,588
C. H Harrison, Sr., I.D.42,931
Elmer Washburn, Cit...24,027
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc... 2,376
April 4, 1893.
C H. Harrison, Sr., D.114,237
S W. Allerton, Rep... 93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, U.Cit. 3,033
J. Ehrenpreis, S. L.... 1,000
Dec. 19, 1893.
Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr
John P. Hopkins, D...112,959
George B Swift, Rep..111,669
Michael Britzius, Soc. 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop 535
April 2, 1895
George B Swift, Rep..143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem....103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo.. 12,882
Arthur J Bassett, Pro. 994
E. Wakeley, Peo. Sil... 302
April 6, 1897
C H. Harrison, Jr , D.148,880
John M. Harlan, I R.. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, R. 59,542
Wash. Hesing, I D.... 15,427
John Glambock, S. L.. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro... 910
J. I Pearce, Jr , I.... 561
F. H. Collier, I. D.... 110
April 4, 1899.
C. H. Harrison, Jr , D..148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep..107,437
J. P Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
J A Wadhams, Pro.. 1,023
Aug Klenkie, S. L.... 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, S. D.... 367
April 2, 1901
C. H. Harrison, Jr , D..156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Rep.128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc Dem... 2,043
John R. Pepin, S L .. 679
Thos. Rhodes, Sm. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384
April 7, 1903
C H Harrison, Jr , D..146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep..138,548
Thos L. Haines, Pro 2,674
Chas. L. Breckon, S.. 11,124
D L Cruice, I. L 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 1,014
April 4, 1905
Edw F. Dunne, Dem..163,189
John M Harlan, Rep..138,548
O W. Stewart, Pro ... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034
April 2, 1907
Fred A. Busse, Rep....164,702
Edw F. Dunne, Dem.151,779
W A Brubaker, Pro 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429
April 4, 1911
Carter H. Harrison, D.177,997
Chas E Merriam, R..160,672
W A. Brubaker, Pro.. 2,239
W E Rodriguez, Soc.. 24,825
Anthony Prince, S L. 1,058
April 6, 1915
W. H. Thompson, R..398,538
Robt M. Sweitzer, D..251,061
Seymour Stedman, S.. 24,452
John Hill, Pro..... 3,974
April 1, 1919
W H. Thompson, R...259,828
Robt M. Sweitzer, D..238,206
Maclay Hoyne, Ind....110,851
John M Collins, Soc.. 24,079
Adolph S. Carm, S. L. 1,848
John Fitzpatrick, L... 55,990

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1916).

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
Charles S. Deneen, R..205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem...179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro..... 5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo..... 153
Thos. J. Morgan, S. D. 6,227

1902—FOR SHERIFF.
Thos. E. Barrett, D....141,822
Daniel D. Healy, Rep..135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.. 4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 5,973
James P. Larson, Soc.. 13,134
Thos. Donegan, S. T... 908

1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
John J. Healy, Rep....206,487
Geo A. Trude, Dem...132,811
M. C. Harper, Pro.... 5,630
Seymour Stedman, S.. 39,736
Henry Sale, Soc Lab.. 2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo..... 1,468

1906—FOR SHERIFF
Chris Strassheim, R...131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, D.. 93,836
S A. Wilson, Pro.... 3,745
James P. Larson, Soc.. 26,055
Jas J. Gray, I. L 49,296
J. Fitzpatrick, Prog Al 1,400

1908—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
J E W. Wayman, R..197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem...146,133
William Street, Pro... 45,528
Seymour Stedman, S.... 17,471
C. H Mitchell, Ind.... 9,279

1910—FOR SHERIFF
Michael Zimmer, D...165,445
Frank A. Vogler, R...145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro..... 5,038
W. Van Bodegraven, S. 27,588

1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
Maclay Hoyne, Dem...122,419
Lewis Rinaker, Rep...113,181
Wm A. Cunnea, Soc..107,647
Geo I Haight, Prog.. 93,495
John H. Hill, Pro..... 2,896

1914—FOR SHERIFF.
John E Traeger, D....166,335
Geo K. Schmidt, R...112,502
Fred'k S Oliver, Prog. 50,117
B. McMahon, Soc..... 23,319
G. W Hoover, Pro..... 1,229

1916—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
Maclay Hoyne, Dem...236,384
Harry B Miller, Rep..191,456
Wm A Cunnea, Soc...102,579

1918—FOR SHERIFF
C. W. Peters, Rep....177,912
A J Cermak, Dem.....174,829
Adolph Dreifuss, Soc.. 19,572

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1916 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1884.		
James G. Blaine, Rep.....	51,420	69,251
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	48,530	60,609
B. F. Butler, Greenback.....	540	810
John P. St. John, Pro.....	484	997
1888.		
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.....	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	63,706	84,491
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.....	1,308	2,577
Alson J. Streeter, Union Lab.	255	303
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor	126	149
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....136,474		144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep....100,849		111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.....	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.....	3,029	3,858
1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.....200,747		221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.....144,736		151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.....	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat....	141	163

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
Chas. H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600
1900.		
William McKinley, Rep.	184,786	203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Jos. P. Malloney, Soc. Lab	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134
1904.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,323
Austin Holcomb, Cont.	288	319
1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73
1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,209	130,702
William H. Taft, Rep.	67,859	74,851
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,659
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	2,403	2,737
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300
1916.		
Charles E. Hughes, Rep.	377,201	435,695
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	351,175	379,438
Allan L. Benson, Soc.	28,727	32,471
J. Frank Hanly, Pro.	1,597	2,309
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc.-Lab.	907	1,050

ILLINOIS PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 13, 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

Counties.	Lowden. Men.	Lowden. Women.	Wood. Men.	Wood. Women.	Johnson Men&Wom
Adams	1431	....	632	....	9
Alexander	694	51	692	127	....
Bond	666	147	154	34	3
Boone	1066	528	409	151	181
Brown	166	28	91	10	....
Bureau	1139	105	474	35	261
Calhoun	107	1	8	....	1
Carroll	1269	218	514	55	87
Cass	674	....	108	....	....
Champaign	2299	....	948	....	135
Christian	1007	158	329	35	7
Clark	844	....	272	....	3
Clay	655	81	95	8	2
Clinton	627	101	112	23	15
Coles	1401	188	607	75	....
Cook	61660	13743	84946	17233	55849
Crawford	514	58	144	25	16
Cumberland	444	90	138	21	6
DeKalb	2178	996	1154	419	368
DeWitt	778	248	326	99	16
Douglas	738	156	213	34	40
DuPage	1289	341	819	274	330
Edgar	1472	260	436	106	16
Edwards	800	122	56	7	....
Effingham	567	94	135	13	10
Fayette	1045	164	117	10	34
Ford	886	134	217	43	188
Franklin	1228	213	162	15	11
Fulton	1483	257	562	71	9
Gallatin	260	169	21	20	....
Greene	555	88	143	12	....
Grundy	1602	665	612	112	34
Hamilton	500	106	83	7	3
Hancock	985	....	244	....	53
Hardin	173	33	43	6	1
Henderson	386	94	178	60	33
Henry	2376	537	590	83	292
Iroquois	1534	255	735	129	262
Jackson	1599	412	348	67	9
Jasper	306	....	175	....	....
Jefferson	1074	402	206	64	....
Jersey	441	105	38	5	....
Jo Daviess	994	123	335	40	81
Johnson	676	....	63	....	1
Kane	3560	1218	2497	627	1187
Kankakee	3958	671	1341	123	....
Kendall	826	179	229	47	22
Knox	3173	1233	710	186	93
Lake	2290	1258	1468	535	616
LaSalle	3760	859	1356	217	....
Lawrence	579	104	87	7	5
Lee	1671	496	659	126	....
Livingston	2099	598	717	155	164
Logan	1240	225	405	85	24
Macon	2395	595	1010	282	111
Macoupin	1821	336	195	13	18
Madison	3155	285	1211	97	39
Marion	1141	....	299	....	....
Marshall	548	120	100	17	8
Mason	705	193	148	20	....
Massac	543	55	209	109	16
McDonough	773	....	930	....	28
McHenry	1746	758	921	244	712
McLean	3864	953	814	161	155
Menard	726	128	97	5	....
Mercer	867	110	291	32	27
Monroe	430	....	163	....	7
Montgomery	1142	201	157	15	....
Morgan	1942	694	442	93	26
Moultrie	490	118	116	16	17
Ogle	2344	1021	679	168	....
Peoria	4210	532	2082	186	224
Perry	844	57	185	6	....
Piatt	848	138	283	39	16
Pike	828	....	135	....	4
Pope	642	131	75	12	....
Pulaski	500	32	531	62	....
Putnam	307	....	40	....	76
Randolph	907	92	219	15	18
Richland	459	249	79	25	9
Rock Island	2390	415	1174	273	170
Saline	1596	131	559	28	....
Sangamon	5925	....	2771	....	86
Schuyler	400	61	115	12	....
Scott	262	59	91	4	....
Shelby	728	75	290	27	....
Stark	546	87	111	15	1
St. Clair	2028	238	1011	79	125
Stephenson	1567	....	303	....	222
Tazewell	1223	209	253	13	54
Union	780	339	67	13	2
Vermilion	4499	1292	1443	227	69
Wabash	289	19	45	1	2
Warren	1054	208	291	58	64
Washington	1115	237	48	6	7
Wayne	836	91	118	2	....
White	944	232	97	9	....
Whiteside	2118	565	540	98	99
Will	2451	....	1650	....	1373
Williamson	1291	150	474	45	....
Winnebago	4140	....	1238	....	2
Woodford	970	211	269	34	95

Total Vote.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Frank O. Lowden	197,073	39,729	236,802
Leonard Wood	132,522	24,197	156,719
Hiram W. Johnson	56,242	7,959	64,201
Herbert C. Hoover	2,274	1,127	3,401
W. H. Thompson	686	340	1,026
Scattering	1,169	479	1,648
Total vote	389,966	73,831	463,797

DEMOCRATIC.

Counties	Bryan. Men & Wom	Edwards. Men	Edwards. Women	McAdoo. Men	McAdoo. Women
Adams	22	94	...	27	...
Alexander	..	..	...	..	...
Bond	15	7	...	15	...
Boone	..	..	...	..	...
Brown	..	31	...	10	...
Bureau	13	32	...	14	2
Calhoun	2	27	...	3	...
Carroll	7	18	...	3	...
Cass	51	25	...	31	...
Champaign	33	47	...	33	...
Christian	27	34	1	36	...
Clark	29	6	...	16	...
Clay	17	17	...	34	3
Clinton	16	93	1	4	1
Coles	52	..	...	127	7
Cook	6	3686	747	601	299
Crawford	23	10	...	27	4
Cumberland	41	10	...	22	5
DeKalb	..	10	5	20	7
DeWitt	25	18	...	..	..
Douglas	16	17	...	32	..
DuPage	3	19	...	18	6
Edgar	10	5	...	35	5
Edwards	5	4	...	3	...
Effingham	26	62	2	15	4
Fayette	38	58	2	35	1
Ford	6	2	...	3	1
Franklin	71	..	...	19	...
Fulton	32	7	...	62	...
Gallatin	..	..	...	..	...
Greene	49	53	1	66	...
Grundy	2	1	...	5	1
Hamilton	16	14	...	13	...
Hancock	50	33	...	47	...
Hardin	2	..	...	12	...
Henderson	..	10	...	..	...
Henry	..	..	...	..	...
Iroquois	8	9	1	12	3
Jackson	21	25	...	106	4
Jasper	24	23	...	19	...
Jefferson	44	13	..	107	...
Jersey	16	23	1	..	...
Jo Daviess	2	42	...	16	2
Johnson	8	4	...	21	...
Kane	..	45	4	23	3
Kankakee	15	29	...	12	1
Kendall	1	5	...	3	...
Knox	24	7	...	40	3
Lake	10	32	4	20	5
LaSalle	21	53	...	24	...
Lawrence	17	7	...	38	1
Lee	8	13	...	..	...
Livingston	20	41	...	21	...
Logan	33	24	..	41	1
Macon	33	45	1	103	6
Macoupin	68	64	1	105	8
Madison	15	83	1	88	8
Marion	88	37	...	72	..
Marshall	5	26	...	3	...
Mason	..	..	...	..	...
Massac	3	3	...	1	...
McDonough	17	8	...	53	..
McHenry	4	13	...	9	1
McLean	55	8	...	99	4
Menard	28	11	...	37	..
Mercer	7	10	...	9	2
Monroe	..	12	..	3	...
Montgomery	65	40	4	31	2
Morgan	51	16	1	52	2
Moultrie	29	17	...	8	...
Ogle	..	..	...	..	...
Peoria	21	44	3	129	7
Perry	19	13	...	17	...
Piatt	10	23	...	25	...
Pike	55	59	...	22	...
Pope	16	1	...	3	...
Pulaski	..	1	...	4	...
Putnam	2	1	...	2	...
Randolph	12	54	...	23	...
Richland	17	..	...	..	1
Rock Island	6	26	...	30	1
Saline	10	7	...	7	...
Sangamon	46	40	...	69	...
Schuyler	19	..	...	..	...
Scott	16	60	...	14	...
Shelby	62	51	...	87	5
Stark	..	2	...	5	...
St Clair	13	237	6	44	2
Stephenson	32	63	...	20	...
Tazewell	19	22	...	41	14
Union	25	26	...	57	1
Vermilion	33	34	...	64	...
Wabash	15	2	...	21	...
Warren	6	11	...	12	...
Washington	4	11	...	15	1
Wayne	19	22	...	34	1
White	..	..	...	..	...
Whiteside	6	12	...	11	2
Will	6	24	...	21	...
Williamson	..	..	...	49	...
Winnebago	..	3	...	1	...
Woodford	14	30	...	14	...

Total Vote

	Men	Women	Total.
William J. Bryan	1.879	89	1.968
E. I. Edwards	6.117	816	6.933
Wm G McAdoo	3.401	437	3.838
Woodrow Wilson	879	52	931
J. Hamilton Lewis	38	2	40
Champ Clark	536	12	548
J M. Cox	259	7	266
Scattering	5.407	1.526	6,933
Total	18.516	2,941	21,457

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTION SEPT. 15, 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

United States Senator.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
B. M. Chiperfield	48,289	17.453	65.742
Wm. B. McKinley	235,848	136.652	372.530
Frank L. Smith	262,886	98,244	361,130

Governor.

Len Small	275.101	101.904	377.005
John G. Oglesby	228.134	140.969	369.103
Edward N. Woodruff	27.093	17.413	34.506
Oscar F. Carlstrom	22,473	7,863	30,336

Lieutenant-Governor.

Fred E. Sterling	253.794	137.078	390,872
William H. H. Miller	257,060	94,650	351,710

Secretary of State.

Louis L. Emmerson	291,884	145.070	436,914
William H. Reid	223,406	85,563	308,969

Auditor of Public Accounts.

Andrew Russel	259,214	132.707	391,921
Julius Johnson	236,939	88,498	325,437

State Treasurer.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Edward E. Miller	278.374	95.628	374.002
George E. Keys	215,767	124,765	340,532

Attorney-General

Edward J. Brundage	243.731	130.827	374.558
Richard J. Barr	263,137	97,638	360,775

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Charles W. Vail	217,631	125.308	342.939
Edward Schneider	215.764	80.499	296.263
Lucas I. Butts	55,254	12,996	68,250

Congressmen at Large.

William E. Mason	292,686	106.130	398.816
Richard Yates	218,818	82,650	294,468
John J. Brown	154.133	77.979	232.112
Stephen A. Day	134,488	80.077	214.565

Clerk of the Appellate Court—First District.

Francis P. Brady	123.120	49.480	172.900
William J. Umbach	88.909	47.869	136,778
Joseph M. Macauley	18,377	5,571	23,120

Clerk of the Appellate Court—Second District.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Justus L. Johnson....	74,674	34,121	108,795
Arthur E. Snow.....	47,428	23,998	71,426

Clerk of the Appellate Court—Third District.

George L. Tipton.....	67,762	25,196	90,938

Clerk of the Appellate Court—Fourth District.

Robert B. Roe.....	42,911	13,880	56,791

Representatives in Congress.

First District.

Martin B. Madden....	12,426	5,712	18,138
W. A. Blackwell.....	2,707	1,497	4,204
Richard E. Parker....	1,759	439	2,198

Second District.

James R. Mann.....	32,121	16,704	48,825

Third District.

Elliott W. Sproul.....	13,403	6,187	19,590
William W. Wilson....	12,611	6,761	19,372
Percival G. Baldwin..	1,224	376	1,600
John R. Stewart.....	938	413	1,351
Emil A. Schmaus.....	814	210	1,024

Fourth District.

John Golombiewski...	5,729	1,938	7,667
George A. Rywniak..	1,970	820	2,790
P. E. McDonnell, Jr...	1,911	421	2,332

Fifth District.

Jacob Gartenstein....	6,490	2,372	8,862

Sixth District.

John J. Gorman.....	11,756	6,392	18,148
Thomas H. Devenish.	9,130	4,264	13,394
Francis W. Peterson..	4,130	1,307	5,437
Otto L. Kolar.....	3,600	1,049	4,649
Walter E. Palmer....	3,065	1,208	4,273

Seventh District.

M. A. Michaelson....	27,789	10,112	37,901
Niels Juul.....	16,205	6,748	22,953
Robert E. Dougal.....	2,258	732	2,990

Eighth District.

Dan Parrillo.....	4,297	1,130	5,427
Charles McGavin.....	1,907	430	2,337

Ninth District.

Fred A. Britten.....	14,667	6,307	20,974
John A. Peterson....	2,562	1,003	3,565

Tenth District.

Carl R. Chindblom....	19,449	13,882	33,331
Edgar J. Cook.....	15,238	6,339	21,577
Albert W. J Johnson.	2,339	676	3,015
William L. Judy.....	1,668	494	2,162
Sarsfield M. Collins...	1,414	525	1,939

Eleventh District.

Ira C. Copley.....	16,200	13,993	30,193
Frank A. McCarthy..	19,415	9,017	28,432

Twelfth District.

Charles E. Fuller.....	21,019	9,404	30,425

Thirteenth District.

John C. McKenzie....	15,000	7,593	22,593

Fourteenth District.

William J. Graham...	12,614	6,451	19,065
Louis K. Cleaveland..	3,709	834	4,533

Fifteenth District.

Edward J. King.....	13,709	6,018	19,727

Sixteenth District.

Clifford Ireland.....	9,903	4,231	14,134
Henry W. Lynch.....	7,509	2,646	10,155

Seventeenth District.

Frank H. Funk.....	8,490	5,582	13,772
Arthur C. Fort.....	8,079	2,524	10,603

Eighteenth District.

Joseph G. Cannon....	14,162	7,658	21,820
E. B. Coolley.....	9,035	4,449	13,484

Nineteenth District.

Allen F. Moore.....	12,910	4,423	17,333
James A. Hanson.....	7,323	2,066	9,389
George W. Byers.....	5,593	1,941	7,534

Twentieth District.

Guy L. Shaw.....	7,915	3,501	11,416

Twenty-First District.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Loren E. Wheeler.....	10,732	5,482	16,214
William J. Butler.....	3,965	997	4,962

Twenty-Second District.

Wm. A. Rodenberg...	11,314	2,996	14,310
John J. Brenholt, Jr..	7,232	2,113	9,345

Twenty-Third District.

Edwin B. Brooks.....	9,001	3,581	12,582

Twenty-Fourth District.

Thomas S. Williams..	9,768	2,625	12,393

Twenty-Fifth District

Edward E. Denison...	12,727	5,331	18,058

DEMOCRATIC.

United States Senator.

Peter A. Waller.....	66,995	20,648	87,643
Robert Emmet Burke.	65,121	18,502	83,623

Governor.

Jas. Hamilton Lewis..	117,240	36,477	153,717
Barratt O'Hara.....	20,663	6,164	26,827

Lieutenant-Governor.

Walter W. Williams..	87,466	24,998	112,464
Leo G. Hana.....	35,315	9,528	44,843

Secretary of State.

Arthur W. Charles...	82,646	25,139	107,785
Alfred E. Fredericks..	36,865	8,060	44,925

Auditor of Public Accounts.

James J. Brady.....	92,041	26,648	118,689
Edward T. McCaffrey.	28,436	7,373	35,809

State Treasurer.

William Ryan, Jr....	79,022	25,453	104,475
Charles Roth.....	42,486	8,870	51,356

Attorney-General.

James T. Burns.....114,031		32,506	146,557

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

George F. Johnson....110,111		31,051	141,162

Congressmen at Large.

William Murphy.....	72,888	19,210	92,098
C. S. Schneider.....	66,823	20,733	87,556
William N. Baltz.....	64,948	20,049	84,997

Clerk of the Appellate Court—First District.

Matt Franz.....	55,800	19,620	75,420

Clerk of the Appellate Court—Second District.

L. I. Hutchins.....	57	6	62
C. A. Rollins.....	36	2	38

Clerk of the Appellate Court—Third District.

Herb Pennington.....	15,677	3,034	18,711
O. C. Hartley.....	15,079	2,903	17,982

Clerk of the Appellate Court—Fourth District.

John L. Cooper.....	15,299	2,375	17,674

Representatives in Congress.

First District.

James A. Gorman....	2,338	793	3,131
N. H. Macpherson....	1,715	372	2,087
Thor J. Benson.....	319	78	397

Second District.

James J. Leddy.....	4,425	2,071	6,496
Charles M. Strickland.	1,229	449	1,678
Joseph Frank	1,169	373	1,542

Third District.

Thomas M. Crane.....	3,537	1,518	5,055
George Costello.....	2,612	1,229	3,841
Edward A. Eckman..	747	279	1,026
Chas. F. McDonough.	1,613	602	2,215
Charles A. Weber....	993	226	1,219

Fourth District.

John W. Rainey.....	7,231	2,851	10,082
Stephen Repaski.....	1,002	224	1,226
Joseph Babon.....	487	141	628

Fifth District.

Adoph J. Sabath.....	4,196	1,332	5,726

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sixth District.			
James McAndrews....	7,329	2,957	10,286
Michael E. Clear.....	793	203	996
Martin Walsh.....	2,441	1,029	3,470
Seventh District.			
Wm. J. Cullerton.....	5,286	2,015	7,297
J. Edward Clancy.....	3,014	908	3,922
Eighth District.			
Stanley Henry Kunz..	5,182	2,473	7,655
Thomas Gallagher....	3,117	788	3,905
Ninth District.			
Eugene L. McGarry...	2,958	1,182	4,140
Tenth District.			
John Haderlein.....	3,334	1,447	4,811
James D. Richards....	1,697	770	2,467
Eleventh District.			
Anton Nemanich, Jr..	14	1	15
Charles Schwartz.....	4	...	4
Twelfth District.			
Charles E. Fuller.....	1	1	2
Thirteenth District.			
J. L. Dickson.....	164	34	198
Fourteenth District.			
Andrew Olson.....	509	205	714
Fifteenth District.			
William F. Gilroy....	3,269	523	3,792
Sixteenth District.			
Jefferson E. Houston..	3,019	483	3,502
Seventeenth District.			
Frank Gillespie.....	2,412	334	2,746
Eighteenth District.			
Armand E. Smith.....	3,733	707	4,440
Nineteenth District.			
Edward F. Poorman..	2,628	485	3,113
Frank Cavanaugh....	1,941	272	2,213
John Eden Martin....	1,300	371	1,671
F. R. Wiley.....	1,307	294	1,601
Twentieth District.			
Henry T. Rainey.....	9,408	2,803	12,211
Twenty-First District.			
J. Earl Major.....	3,060	863	3,923
Thomas L. Jarrett....	2,305	576	2,881
Hardin W. Masters....	1,369	305	1,674
Twenty-Second District.			
Guy R. McCasland....	1,755	281	2,036
R. V. Gustin.....	1,711	143	1,854
Twenty-Third District.			
Albert G. Gravenhorst	3,663	998	4,571
Joseph B. Crowley....	2,823	765	3,588
J. E. McMackin.....	1,685	474	2,159
Twenty-Fourth District.			
Asher R. Cox.....	2,478	259	3,007
Twenty-Fifth District.			
J. Herman Clayton....	3,509	694	4,203

NONPARTISAN ALDERMANIC ELECTIONS, CHICAGO.

The first election of aldermen in Chicago under the nonpartisan law passed by the state legislature and approved June 28, 1919, was held Feb. 24, 1920. Twenty-six out of thirty-five wards elected their aldermen, while in the other nine no one candidate received a majority of the votes, making necessary a supplementary election on April 6, when the two men in each of these wards receiving the highest number of votes on Feb. 24 were the candidates. All nominations are by petition.

ELECTION FEB. 24.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. Guy C. Van Alen.....	453	55	508
John J. Coughlin.....	4,244	637	4,881
Coughlin's maj., 4,373.			
2. Robert R. Jackson.....	3,543	1,482	5,025
A. B. Perrigo.....	557	153	710
R. E. Westbrooks.....	799	226	1,025
Jackson's maj., 3,290.			
3. Ulysses S. Schwartz.....	2,881	846	3,727
(No opposition.)			
4. Alex Metke.....	857	161	1,018
John A. Richert.....	2,416	907	3,323
Richert's majority, 2,305.			
5. Thomas A. Doyle.....	3,198	1,375	4,573
Robert J. Mulcahy.....	3,408	1,580	4,988
Frank A. Suztfin.....	333	73	406
Frederick J. Wellman...	329	76	405
Second election necessary.			
6. Charles S. Eton.....	4,288	1,573	5,861
(No opposition.)			
7. Guy Guernsey	4,776	1,872	6,648
Allen G. Schreiver.....	2,612	1,001	3,613
Guernsey's maj., 3,035.			
8. George R. Bard.....	188	74	262
Ernest M. Cross.....	1,586	554	2,140
Martin S. Furman.....	3,063	1,404	4,467
Thomas A. Green.....	1,659	301	2,160
John H. Jones.....	670	244	914
Second election necessary.			
9. John M. Berg.....	1,255	505	1,760
Adam Geringer.....	689	243	932
Sheldon M. Guinane.....	103	25	128
Charles V. Johnson.....	2,424	654	3,078
Sheldon W. Govier.....	3,177	1,366	4,543
Second election necessary.			
10. Gustav A. Grosman.....	522	88	610
James McNichols.....	2,341	839	3,180
McNichols' maj., 2,570.			
11. Leonard Rutkowski.....	1,831	289	2,120
(No opposition.)			
12. Joseph Baumruk.....	348	121	469
Louis Cejka.....	920	279	1,199
Joseph Cepak.....	1,270	531	1,801
Joseph A. Gerhart.....	260	111	371
A. W. Kalfas.....	173	61	234
Elmer A. Klein.....	126	30	156
William A. Knourek....	312	129	441
Joseph Novack	264	60	324
Joseph I. Novak.....	1,084	390	1,474
Joseph Placek	661	290	951
Henry Sonnenschein.....	1,065	390	1,455
Second election necessary.			
13. George C. Allen.....	195	38	233
James A. Creighton.....	3,259	1,507	4,766
John G. Horne.....	4,089	2,392	6,481
John T. Queenan.....	236	91	327
James T. Welch.....	252	72	324
Oliver C. Wilson.....	388	63	451
Horne's majority, 380.			
14. Charles Dold	556	132	688
Charles E. Graydon.....	2,847	1,478	4,325
Joseph H. Smith.....	3,562	1,933	5,495
Smith's majority, 482.			
15. John M. Collins.....	1,718	406	2,124
Morris N. Friedland.....	371	45	416
Oscar H. Olson.....	3,633	1,040	4,673
Edward A. Russell.....	207	36	243
Olson's majority, 1,890.			
16. John A. Piotrowski.....	1,859	322	2,181
(No opposition.)			
17. Stanley S. Walkowiak..	1,419	306	1,725
(No opposition.)			
18. Bernard J. Grogan.....	2,810	970	3,780
Maurice F. Kavanagh...	3,851	1,652	5,413
John W. Maskell.....	331	55	386
John Mulloy.....	162	33	195
Kavanagh's maj., 1,052.			
19. James B. Bowler.....	2,054	532	2,586
(No opposition.)			
20. Matt Franz	1,324	248	1,572
(No opposition.)			
21. Charles J. Agnew.....	3,241	1,213	4,454
Evar Anderson.....	291	44	335
William C. Schermat....	1,004	384	1,388

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Earl J. Walker	2,702	1,171	3,873
Second election necessary.			
22. Andrew Lafin	860	213	1,073
John H. Bauler	1,314	583	1,897
Leo C. Klein	2,028	724	2,752
Second election necessary.			
23. Walter P. Steffen	3,287	726	4,013
(No opposition.)			
24. John Haderlein	2,866	1,177	4,043
Adolph W. Harrack	678	113	791
Albert J. Hengel	240	46	286
Marshal V. Kearney	621	275	896
Joseph A. Weber	1,925	813	2,738
Second election necessary.			
25. Frank J. Link	3,107	617	3,724
(No opposition.)			
26. William Albright	596	90	686
Thomas R. Caspers	2,995	894	3,889
James Marshall	1,015	170	1,185
George Pretzel	3,118	1,005	4,123
Second election necessary.			
27. John N. Barbee	277	66	343
John L. M. DeVos	1,468	400	1,868
Newton Jenkins	4,037	1,158	5,195
Christ A. Jensen	2,693	683	3,376
John S. Peterson	1,388	326	1,714
Joseph A. Rogers	953	164	1,117
Second election necessary.			
28. Max Adamowski	3,553	1,115	4,668
Thomas Levish	645	113	758
George Wagner	794	114	908
Adamowski's maj., 2,902.			
29. Thomas F. Byrne	3,699	534	4,233
(No opposition.)			
30. Joseph P. Flanagan	175	37	212
Thomas J. O'Grady	2,801	1,434	4,235
William R. O'Toole	3,679	2,007	5,686
O'Toole's maj., 1,239.			
31. Terrence F. Moran	4,425	2,582	7,007
David I. Swanson	3,462	1,754	5,216
Moran's majority, 1,791.			
32. Charles A. Bard	2,485	721	3,206
John C. Clay	455	82	537
Henry Gronier	561	100	661
John H. Lyle	4,160	1,605	5,765
John C. Wellington	1,001	289	1,290
Lyle's majority, 71.			
33. Albert O. Anderson	6,221	2,036	8,257
Will Boedecker	1,493	475	1,968
Frank B. Link	799	127	976
Erwin W. Rieckmann	1,427	339	1,766
Thomas L. Slater	879	179	1,058
Anderson's maj., 2,489.			
34. George E. Sankston	2,365	400	2,765
John Toman	4,606	1,260	5,866
Toman's majority, 3,101.			
35. Robert J. Howe	2,162	371	2,533
Thomas J. Lynch	6,109	2,263	8,372
Lynch's majority, 5,839.			

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION, APRIL 6.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
5. Thomas A. Doyle	3,829	1,944	5,773
Robert J. Mulcahy	4,607	2,211	6,838
Mulcahy's majority, 1,065.			
8. Martin S. Furman	4,127	2,097	6,224
Thomas A. Green	3,023	1,067	4,090
Furman's maj., 2,134.			
9. Sheldon W. Govier	3,937	1,797	5,734
Charles V. Johnson	3,477	1,037	4,514
Govier's maj., 1,220.			
11. (Preliminary to fill vacancy.)			
Joseph A. Belinski	842	419	1,261
Michael J. Browne	500	210	710
William P. Hayes	32	8	40
Dennis A. Horan	1,312	580	1,892
Herman Krumdick	512	155	667
John C. Kruse	1,426	691	2,117
Michael Lewandowski	57	13	70
William J. Riordan	221	60	281
Julian J. Sykes	70	14	84
Second election necessary.			

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
12. Joseph Cepak	4,366	1,791	6,157
Joseph I. Novak	1,563	587	2,150
Cepak's majority, 4,007.			
21. Charles J. Agnew	5,306	2,073	7,379
Earl J. Walker	3,324	1,808	5,152
Agnew's majority, 2,227.			
22. John H. Bauler	1,659	725	2,384
Leo C. Klein	3,155	1,197	4,352
Klein's majority, 1,968.			
24. Joseph Haderlein	4,182	1,744	5,926
Joseph A. Weber	3,382	1,641	5,023
Haderlein's maj., 903.			
26. Thomas R. Caspers	7,864	2,473	10,337
George Pretzel	3,620	1,874	5,494
Caspers' majority, 4,843.			
27. Newton Jenkins	5,104	1,424	6,528
Christ A. Jensen	6,766	1,736	8,502
Jensen's majority, 1,974.			

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION, MAY 4.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
11. Dennis A. Horan	2,933	1,323	4,256
John C. Kruse	2,067	938	2,995
Horan's majority, 1,261.			

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS, FEB. 24.

Lake Shore Improvement Bonds ($8,000,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	46,532	13,240	59,772
No	16,988	5,139	22,127
Majority for, 37,645.			

Grant Park Improvement Bonds ($3,700,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	44,347	12,002	56,349
No	16,758	4,899	21,657
Majority for, 34,692.			

South Park-av. Widening Bonds ($3,000,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	43,743	11,668	55,411
No	16,419	4,846	21,265
Majority for, 34,146.			

Stadium Bonds ($2,500,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	43,801	11,829	55,630
No	16,016	4,780	20,796
Majority for, 34,834.			

Roosevelt Road Bonds ($1,500,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	43,167	11,691	54,858
No	16,316	4,757	21,073
Majority for, 33,785.			

Small Park Bonds ($1,300,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	42,646	11,357	54,003
No	16,618	4,817	21,435
Majority for, 32,568.			

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS, APRIL 13.

Electric Lighting Bonds ($15,000,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	127,466	17,299	144,765
No	125,964	22,653	148,617
Majority against, 3,852.			

Bonds for Bridges ($9,500,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	110,754	13,336	124,090
No	133,434	24,078	157,512
Majority against, 33,422.			

Parks and Playground Bonds ($5,000,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	116,903	15,196	132,099
No	127,682	22,858	150,540
Majority against, 18,441.			

Bonds for Convention Hall ($5,000,000).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Yes	100,539	11,899	112,438
No	141,398	24,842	166,245
Majority against, 53,807.			

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE VOTE NOV. 2, 1920.

Those elected are designated by an asterisk (*).

STATE SENATORS.

Dist.

2. George Van Lent, Rep.*.....12,393
John M. Powell, Dem.....6,289
Robert C. Densmore, Soc.....2,191

4. Robert W. Schulz, Rep.*.....16,012
Frank McDermott, Dem.....14,926
John F. Krause, Soc.....1,463

5. (To fill vacancy)
James E. MacMurray, Rep.*.....50,458
Henry N. Strouss, Dem.....16,040

6. James J. Barbour, Rep.*.....58,402
George McHale, Dem.....15,512
Victor C. Koehler, Soc.....3,052
Ferdinand C. Adams, Ind.....422

8. Rodney B. Swift, Rep.*.....31,136
Gust Hausadowsky, Soc.....896

10. Howard S. Hicks, Rep.*.....29,410
Charles Mannenga, Dem.....4,518
John Dwyer, Soc.....1,311

12. John D. Turnbaugh, Rep.*.....20,192
Clarence E. Elmer, Rep.....5,659
Edward I. Rubendall, Soc.....523

14. Harold C. Kessinger, Rep.....30,614

16. Simon E. Lantz, Rep.*.....20,607
John F. Bosworth, Dem.....7,233

18. John Dailey, Rep.*.....24,713
Lawrence H. Foster, Dem.....9,323

20. Richard R. Meents, Rep.....26,361
Henry P. Dwyer, Dem.....6,559

22. Martin B. Bailey, Rep.*.....24,891
Oscar W. Michael, Dem.....13,970
O. F. Brown, Far.-Lab.....1,763

24. Henry M. Dunlap, Rep.*.....22,981
Hugh N. Rigney, Dem.....9,969

26. Frank O. Hanson, Rep.*.....21,872
Emerson J. Gilmore, Dem.....7,382
Lawrence W. Hornbeck, Far.-Lab...1,887

Dist.

28. Orpheus W. Smith, Rep.*.....26,090
Horace W. McDavid, Dem.....18,063
William R. Sinclair, Soc.....568

30. Epler C. Mills, Rep.*.....22,432
Walter I. Manny, Dem.....15,718
Walter Becker, Soc.....406

32. Clarence F. Buck, Rep.*.....20,920
Eric G. Leander, Dem.....3,969
E. J. Beckman, Soc.....440

34. John R. Hamilton, Rep.*.....19,113
W. W. Reeves, Dem.....11,945

35. (To fill vacancy)
Harry G. Wright, Rep.*.....29,831

36. William S. Gray, Rep.*.....21,575
E. T. Strubinger, Dem.....14,567
Joseph H. McIntyre, Far.-Lab.....2,273

38. Andrew S. Culbertson, Rep.*.....22,275
Alexander W. Crawford, Dem.....16,803
G. E. Drainer, Soc.....1,133
Gus A. Kaulen, Far.-Lab.....4,884

40. James H. Forrester, Rep.*.....22,980
Frank B. Wendling, Dem.....16,383
F. M. Gwinn, Soc.....504

42. Erastus D. Telford, Rep.*.....17,706
George I. Danks, Dem.....12,784
N. E. Baum, Far.-Lab.....2,174

44. Otis F. Glenn, Rep.*.....24,301
John D. Lyle, Dem.....12,656
M. D. Smith, Soc.....384
George William Broome, Far.-Lab...2,600

46. Charles L. Wood, Rep.*.....16,955
Charles Delbert Fithian, Dem.....13,118

48. Nathan E. Smith, Rep.*.....23,128
Rene Havill, Dem.....19,254

50. William J. Sneed, Rep.*.....30,192
James H. Felts, Dem.....18,783
E. Dye, Soc.....831

REPRESENTATIVES.

52d General Assembly.

1. Sheadrick B. Turner, Rep.*.....18,950
William M. Brinkman, Rep.*.....18,856
John Griffin, Dem.*.....16,397

2. Peter S. Krump, Rep.*.....31,419
Frank Ryan, Dem.*.....10,383
Samuel E. Weinshenker, Dem.*.....10,639
Harry E. Aldrich, Soc.....4,572

3. Adelbert H. Roberts, Rep.*.....26,437
Morris Lewis, Rep.....25,419
Warren B. Douglas, Rep.*.....27,577
George Garry Noonan, Dem.*.....25,812
George E. Moody, Soc.....1,172

4. Arthur J. Rutshaw, Rep.*.....43,964
James P. Boyle, Dem.*.....19,084
Thomas J. O'Grady, Dem.*.....19,727
Joseph A. Ambroz, Soc.....5,394

5. Sidney Lyon, Rep.*.....71,199
Charles W. Baldwin, Rep.*.....62,582
John F. Healy, Dem.*.....41,785
Abe Basofin, Soc.....2,091

6. Emil A. W. Johnson, Rep.*.....80,247
Ralph E. Church, Rep.*.....80,436
Robert E. Wilson, Dem.*.....38,891
Lewis W. Hardy, Soc.....10,829
Charles H. J. Lohert, Ind.....1,009

7. Albert F. Volz, Rep.*.....58,269
Howard P. Castle, Rep.*.....61,513
John W. McCarthy, Dem.*.....21,231
William Van Bodengraven, Soc.....4,852
C. Henry Moertel, Ind.....1,533

8. William F. Weiss, Rep.*.....28,989
William L. Pierce, Rep.*.....32,985
Charles H. Francis, Rep.*.....31,916
Thomas E. Graham, Dem.....13,683
Fred Hale, Soc.....2,175

9. David E. Shanahan, Rep.*.....36,011
Thomas A. Doyle, Dem.*.....17,823
Joseph Placek, Dem.*.....19,885
Joseph Novak, Soc.....5,565

10. Charles W. Baker, Rep.*.....28,699
Harlan B. Kauffman, Rep.*.....30,026
Guy W. Ginders, Rep.*.....26,632
Charles W. Ferguson, Dem.....18,035
C. Henry Bloom, Soc.....3,456

11. William H. Cruden, Rep.*.....71,045
Philip M. Gieseler, Rep.*.....65,121
Frank J. Ryan, Dem.*.....57,135
Henry Croenier, Soc.....6,203
L. L. McCanville, Ind.....1,125

12. Robert Irwin, Rep.*.....27,917
Joseph L. Myers, Rep*.....28,308
Charles F. Franz, Dem.*.....14,249
A. W. Hattendorf, Soc.....1,231

13. Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Rep.*.....59,644
C. A. Young, Rep.*.....56,390
James W. Ryan, Dem.*.....43,915
Harold O. Forsberg, Soc.....9,668

14. Fred B. Shearer, Rep.*.....30,477
Frank W. Hopp, Rep.*.....30,287
John P. Hart, Rep.*.....30,976
P. H. Flannigan, Dem.....13,044

15. Thomas Curran, Rep.*.....18,868
Joseph Perina, Dem.*.....8,245
Peter F. Smith, Dem.*.....7,985
John J. Jelinek, Soc.....2,390

Dist.
16. D. S. Myers, Jr., Rep.*.....30,830
Charles M. Turner, Rep.*.....30,407
Michael Fahy, Dem.*.....20,286
17. Edward J. Smejkal, Rep.*.....13,199
Jacob W. Epstein, Dem.*..... 4,655
Charles Cola, Dem.*..... 5,151
Moses J. Herman, Soc..... 1,950
18. Charles W. Laporte, Rep.*.....34,421
Charles Sumner Stubbles, Rep.*....34,941
David H. McClugage, Dem.*.....28,067
Thomas H. Tippitt, Far.-Lab..... 4,824
19. Charles E. Marinier, Rep.*.....65,621
Solomon P. Roderick, Rep.*.....73,963
John F. Berry, Dem.*.....38,256
James T. Prendergast, Dem.....36,040
E. Conrad Carlson, Soc.....19,353
Philip Davis, Ind..... 700
20. C. B. Sawyer, Rep.*.....35,671
J. H. Francis, Rep.*.....35,346
Ben W. Alpiner, Dem.*.....17,848
J. L. Pickens, Soc..... 675
21. Frederick J. Bippus, Rep.*.....34,080
Charles S. Rasmussen, Rep.*.....33,135
Michael F. Maher, Dem.*.....21,365
Benjamin M. Mitchell, Dem.....19,616
H. W. Harris, Soc..... 3,449
22. William P. Holaday, Rep.*.....37,179
Abraham L. Stanfield, Rep.*.....36,693
P. J. Breen, Dem.*.....40,817
Percy Molyneaux, Soc..... 6,632
23. Edward M. Overland, Rep.*.....54,065
William G. Thon, Rep.*.....51,609
Thomas P. Keane, Dem.*.....33,586
William Mack, Soc.....14,109
Daniel O'Brien, Ind..... 851
24. Roger F. Little, Rep.*.....34,318
Charles A. Gregory, Rep.*.....33,710
Thomas M. Lyman, Dem.*.....27,422
25. John P. Remus, Rep.*.....69,904
John Paul, Rep.*.....65,503
Theodore R. Steinert, Rep.*.....72,719
John G. Jacobson, Dem.....47,677
Walter Schuth, Soc.....14,272
Frank B. Link, Ind..... 1,477
26. William Rowe, Rep.*.....31,502
G. J. Johnson, Rep.*.....31,202
Martin A. Brennan, Dem.*.....21,335
James C. Allen, Far.-Lab..... 5,611
27. Edward Walz, Rep.*.....18,568
Joseph Petlak, Dem.*.....12,903
Joseph A. Trendel, Dem..... 9,647
James M. Donlan, Dem..... 5,169
Daniel Ludwig, Soc..... 1,083
28. E. B. Butler, Rep.*.....42,481
John Clark, Rep.*.....39,062
Samuel A. Edwards, Dem.....21,295
Albert A. Hill, Dem.*.....24,951
John E. Deverell, Soc..... 1,291
29. John T. Joyce, Rep.*.....23,745
Bernard J. Conlon, Dem.*..... 6,818
Lawrence C. O'Brien, Dem.*..... 6,668
Walter W. Rihl, Soc..... 810
30. Homer J. Tice, Rep.*.....63,252
Ben. L. Smith, Dem.*.....24,333
George B. Steele, Dem.*.....22,626
Charles Fellows, Soc..... 982
31. George A. Williston, Rep.*.....89,364
Carl Mueller, Rep.*.....67,809
Frank J. Seif, Dem.*.....36,262
Maxwell H. Mason, Soc..... 4,738
32. Rollo R. Robbins, Rep.*.....29,520
James M. Pace, Rep.*.....29,921
Ernest O. Reaugh, Dem.....17,449
Charles Earl Flack, Dem.*.....19,040
John Higgins, Soc..... 718
33. Harry M. McCaskrin, Rep.*.....46,327
Frank E. Abbey, Rep.*.....44,689
William C. Maucker, Dem.*.....22,551
E. B. Passmore, Soc..... 6,395
34. E. Walter Green, Rep.*.....26,422
Charles E. Moore, Rep.*.....25,631
Robert Howard, Dem.....18,366

Dist.
Seymour Hurst, Dem.*.....21,233
35. Albert R. Tourtillott, Rep.*.....41,743
John H. Byers, Rep.*.....41,899
John P. Devine, Dem.*.....15,075
Charles Hey, Soc..... 1,129
36. A. Otis Arnold, Rep.*.....53,632
Henry Bowers, Dem.*.....19,264
J. H. Paxton, Dem.*.....20,624
Henry Rosendale, Far.-Lab..... 5,374
George R. McGuire, Ind..... 7,905
37. Randolph Boyd, Rep.*.....35,877
John W. Walters, Rep.*.....35,625
Frank W. Morrasy, Dem.*.....15,639
Carl W. Nass, Soc..... 2,595
38. Otto C. Sonneman, Rep.*.....37,420
David Davis, Rep.*.....28,853
Truman A. Snell, Dem.*.....26,202
Harry A. Shephard, Dem.....24,492
John W. Wretterer, Soc..... 3,187
James McWeeny, Far.-Lab.....14,544
39. John Wylie, Rep.*.....35,116
William M. Scanlan, Rep.*.....33,016
Lee O'Neill Browne, Dem.*.....23,072
L. C. Thompson, Soc..... 2,571
40. Lincoln Bancroft, Rep.*.....60,473
Arthur Roe, Dem.*.....26,548
John C. Richardson, Dem.*.....23,679
Anna Rogers Parr, Ind..... 5,714
41. John L. Walker, Rep.*.....49,176
William R. McCabe, Rep.*.....47,902
Michael F. Hennebry, Dem.*.....20,038
42. Charles L. McMackin, Rep.*.....43,809
A. B. Lager, Dem.*.....20,781
Ben Phillips, Dem.*.....18,788
Harry W. Olinger, Far.-Lab..... 4,400
43. Owen B. West, Rep.*.....31,641
A. O. Lindstrum, Rep.*.....31,560
M. P. Rice, Dem.*.....13,830
L. R. Vandeventer, Dem.....13,322
Carl M. Sweet, Soc..... 2,720
L. Wilson, Far.-Lab..... 4,046
44. Harry Wilson, Rep.*.....34,947
A. H. Fridrichs, Rep.*.....38,178
Joseph H. Davis, Dem.....17,856
James E. Etherton, Dem.*.....21,702
August Neuhaus, Jr., Soc..... 888
Abijah Huggins, Far.-Lab..... 6,439
45. Earl B. Searcy, Rep.*.....44,129
Jacob Frisch, Rep.*.....38,417
B. L. Barber, Dem.*.....28,890
Clarence A. Jones, Dem.....21,669
Steve Young, Far.-Lab..... 8,751
46. W. B. Phillips, Rep.*.....24,118
Frank Vice, Jr., Rep.*.....23,002
John A. McNeil, Dem.*.....20,756
Theodore P. Stelle, Dem.....17,971
47. Norman G. Flagg, Rep.*.....33,231
Chris Rethmeier, Rep.*.....30,777
Ferdinand A. Garesche, Dem.*.....19,924
William Dickman, Dem.....16,161
Urban Duffin, Far.-Lab..... 5,241
D. F. Titus, Far.-Lab..... 4,419
48. James A. Watson, Rep.*.....32,439
Samuel R. Thomas, Rep.*.....33,180
Lyman W. Emmons, Dem.*.....27,128
Richard F. Taylor, Dem.....24,729
49. James W. Rentchler, Rep.*.....30,864
Charles F. Short, Rep.*.....28,974
Frank Holton, Dem.*.....23,149
William Forman Borders, Dem.....20,849
William Christopher, Far.-Lab..... 8,747
Edward Mason, Far.-Lab..... 8,367
50. James P. Mooneyham, Rep.*.....41,643
Charles Curren, Rep.*.....41,486
J. L. Hammond, Dem.*.....42,663
N. M. Harris, Soc..... 2,314
Albert W. Jeffreys, Far.-Lab.....10,697
51. Claude F. Lacey, Rep.*.....27,424
Claude L. Rew, Rep.*.....28,626
John J. Parish, Dem.*.....23,674
W. F. Hamilton, Far.-Lab..... 7,914

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

The asterisk (*) indicates election.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY WARDS AND PRECINCTS. ELECTION NOV. 2, 1920.

Nominees: James M. Cox, democrat; Warren G. Harding, republican; Eugene V. Debs, socialist; William W. Cox, socialist-labor; Aaron S. Watkins, prohibition; Parley Parker Christensen, farmer-labor; Robert C. Macauley, single tax. The vote for Cox, Harding and Debs is given by precincts; that for the other presidential candidates by wards only. The letter M signifies men; W, women

Vote by Wards.

Ward.	Dem.—Cox. M	Dem.—Cox. W	Rep.—Harding. M	Rep.—Harding. W	Soc.—Debs. M	Soc.—Debs. W	Soc.-Lab—Cox. M	Soc.-Lab—Cox. W	Pro.—Watkins. M	Pro.—Watkins. W	Far.-Lab.—Christensen. M	Far.-Lab.—Christensen. W
1	4353	1005	2054	273	273	38	12	1	6	..	28	3
2	1279	654	14493	9409	281	89	15	2	21	3	41	10
3	3277	2336	13216	10255	413	136	29	10	16	15	77	32
4	2958	1600	4265	1777	403	88	28	6	5	5	32	12
5	4160	1998	5525	2963	618	134	13	6	..	..	42	8
6	4181	3288	15821	12980	475	238	20	9	21	14	80	40
7	5299	4057	16581	12988	763	266	32	14	19	26	190	82
8	3436	1851	7379	4253	770	202	35	20	18	13	130	24
9	2285	1072	8446	4725	1900	531	87	30	14	13	140	37
10	1739	1048	3142	1475	1008	446	36	21	..	..	12	6
11	1920	1036	4347	2443	748	245	29	9	..	..	18	5
12	2872	1498	4995	2285	1614	635	50	21	..	4	54	18
13	4855	3274	9541	6089	1477	547	44	19	12	15	153	39
14	3030	1715	7734	48 0	708	275	27	4	5	5	86	31
15	2378	1143	7718	4141	2867	1329	75	48	2	4	104	39
16	3354	2089	2884	1184	483	151	15	8	..	1	12	2
17	1767	880	2975	1217	285	56	17	1	2	1	13	9
18	3309	1216	7459	3170	936	252	42	8	10	20	126	26
19	1570	652	3356	989	399	121	18	5	1	1	12	16
20	1524	751	2561	1265	340	132	8	5	1	..	7	3
21	3316	1547	8621	4787	613	133	22	5	..	..	67	17
22	996	460	5128	2305	608	175	21	7	3	6	36	6
23	2821	1905	11800	8514	802	272	34	14	19	1	77	34
24	1964	926	7451	3971	963	260	47	5	..	..	76	15
25	5312	4434	22798	19246	530	256	18	10	10	11	60	32
26	4397	3150	16963	11475	1294	438	6	1	..	..	102	128
27	4963	2397	21693	12590	2336	795	100	23	32	14	250	73
28	2639	1326	8409	4826	1212	388	50	23	12	9	99	37
29	4252	1934	9788	4759	1365	360	62	12	12	5	142	46
30	4059	2205	5525	3121	428	92	17	3	7	8	85	18
31	4048	2549	9919	6976	813	203	37	9	17	9	142	61
32	5626	3787	17448	12923	1052	287	42	18	36	32	216	68
33	3774	2463	19295	12774	1703	521	48	33	28	27	244	76
34	3447	1701	10245	5248	3213	1276	75	34	3	..	79	19
35	5649	3986	13721	9056	1319	397	58	21	17	5	226	51
Total	115552	66700	336160	213083	35012	11764	1269	465	349	266	3258	1123

Vote by Precincts.

I.

Pct.	Dem. Cox. M	Dem. Cox. W	Rep. Harding. M	Rep. Harding. W	Soc. Debs. M	Soc. Debs. W
1	74	4	156	28	9	—
2	133	5	132	6	3	—
3	96	—	39	1	3	—
4	244	2	77	—	15	—
5	58	9	71	23	7	—
6	90	8	103	5	16	—
7	105	10	219	26	8	1
8	167	10	92	21	7	2
9	78	13	116	50	6	1
10	289	13	98	35	10	—
11	125	1	83	14	7	—
12	119	26	131	39	5	—
13	92	13	103	34	4	2
14	58	21	107	76	4	1
15	98	29	121	39	20	1
16	71	26	128	37	10	—
17	122	31	143	50	—	—
18	332	12	118	28	10	2
19	186	77	132	55	3	—
20	157	39	69	36	—	—
21	85	48	146	86	5	3
22	69	16	71	28	2	—
23	158	45	151	47	1	—
24	110	43	132	16	8	—
25	81	24	129	26	16	3
26	79	31	178	51	1	—
27	52	23	169	82	8	1
28	28	9	189	105	4	5

II.

Pct.	Dem. Cox. M	Dem. Cox. W	Rep. Harding. M	Rep. Harding. W	Soc. Debs. M	Soc. Debs. W
29	38	16	115	53	—	—
30	87	13	192	142	2	—
31	98	56	138	56	13	2
32	236	98	102	41	5	—
33	15	7	213	89	3	—
34	77	29	114	41	11	7
35	89	36	170	87	13	—
36	92	37	115	47	8	1
37	99	38	113	100	9	—
38	41	33	135	108	7	3
39	92	38	179	127	4	1
40	33	16	279	119	6	2
1	43	13	99	45	6	3
2	50	32	132	72	6	—
3	39	20	135	67	10	5
4	6	5	151	61	—	—
5	10	6	185	111	—	—
6	1	2	223	148	1	2
7	3	1	229	111	4	2
8	1	1	194	156	2	1
9	32	10	136	75	5	2
10	6	1	184	129	2	—
11	4	4	155	60	4	4
12	2	2	144	56	2	—
13	16	5	214	128	6	3
14	13	18	170	126	—	—
15	73	48	156	71	3	—

Pct.	Dem. Cox M	Dem. Cox W	Rep. Harding. M	Rep. Harding. W	Soc. Debs. M	Soc. Debs. W
16	40	12	172	101	4	—
17	28	4	231	136	3	2
18	12	5	241	136	8	2
19	48	18	180	101	—	—
20	27	19	195	115	2	2
21	—	—	223	153	2	—
22	10	4	271	208	—	—
23	6	1	269	183	3	—
24	10	6	206	132	6	1
25	18	8	131	92	3	2
26	71	48	191	157	4	—
27	32	18	175	130	4	—
28	4	—	188	134	3	3
29	2	2	350	256	3	—
30	—	—	232	131	2	—
31	—	5	258	167	—	—
32	13	8	224	163	1	—
33	4	3	260	120	—	—
34	17	8	180	68	7	2
35	13	—	211	117	—	1
36	8	1	190	115	—	—
37	2	—	194	127	1	—
38	6	—	213	112	4	—
39	16	5	111	78	7	1
40	2	1	205	116	3	—
41	29	17	105	84	10	1
42	51	19	79	49	9	2
43	45	17	123	75	8	2
44	32	20	167	124	10	5

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
45....	20	9	132	110	3	2
46....	1	—	199	154	—	—
47....	3	—	157	122	2	—
48....	2	1	212	148	2	1
49....	1	1	212	110	2	1
50....	2	2	195	120	3	—
51....	17	10	188	97	7	2
52....	4	—	218	102	1	—
53....	1	—	184	126	2	—
54....	17	5	205	157	3	—
55....	4	—	192	152	6	—
56....	2	5	308	206	—	1
57....	5	7	187	147	—	1
58....	3	3	265	140	3	—
59....	—	—	208	159	2	1
60....	25	20	242	158	6	3
61....	3	3	231	181	8	—
62....	44	30	207	128	7	—
63....	2	1	247	199	1	1
64....	2	—	194	154	2	2
65....	31	14	179	122	8	4
66....	7	8	201	153	6	3
67....	3	3	232	182	—	—
68....	5	4	288	221	6	5
69....	8	7	281	186	5	—
70....	17	5	229	159	5	—
71....	29	6	169	116	3	2
72....	64	35	158	91	8	7
73....	60	29	138	88	12	3
74....	51	30	154	125	10	1

III.

1....	68	41	201	171	6	—
2....	41	44	140	106	9	3
3....	37	45	121	101	7	4
4....	62	39	151	149	5	3
5....	44	30	105	79	10	1
6....	65	46	120	110	9	2
7....	84	28	71	58	5	2
8....	47	38	122	132	6	—
9....	55	33	214	172	4	—
10....	33	13	159	125	7	—
11....	35	26	149	150	1	—
12....	19	24	160	148	7	3
13....	43	15	212	130	8	3
14..	75	47	162	167	3	4
15....	41	38	122	96	5	—
16....	42	34	219	141	12	2
17....	29	16	202	167	8	—
18....	13	7	208	157	7	1
19....	50	68	186	154	3	—
20..	19	16	183	142	3	2
21....	31	23	157	121	5	3
22....	70	36	189	125	5	1
23....	38	31	72	60	4	1
24....	48	34	143	101	7	1
25....	57	51	187	123	6	1
26....	33	18	184	110	7	3
27....	36	14	238	168	—	—
28....	6	8	194	113	5	—
29....	19	6	242	150	8	1
30....	28	22	157	93	5	2
31....	2	—	168	116	2	2
32....	68	50	76	33	8	—
33....	6	5	186	126	—	2
34....	50	35	52	31	8	4
35....	37	26	57	16	8	4
36....	1	—	174	100	1	—
37....	10	8	291	182	3	—
38....	50	34	215	181	7	2
39....	36	28	228	118	2	1
40....	56	22	167	102	4	1
41....	30	18	199	145	5	—
42....	41	13	180	155	4	—
43....	71	46	232	189	12	5
44....	60	35	239	151	12	2
45....	34	21	172	145	7	—
46....	34	20	267	206	7	4
47....	48	43	132	118	4	3
48....	83	82	190	163	4	2
49....	27	28	108	92	7	1
50....	17	15	160	134	4	—
51....	20	11	128	123	9	4

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
52....	23	9	157	133	6	2
53....	18	17	226	172	8	1
54....	49	38	200	175	8	7
55....	46	39	182	155	—	—
56....	75	53	211	172	5	7
57....	51	24	146	134	10	4
58....	45	41	200	206	2	—
59....	49	46	179	172	8	2
60....	40	40	121	119	2	2
61....	56	51	209	201	3	—
62....	45	47	124	133	1	4
63....	59	59	174	163	4	1
64....	41	31	189	142	5	—
65....	32	22	235	177	15	2
66....	34	30	167	120	4	2
67....	50	41	185	174	6	2
68....	67	52	231	160	2	1
69....	48	55	188	198	—	5
70....	37	36	99	61	3	1
71....	55	28	141	78	3	2
72....	43	31	134	78	6	3
73....	71	47	136	103	2	1
74....	69	36	145	110	8	—
75....	60	41	135	103	—	—
76....	58	29	263	186	6	4
77....	7	—	239	185	1	1

IV.

1....	32	17	52	19	5	1
2....	69	39	104	58	10	—
3....	64	46	90	38	—	—
4....	73	35	121	61	13	5
5....	84	57	69	25	8	1
6....	60	26	130	46	10	1
7....	90	40	89	50	11	2
8....	53	40	79	47	11	4
9....	86	60	100	73	13	9
10....	75	44	52	20	13	—
11....	53	40	69	40	7	4
12....	69	41	78	30	7	—
13....	99	53	115	61	6	—
14....	81	51	100	46	8	—
15....	50	30	147	53	15	1
16....	73	48	97	53	11	1
17....	64	24	113	56	10	—
18....	95	59	84	42	11	—
19....	51	16	108	50	6	3
20....	70	47	81	41	21	6
21....	79	40	94	50	—	—
22....	63	54	83	35	20	9
23....	44	26	102	33	9	—
24....	53	37	108	34	49	8
25....104		34	211	24	22	11
26....	77	32	92	27	8	3
27....122		46	95	21	5	—
28....	77	39	156	52	5	2
29....	93	37	125	32	2	—
30....	54	20	156	60	4	1
31....	71	29	116	52	9	—
32....	96	53	138	75	26	5
33....	60	36	99	21	1	—
34....	73	36	95	45	8	2
35....	90	40	77	35	5	—
36....	55	44	120	51	11	3
37....	55	38	98	40	—	—
38....	80	47	115	46	7	3
39....	96	52	55	35	1	1
40....	57	28	138	54	8	1
41....	48	19	114	46	7	1

V.

1....	96	56	69	43	10	2
2....130		41	36	14	3	2
3....	82	77	32	17	5	1
4....166		62	53	22	4	3
5....150		57	32	14	5	2
6....234		112	30	22	3	1
7....	168	96	72	32	21	3
8....	112	66	33	12	15	2
9....	49	32	65	47	13	2
10....161		70	40	21	2	—
11....	81	34	131	41	31	2
12....	76	26	119	50	2	—

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
13....	87	45	128	61	19	3
14....	31	15	171	84	7	1
15....	25	5	205	98	6	3
16....	17	11	155	105	6	2
17....	65	48	114	81	8	5
18....	90	50	137	73	8	2
19....	80	39	121	70	10	—
20....100		51	68	69	5	1
21....	67	44	119	86	—	—
22....	50	29	125	84	9	4
23....	71	41	106	60	25	4
24....	72	35	132	63	3	—
25....	77	53	137	85	5	1
26....	56	17	145	100	10	4
27....	41	40	138	101	3	6
28....	73	50	116	77	9	2
29....	44	33	129	91	—	—
30....	67	34	138	85	24	3
31....123		55	72	47	12	1
32....110		55	136	88	24	5
33....	78	63	122	77	14	—
34....	63	27	126	73	26	7
35....	69	26	128	67	38	9
36....	69	38	146	54	29	5
37....	46	22	150	70	21	5
38....	28	14	181	103	37	8
39....	19	7	116	113	9	7
40....	69	35	115	70	29	5
41....	82	26	97	52	25	4
42....	50	10	209	91	6	2
43....	96	35	134	34	5	1
44....172		33	102	25	4	—
45....	82	31	42	17	15	3
46....145		60	87	24	24	9
47....129		54	71	31	25	2
48....	50	16	160	69	—	—
49....	62	32	175	50	4	—

VI.

1....	41	43	125	158	3	5
2....	27	45	191	201	—	—
3....	20	26	193	190	2	—
4....	39	37	258	244	1	—
5....	45	34	186	185	5	3
6....	45	25	218	220	—	—
7....	32	29	156	104	1	1
8....	46	33	136	137	—	2
9....	58	52	219	188	2	6
10....	61	52	274	236	5	4
11....	12	7	211	189	1	1
12....	35	33	190	191	4	4
13....	15	16	197	170	—	—
14....	18	31	136	145	5	—
15....	45	5	289	171	7	3
16....	11	6	251	174	1	—
17....	15	7	173	150	2	—
18....	36	15	204	177	4	4
19....	42	44	195	144	13	3
20....	53	39	211	238	14	7
21....	60	41	151	103	20	7
22....	46	43	152	147	3	3
23....	49	42	189	144	6	1
24....	36	30	138	100	3	2
25....	75	39	135	64	3	—
26....	52	43	81	62	6	1
27....	24	18	156	101	9	1
28....	57	27	199	192	6	4
29....	86	36	161	104	12	5
30....	43	41	160	94	7	3
31....	41	32	145	174	2	2
32....	17	16	204	141	2	—
33....	18	15	288	243	12	6
34....	20	16	136	108	—	—
35....	21	10	243	167	4	1
36....	69	47	180	138	2	1
37....	73	58	234	162	11	7
38....	54	46	190	169	3	2
39....	43	25	175	117	3	2
40....	62	48	215	115	7	—
41....	34	26	71	63	13	6
42....	74	40	161	122	7	1
43....	78	70	225	227	9	—
44....	73	53	172	109	11	5

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
45....	74	48	208	154	2	9
46....	70	35	180	106	7	1
47....	66	57	164	169	—	2
48....	62	55	132	80	3	2
49....	57	41	126	117	5	3
50....	43	47	75	96	10	4
51....	61	40	135	96	7	2
52....	46	36	183	135	3	4
53....	34	25	137	96	3	1
54....	24	33	133	98	2	1
55....	54	38	326	288	—	3
56....	40	27	295	251	1	4
57....	41	41	222	236	6	1
58....	37	23	138	100	8	10
59....	38	40	166	170	10	6
60....	53	34	113	91	6	4
61....	47	64	141	155	10	6
62....	46	45	124	159	2	2
63....	44	54	139	150	3	4
64....	37	63	129	147	—	—
65....	66	61	146	118	1	5
66....	83	46	132	105	10	7
67....	82	68	193	154	13	5
68....	58	38	143	126	6	2
69....	53	33	185	119	9	—
70....	63	39	214	146	2	5
71....	50	28	198	139	11	1
72....	65	32	203	137	—	—
73....	51	41	160	140	3	1
74....	49	37	152	119	5	—
75....	22	16	184	125	—	—
76....	64	31	185	153	7	2
77....	37	37	141	105	—	—
78....	57	43	242	177	9	2
79....	62	46	161	127	11	3
80....	39	42	188	158	6	1
81....	60	55	236	166	5	2
82....	64	50	208	134	9	4
83....	60	69	179	162	10	6
84....	49	46	159	134	19	8
85....	56	53	171	141	12	9
86....	67	60	211	156	3	1
87....	15	15	219	177	5	5
88....	26	15	154	120	—	—
			VII.			
1....	50	35	217	152	3	1
2....	50	30	209	163	—	—
3....	63	47	245	189	12	3
4....	55	31	152	137	11	6
5....	58	51	141	121	5	3
6....	61	33	198	136	—	1
7....	37	40	130	103	7	1
8....	60	52	189	135	10	2
9....	77	50	173	145	—	—
10....	46	45	128	110	4	3
11....	50	36	196	126	8	—
12....	39	35	166	165	7	2
13....	46	32	194	201	2	2
14....	54	55	203	173	4	3
15....	41	41	127	147	2	1
16....	41	45	149	145	1	1
17....	39	56	133	128	4	3
18....	53	68	132	135	1	1
19....	61	64	189	176	—	—
20....	54	53	161	132	12	5
21....	38	33	130	108	10	—
22....	60	39	166	137	8	—
23....	58	39	155	152	19	9
24....	38	24	150	128	3	3
25....	66	76	199	193	7	2
26....	64	21	229	142	18	3
27....	28	16	164	113	17	6
28....	80	62	213	151	1	4
29....	45	56	185	167	5	1
30....	51	32	136	123	6	3
31....	16	29	166	126	2	6
32....	64	42	174	173	6	3
33....	47	67	207	187	2	4
34....	60	48	193	156	12	6
35....	35	27	179	163	6	1
36....	41	37	151	155	4	3
37....	36	21	188	167	4	—
38....	61	67	177	188	6	4
39....	48	46	142	135	6	6
40....	35	32	137	112	4	—
41....	52	37	187	158	5	—
42....	62	49	165	118	6	8
43....	41	27	92	83	7	4
44....	60	56	138	113	4	2
45....	79	56	207	84	6	—
46....	59	41	142	97	13	2
47....	69	50	120	69	11	4
48....	77	70	130	102	10	2
49....	64	30	120	85	6	—
50....	83	40	148	97	7	7
51....	48	28	161	121	10	2
52....	46	34	132	101	12	1
53....	42	19	138	81	12	4
54....	56	43	200	153	11	7
55....	59	57	201	126	11	2
56....	67	35	173	117	16	6
57....	50	32	116	97	10	4
58....	59	31	179	102	9	3
59....	32	27	167	120	7	4
60....	54	33	155	78	—	—
61....	94	50	147	92	12	3
62....	70	44	174	136	7	2
63....	44	32	139	140	8	3
64....	73	43	183	136	8	—
65....	59	36	172	109	6	—
66....	77	46	159	120	3	2
67....	92	93	151	104	12	4
68....	80	46	160	104	12	3
69....	60	51	206	163	14	2
70....	35	21	173	108	19	3
71....	43	29	199	110	15	8
72....	23	16	134	91	—	—
73....	28	15	157	120	17	5
74....	49	33	155	125	21	6
75....	45	21	144	92	5	2
76....	41	30	150	111	17	4
77....	42	31	90	68	20	10
78....	59	24	122	66	29	9
79....	49	31	147	88	13	4
80....	38	35	141	98	13	2
81....	66	56	96	69	12	3
82....	66	65	171	153	8	3
83....	141	100	143	99	17	5
84....	41	26	185	167	8	1
85....	41	35	194	145	11	4
86....	36	28	158	137	3	—
87....	52	38	254	186	4	5
88....	53	37	230	180	—	—
89....	31	47	275	231	—	3
90....	54	35	151	103	15	1
91....	64	44	225	167	13	2
92....	49	42	195	189	3	2
93....	48	52	253	218	—	—
94....	52	48	201	163	—	—
95....	47	49	235	182	3	—
96....	41	40	179	127	—	—
97....	78	39	184	167	3	1
98....	43	42	205	178	—	—
			VIII.			
1....	37	37	128	127	2	2
2....	49	45	151	121	15	4
3....	64	59	216	167	4	—
4....	34	34	163	129	4	—
5....	72	65	183	99	8	2
6....	42	35	140	106	3	2
7....	51	39	108	95	7	2
8....	39	33	175	101	11	5
9....	61	40	136	62	13	5
10....	49	14	159	89	19	4
11....	35	23	166	123	10	2
12....	43	16	176	131	36	4
13....	57	52	277	201	3	2
14....	69	46	283	184	22	13
15....	98	48	125	64	12	5
16....	219	94	88	45	12	1
17....	241	131	73	32	5	2
18....	120	57	88	28	5	1
19....	212	103	18	6	1	1
20....	110	58	121	26	16	5
21....	43	21	79	46	11	2
22....	33	9	100	57	7	5
23....	25	17	61	44	11	2
24....	46	24	70	31	15	4
25....	48	25	137	82	17	1
26....	50	10	120	57	23	2
27....	36	18	126	69	16	1
28....	41	31	109	71	5	2
29....	41	16	126	55	11	6
30....	65	36	110	69	11	—
31....	103	59	100	45	18	3
32....	140	61	89	35	9	3
33....	125	65	55	25	14	4
34....	160	103	92	42	22	7
35....	35	12	155	97	6	1
36....	43	15	125	69	21	1
37....	24	6	96	49	9	4
38....	47	30	85	32	10	1
39....	26	6	81	9	15	5
40....	31	21	98	42	9	4
41....	47	18	114	41	17	16
42....	26	5	122	52	14	7
43....	15	8	170	104	18	5
44....	19	10	105	68	14	3
45....	33	16	115	57	17	1
46....	40	16	142	70	18	13
47....	31	12	129	66	15	1
48....	29	12	162	83	17	6
49....	26	15	210	127	36	3
50....	25	6	210	125	33	8
51....	20	4	112	35	28	1
52....	24	5	95	29	9	5
53....	24	7	73	19	10	2
54....	54	29	135	61	30	6
55....	48	18	132	7	19	2
56....	57	36	113	130	—	—
57....	54	20	192	154	7	3
			IX.			
1....	41	22	126	97	25	8
2....	50	14	111	55	14	4
3....	44	18	131	95	25	8
4....	44	18	213	155	12	5
5....	55	32	179	113	21	11
6....	74	33	198	150	32	11
7....	63	31	135	65	27	6
8....	85	37	271	147	31	3
9....	53	27	171	89	18	13
10....	46	23	110	32	53	8
11....	38	24	129	80	24	6
12....	55	34	91	59	24	6
13....	29	18	113	64	35	8
14....	49	23	105	54	21	6
15....	41	21	217	100	88	22
16....	29	8	162	74	53	6
17....	18	10	152	88	50	13
18....	16	9	120	90	31	6
19....	14	4	177	105	63	25
20....	28	12	156	77	28	4
21....	18	10	154	77	26	6
22....	28	14	107	74	29	9
23....	25	6	136	23	33	8
24....	15	17	99	67	23	7
25....	55	38	123	101	12	4
26....	30	15	77	43	24	6
27....	80	36	211	123	24	9
28....	48	10	123	60	44	12
29....	18	6	103	62	62	19
30....	26	17	99	50	32	7
31....	35	14	140	44	12	3
32....	88	45	117	40	20	4
33....	16	—	146	35	8	3
34....	60	27	121	98	14	8
35....	71	23	88	36	15	4
36....	37	12	106	37	32	8
37....	29	10	130	53	30	2
38....	26	7	126	62	10	5
39....	29	20	157	106	17	7
40....	60	27	154	75	41	15
41....	35	5	104	61	25	10
42....	22	10	94	45	33	4
43....	19	12	136	90	48	18
44....	22	13	186	94	27	4
45....	42	22	100	54	48	18

	Cox.		Harding.		Debs.	
Pct.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
46....	49	27	120	78	28	6
47....	39	22	202	101	69	21
48....	28	17	146	121	30	7
49....	32	19	132	91	36	11
50....	47	15	204	87	49	12
51....	21	5	245	112	52	18
52....	8	8	114	106	41	15
53....	31	13	157	99	38	10
54....	30	12	220	124	82	23
55....	18	7	197	97	50	15
56....	35	17	207	116	14	6
57....	70	35	102	64	23	2
58....	76	41	196	130	24	6
			X.			
1....	28	23	99	50	35	22
2....	38	28	37	38	65	33
3....	40	33	114	50	71	51
4....	37	32	127	50	79	43
5....	60	24	132	59	28	8
6....	27	22	103	58	40	24
7....	20	17	124	72	19	6
8....	118	72	105	55	51	15
9....	24	15	122	52	56	26
10....	32	19	164	49	80	31
11....	40	15	163	76	36	10
12....	26	4	185	72	27	7
13....	119	64	90	39	21	7
14....	70	34	104	36	30	15
15....	63	40	149	80	41	14
16....	54	35	142	71	42	12
17....	67	41	107	51	24	12
18....	100	53	94	36	40	15
19....	105	62	109	53	18	15
20....	53	29	159	73	16	4
21....	49	32	121	70	36	12
22....	99	47	105	35	34	14
23....	63	58	48	37	28	13
24....	89	52	124	81	33	9
25....	97	57	94	47	23	13
26....	115	64	93	53	21	8
27....	106	76	78	32	14	7
			XI.			
1....	43	25	117	59	50	15
2....	35	30	98	48	84	48
3....	46	16	114	47	32	11
4....	42	15	78	31	25	6
5....	22	44	84	47	13	9
6....	67	33	121	81	7	4
7....	70	40	127	65	32	12
8....	43	16	99	32	13	—
9....	35	11	127	66	51	29
10....	38	12	101	55	31	9
11....	66	41	211	105	3	1
12....	65	39	121	56	6	—
13....	87	39	67	42	9	2
14....	71	47	102	55	1	—
15....	95	80	48	36	8	2
16....	66	34	87	43	15	2
17....	92	45	91	41	—	—
18....	84	53	104	75	7	2
19....	64	36	108	70	—	—
20....	77	50	105	51	18	2
21....	27	10	133	110	4	3
22....	86	45	109	57	11	6
23....	27	12	200	165	23	4
24....	34	15	174	99	15	2
25....	41	23	136	65	19	7
26....	66	32	108	62	21	6
27....	76	29	87	29	4	—
28....	55	29	114	50	12	2
29....	21	8	148	76	20	5
30....	30	18	96	76	27	14
31....	34	16	95	52	32	7
32....	57	23	161	78	34	11
33....	22	5	164	84	28	8
34....	34	15	78	90	21	3
35....	45	28	155	67	21	7
36....	17	16	175	115	13	2
37....	40	36	109	62	28	4
			XII.			
1....	75	28	66	21	38	14

	Cox.		Harding.		Debs.	
Pct.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
2....	76	42	136	47	66	29
3....	91	46	103	37	50	20
4....	61	44	94	45	31	12
5....	76	48	92	40	20	12
6....	61	30	99	30	80	34
7....	64	37	103	53	60	17
8....	67	40	76	39	38	17
9....	70	49	82	47	47	22
10....	54	32	89	48	27	14
11....	50	20	108	67	48	20
12....	67	43	110	55	48	30
13....	70	36	100	53	33	13
14....	99	48	82	44	13	—
15....	86	46	87	32	21	7
16....	148	75	83	26	20	3
17....	47	19	205	35	27	11
18....	60	18	190	73	24	9
19....	39	15	118	42	19	3
20....	82	55	101	53	21	—
21....	85	42	74	34	26	8
22....	74	26	94	47	27	7
23....	52	28	100	57	38	13
24....	51	27	75	39	33	13
25....	68	32	59	18	47	14
26....	68	34	131	82	45	19
27....	69	51	85	51	34	11
28....	56	30	124	66	17	3
29....	73	32	101	59	19	4
30....	58	24	113	46	28	14
31....	49	28	158	54	44	19
32....	66	22	142	44	36	10
33....	75	48	54	22	17	6
34....	55	28	148	81	20	7
35....	48	28	154	70	36	22
36....	53	27	96	63	25	11
37....	38	24	113	73	19	9
38....	58	27	99	78	12	1
39....	65	28	132	63	27	7
40....	24	16	107	43	33	18
41....	51	20	99	41	39	14
42....	49	24	118	59	17	—
43....	32	14	93	34	33	19
44....	37	17	104	36	31	26
45....	19	13	146	50	74	35
46....	36	27	65	28	47	20
47....	21	10	87	60	59	18
			XIII.			
1....	89	42	113	48	26	4
2....	47	34	148	77	11	2
3....	52	26	135	80	16	8
4....	45	26	105	60	18	6
5....	36	22	79	33	27	5
6....	33	39	123	51	16	3
7....	63	32	151	66	41	13
8....	62	23	124	59	25	9
9....	62	32	131	56	28	2
10....	44	35	115	42	19	3
11....	62	26	92	63	15	2
12....	43	24	104	81	16	8
13....	44	19	135	107	8	6
14....	53	24	110	58	10	5
15....	56	25	126	69	12	4
16....	45	30	132	72	6	3
17....	44	35	113	73	15	7
18....	63	33	131	59	3	—
19....	54	26	122	96	16	6
20....	55	37	109	38	7	3
21....	54	29	133	68	15	7
22....	49	23	122	61	15	4
23....	26	8	92	35	88	33
24....	25	14	87	51	66	33
25....	51	26	113	73	19	7
26....	58	31	131	72	9	2
27....	81	44	78	36	18	2
28....	78	52	82	65	3	2
29....	77	37	58	39	11	—
30....	56	32	102	65	8	7
31....	64	38	122	81	13	1
32....	58	34	100	78	12	3
33....	63	50	105	81	13	5
34....	80	29	130	98	17	6
35....	59	27	137	77	11	4

	Cox.		Harding.		Debs.	
Pct.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
36....	54	36	133	103	4	1
37....	53	27	163	122	5	2
38....	47	31	117	72	7	6
39....	51	28	120	50	6	—
40....	63	42	96	72	4	—
41....	43	45	77	66	13	—
42....	51	56	119	79	8	4
43....	72	43	60	34	4	1
44....	69	42	94	54	15	4
45....	95	49	110	53	8	8
46....	73	45	109	58	13	5
47....	52	22	86	44	10	2
48....	53	26	80	53	19	4
49....	26	22	91	38	69	31
50....	27	18	85	30	64	30
51....	38	16	117	53	127	40
52....	71	58	117	78	16	11
53....	46	25	88	36	22	15
54....	53	31	188	65	35	13
55....	67	20	109	44	24	9
56....	60	43	105	75	10	6
57....	74	54	121	61	6	—
58....	42	35	108	74	17	12
59....	50	46	119	102	17	3
60....	69	47	80	77	11	—
61....	47	45	122	85	5	—
62....	59	40	84	80	10	7
63....	41	59	117	134	1	—
64....	60	45	72	57	12	—
65....	75	68	144	117	10	5
66....	68	44	147	99	1	3
67....	50	39	167	160	5	1
68....	53	59	182	152	14	4
69....	71	61	151	127	4	1
70....	44	40	89	52	13	7
71....	52	57	183	146	7	6
72....	56	57	150	135	6	1
73....	112	104	52	44	6	4
74....	63	72	91	75	11	4
75....	74	27	95	72	9	1
76....	86	87	100	84	12	4
77....	57	79	129	75	8	5
78....	69	55	132	92	18	11
79....	56	37	131	108	16	11
80....	32	15	138	76	49	26
81....	115	75	107	87	6	5
82....	89	55	78	45	4	1
83....	39	29	95	68	36	9
84....	45	24	103	57	27	9
			XIV.			
1....	70	51	99	54	16	4
2....	67	48	89	49	15	2
3....	90	31	85	24	15	8
4....	86	43	82	27	2	1
5....	73	51	60	30	11	2
6....	68	36	111	36	15	3
7....	48	27	109	44	10	2
8....	75	22	118	34	4	2
9....	48	17	98	48	16	6
10....	61	24	98	34	15	3
11....	29	11	122	44	5	3
12....	112	50	103	64	13	5
13....	62	20	87	47	10	4
14....	56	25	60	14	5	—
15....	23	14	101	69	7	1
16....	50	17	73	25	10	2
17....	43	14	120	49	17	3
18....	27	13	192	135	6	2
19....	52	30	127	77	16	7
20....	52	40	151	76	16	7
21....	38	24	139	83	18	7
22....	90	57	166	105	23	10
23....	56	35	165	116	17	5
24....	60	28	125	96	8	3
25....	48	33	138	142	13	19
26....	71	32	168	121	24	10
27....	47	11	153	94	42	22
28....	49	33	125	99	10	3
29....	53	24	129	15	20	7
30....	51	20	127	84	36	21
31....	73	52	120	101	13	3
32....	89	70	161	119	18	10

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
33....	77	56	115	81	6	4
34....	61	50	164	154	7	2
35....	59	32	143	123	9	3
36....	44	33	145	90	3	—
37....	44	38	113	86	11	7
38....	51	78	122	117	7	1
39....	74	29	149	94	5	2
40....	65	41	94	79	21	3
41....	47	34	128	72	21	11
42....	53	30	117	64	13	5
43....	54	28	120	89	12	5
44....	32	4	121	84	7	2
45....	40	26	123	52	17	5
46....	16	11	181	107	3	1
47....	45	41	139	87	7	3
48....	40	20	116	85	9	5
49....	34	8	164	100	11	8
50....	37	13	126	105	4	—
51....	16	5	169	135	10	2
52....	10	8	150	83	5	1
53....	39	30	160	109	10	8
54....	30	16	158	97	4	1
55....	29	12	146	86	14	—
56....	9	7	175	105	8	3
57....	7	6	135	86	4	2
58....	23	7	163	97	1	—
59....	13	13	161	98	1	1
60....	64	26	126	57	12	3

XV.

1....	31	19	164	147	46	26
2....	47	19	101	52	60	37
3....	9	6	131	84	53	31
4....	28	7	141	40	76	37
5....	8	7	105	52	88	46
6....	31	17	85	50	107	48
7....	15	17	114	55	75	35
8....	42	32	76	60	82	41
9....	46	17	157	109	24	9
10....	28	7	124	53	67	25
11....	19	5	99	30	55	18
12....	35	20	84	44	90	39
13....	16	6	86	52	73	28
14....	25	10	106	45	47	17
15....	14	9	157	90	40	19
16....	18	5	101	49	71	44
17....	19	16	87	51	95	45
18....	27	13	88	40	105	52
19....	23	15	222	173	34	13
20....	30	13	156	107	23	6
21....	23	8	139	79	32	7
22....	31	16	182	143	24	9
23....	19	16	135	114	11	11
24....	24	7	194	119	40	12
25....	22	10	195	117	48	30
26....	44	19	191	110	59	18
27....	38	25	208	131	27	13
28....	28	12	151	88	17	4
29....	30	14	165	120	37	16
30....	25	16	130	64	32	18
31....	41	24	134	80	22	15
32....	50	16	142	83	57	25
33....	25	11	132	62	32	14
34....	61	20	136	58	42	18
35....	47	30	94	49	68	55
36....	33	18	104	47	43	17
37....	29	12	118	58	55	30
38....	39	16	126	24	55	23
39....	29	11	134	62	76	49
40....	58	25	86	27	55	36
41....	58	20	137	62	57	26
42....	103	61	76	31	8	4
43....	80	50	107	55	75	41
44....	47	28	55	53	45	23
45....	60	18	158	79	59	28
46....	31	16	179	101	39	15
47....	53	26	120	71	113	49
48....	59	47	106	56	56	21
49....	29	17	136	58	34	16
50....	32	22	157	108	29	15
51....	31	9	143	52	36	14
52....	63	22	115	50	16	3
53....	68	32	132	56	22	4
54....	75	37	106	35	18	4
55....	72	38	124	56	21	8
56....	66	24	134	43	26	10
57....	49	24	101	17	26	3
58....	73	33	104	54	12	2
59....	67	25	143	49	21	2
60....	43	12	105	37	11	5

XVI.

1....125	71	65	19	5	6	
2....	93	47	76	22	7	—
3....123	87	83	31	16	3	
4....	89	56	85	36	9	—
5....101	60	104	36	11	3	
6....	84	46	124	49	22	5
7....125	77	72	41	10	1	
8....	58	25	100	42	22	2
9....101	47	98	36	39	13	
10....125	97	121	28	9	1	
11....	87	39	62	20	13	4
12....	86	34	87	31	11	3
13....150	117	59	23	1	3	
14....	65	29	83	36	5	—
15....	98	81	67	54	10	2
16....137	81	41	18	—	—	
17....156	101	53	24	4	3	
18....174	153	57	31	—	—	
19....	93	66	64	53	—	—
20....128	81	84	45	7	—	
21....101	62	82	29	9	—	
22....123	67	92	41	8	1	
23....190	105	57	24	4	3	
24....119	91	76	86	—	—	
25....	87	50	105	36	9	—
26....	68	35	154	52	23	2
27....	84	26	135	40	35	13
28....	74	55	122	43	64	24
29....	75	43	138	48	27	12
30....117	80	76	41	11	2	
31....	39	14	104	39	7	—
32....	37	29	77	43	43	26
33....	42	37	81	37	46	22

XVII.

1....	97	38	144	37	15	3
2....	84	47	67	30	11	6
3....	72	32	109	76	8	2
4....	89	43	121	62	12	—
5....170	60	80	32	16	6	
6....	85	65	106	36	12	2
7....	68	38	91	32	16	5
8....	71	30	110	36	14	2
9....100	44	119	40	13	—	
10....	58	48	138	48	14	5
11....	38	16	129	25	15	4
12....	81	36	129	42	14	—
13....	49	14	152	114	8	2
14....	39	25	125	66	4	—
15....	40	18	237	72	10	2
16....	33	12	138	59	8	—
17....	41	17	191	74	21	2
18....	84	43	157	60	14	1
19....	69	36	113	53	10	1
20....116	56	121	50	19	5	
21....	53	35	104	42	7	4
22....	96	58	99	24	—	—
23....	69	37	112	52	16	3
24....	70	32	83	55	3	1

XVIII.

1....	66	—	201	19	2	—
2....	44	1	222	30	2	1
3....	41	3	186	43	7	3
4....	35	10	163	73	11	6
5....	32	10	196	113	11	2
6....	83	26	180	78	24	4
7....	54	13	171	56	7	2
8....101		14	175	52	21	3
9....	49	9	148	33	33	4
10....119		9	254	30	1	—
11....	69	4	190	33	13	4
12....	99	8	170	11	9	—
13....	85	25	174	11	14	—
14....	89	15	87	24	6	2
15....101	2	92	47	17	1	
16....103	35	177	49	22	2	
17....	66	20	125	46	17	—
18....	73	37	108	65	29	4
19....	76	13	152	76	20	5
20....	83	25	143	48	23	2
21....	86	16	240	60	27	2
22....	69	19	168	55	15	4
23....	58	37	115	89	17	5
24....	57	32	168	98	10	3
25....	58	33	160	39	10	3
26....	76	31	159	94	13	6
27....	81	28	169	71	14	3
28....	84	29	114	63	21	3
29....	83	39	183	90	18	4
30....	50	32	130	86	15	13
31....	62	35	171	76	18	10
32....	80	41	154	90	20	3
33....	63	21	175	91	27	4
34....	57	28	150	95	17	2
35....	68	38	143	99	28	9
36....	80	40	158	108	9	5
37....	69	55	133	96	16	—
38....	64	35	135	80	13	—
39....	60	42	137	72	26	7
40....	61	45	116	61	7	5
41....	46	10	140	68	25	5
42....	60	35	106	126	16	3
43....	72	58	109	98	15	8
44....101		26	144	47	47	10
45....	28	16	145	54	70	35
46....	29	22	101	61	53	29
47....	67	28	125	54	27	11
48....	31	40	138	62	39	15
49....	51	29	155	50	14	—

XIX.

1....	22	7	86	35	1	—
2....	23	12	123	35	2	—
3....	50	28	98	23	—	—
4....	67	9	76	30	5	1
5....	52	35	123	48	4	—
6....	60	21	128	32	4	2
7....170		98	51	38	1	—
8....103		18	237	31	3	—
9....	27	10	145	35	4	2
10....	63	26	88	18	8	2
11....	63	16	87	11	9	2
12....	89	47	121	26	—	—
13....	42	11	102	16	7	3
14....	25	8	114	30	11	2
15....	14	6	122	22	10	1
16....	48	17	121	29	7	4
17....	50	25	147	24	24	6
18....	60	57	92	36	11	4
19....	69	25	49	16	19	12
20....	42	19	93	34	19	12
21....	42	20	118	43	12	2
22....	29	13	199	36	13	1
23....	69	12	143	49	57	21
24....	30	12	135	36	72	13
25....	52	17	171	66	26	5
26....	45	24	94	9	28	6
27....	63	16	78	40	17	9
28....	59	25	161	110	14	4
29....	42	18	74	31	11	7

XX.

1....	83	18	119	29	16	1
2....	54	33	58	25	6	3
3....	37	28	127	83	15	5
4....	53	26	189	105	7	5
5....	19	18	198	63	19	22
6....	43	14	175	95	2	5
7....	20	14	157	81	27	19
8....	76	32	101	50	39	16
9....	30	20	120	73	25	12
10....	49	32	91	59	9	1
11....	28	13	85	42	31	17
12....138		39	113	36	8	—
13....	43	25	105	43	5	—
14....	72	43	81	39	5	2
15....108		75	92	46	11	—

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
16....	88	45	131	71	27	—
17....	82	47	70	47	16	1
18....	94	59	79	43	14	6
19....	93	43	83	36	22	1
20....	98	41	108	38	3	4
21....	93	35	99	56	16	3
22....	70	30	119	63	—	2
23 ..	53	21	111	42	17	7
XXI.						
1....	42	37	269	221	6	5
2....	56	37	187	133	5	—
3....	47	29	173	118	20	5
4....	42	21	193	115	26	4
5....	38	16	212	89	20	4
6....	51	33	127	80	6	4
7....	44	34	158	74	26	6
8....	38	19	154	77	22	5
9....	49	15	181	93	16	7
10....	51	25	192	92	24	7
11....	46	22	202	105	21	2
12....	56	34	176	125	17	5
13....	66	19	174	87	20	3
14....	21	10	74	52	10	—
15....	23	27	188	165	—	—
16....	65	47	193	116	—	—
17....	27	33	161	181	1	3
18....	49	27	175	108	17	4
19....	41	21	158	74	11	3
20....	57	25	154	80	19	3
21....	47	15	184	82	19	—
22....187		56	113	49	—	—
23....	42	29	163	25	24	4
24....	47	27	169	77	10	3
25....	60	43	133	97	16	4
26....	46	26	148	83	20	8
27....	48	52	183	163	5	3
28....	53	53	159	120	3	1
29....	50	34	123	109	6	5
30....	33	37	119	129	6	2
31....	61	42	195	130	5	2
32....	62	35	200	166	—	—
33....	90	23	160	95	—	—
34....	72	36	174	97	10	3
35....	75	56	134	89	15	4
36....	72	23	153	58	19	1
37....133		36	168	72	—	—
38....196		57	61	5	—	—
39....	59	33	143	68	5	3
40....	78	18	186	54	12	—
41....	69	17	181	41	9	3
42....	58	—	208	45	9	1
43....100		23	193	54	26	1
44....	67	15	163	48	27	—
45....	74	18	175	73	9	6
46....	74	46	158	88	—	—
47....	87	50	246	180	8	2
48....	62	31	114	42	7	3
49....	93	21	131	62	11	3
50....	79	5	173	32	14	—
51....	65	37	138	62	15	1
52....115		14	177	44	15	—
XXII.						
1....	46	16	153	84	21	2
2....	46	17	142	81	34	7
3....	24	9	130	58	17	6
4....	29	9	149	93	18	11
5....	25	7	133	88	27	16
6....	14	5	203	101	30	6
7....	35	16	153	84	25	12
8....	20	7	139	72	25	10
9....	24	8	153	74	26	6
10....	31	14	134	83	22	5
11....	37	19	204	120	15	3
12....	18	14	190	85	41	9
13....	44	51	155	96	17	3
14....	26	25	140	102	18	2
15....	53	32	165	74	14	6
16....	23	16	142	95	16	7
17....	25	10	132	60	17	11
18....	21	12	124	66	13	7
19....	35	27	126	76	21	4
20....	32	10	196	73	20	1
21....	20	10	161	82	21	8
22....	22	8	141	35	20	7
23....	20	3	174	61	29	7
24....	69	15	92	15	8	—
25....	26	7	147	39	18	5
26....	17	6	232	59	3	—
27....	20	9	215	58	13	4
28....	28	4	150	60	16	4
29....	36	14	104	49	13	1
30....	21	18	111	40	11	2
31....	17	9	189	59	4	—
32....	24	10	145	30	2	2
33....	41	14	136	33	9	1
34....	27	9	68	20	4	—
XXIII.						
1....	48	44	178	172	7	—
2....	27	24	162	158	9	1
3....	32	40	190	174	6	—
4....	45	22	186	118	7	1
5....	45	27	219	145	4	7
6....	35	32	129	108	9	1
7....	55	40	237	187	15	—
8....	35	22	157	115	24	2
9....	31	15	196	105	1	3
10....	35	12	169	82	24	—
11....	22	10	135	84	25	9
12....	21	12	158	70	38	5
13....	26	16	190	116	11	15
14....	48	27	258	153	20	3
15....	22	12	180	110	24	7
16....	17	9	128	78	12	10
17....	34	16	170	113	12	8
18....	46	28	140	81	12	4
19....	46	32	208	162	19	2
20....	17	10	79	36	18	3
21....	39	14	199	136	8	3
22....	34	19	156	93	—	1
23....	30	20	183	130	14	—
24....	53	47	182	132	—	5
25....	38	31	140	87	13	—
26....	38	19	162	129	19	5
27....	62	49	175	154	7	8
28....	39	26	132	129	12	1
29....	29	21	160	128	19	2
30....	40	42	155	124	—	3
31....	36	39	204	192	5	—
32....	40	49	183	191	5	2
33....	44	33	205	201	4	7
34....	49	48	241	267	1	—
35....	59	29	236	120	3	1
36....	57	38	166	145	11	—
37....	33	18	168	108	12	10
38....	36	27	136	91	9	14
39....	49	26	232	160	14	2
40....	39	25	129	76	4	5
41....	15	22	148	92	17	2
42....	19	11	172	97	16	6
43....	35	15	172	112	12	6
44....	32	21	146	75	5	3
45....	31	34	128	144	15	9
46....	46	23	167	198	12	3
47....	35	15	126	97	4	6
48....	43	19	137	80	—	4
49....	26	26	114	64	7	—
50....	36	28	193	188	—	3
51....	52	41	192	144	9	—
52....	43	44	178	184	7	2
53....	45	33	177	137	14	1
54....	44	23	129	93	14	6
55....	33	33	179	145	13	4
56....	37	47	149	113	13	5
57....	50	33	124	88	11	9
58....	34	20	125	74	—	4
59....	44	32	137	83	10	—
60....	62	24	138	103	20	3
61....	54	18	173	76	26	5
62....	38	20	185	84	14	5
63....	35	18	126	84	13	1
64....	56	34	143	90	19	11
65....	37	15	175	110	7	3
66....	35	19	145	114	14	3
67....	32	26	168	93	10	5
68....	40	19	112	46	14	1
69....	51	34	159	108	8	2
70....	80	36	114	96	14	3
71....	45	23	158	85	8	2
72....	26	29	103	87	—	5
XXIV.						
1....	29	7	187	107	29	7
2....	13	5	178	89	21	3
3....	21	6	148	72	21	2
4....	40	15	137	73	24	2
5....	23	8	149	83	17	4
6....	14	13	160	91	31	11
7....	26	11	163	75	16	6
8....	28	15	170	133	16	6
9....	29	11	159	95	26	6
10....	27	17	166	107	24	10
11....	24	4	181	84	23	10
12....	30	11	189	114	31	12
13....	35	8	217	111	19	9
14....	26	11	194	103	33	8
15....	18	11	232	91	31	11
16....	25	16	159	95	17	3
17....	14	30	116	94	22	7
18....	21	7	158	61	32	5
19....	25	8	200	111	28	9
20....	37	20	236	135	32	10
21....	39	11	162	93	15	—
22....	30	17	128	51	26	9
23....	39	23	137	80	17	4
24....	47	17	137	53	21	2
25....	34	15	137	77	5	2
26....	25	6	69	72	22	7
27....	39	13	135	76	26	9
28....	52	31	129	80	26	8
29....	25	15	156	57	25	2
30....	42	15	139	54	13	4
31....	28	15	213	63	16	4
32....	39	14	110	60	16	1
33....	37	19	206	122	18	5
34....	79	37	119	60	23	3
35....	43	12	168	67	16	4
36....	62	22	123	49	21	3
37....116		38	61	29	16	—
38....	27	22	108	48	7	6
39....	25	17	75	52	15	6
40....	76	34	117	73	12	6
41....	41	15	86	41	17	1
42....	56	27	80	39	6	1
43....	39	19	136	54	14	4
44....	43	18	160	79	17	2
45....	51	31	119	50	10	5
46....	52	48	112	76	5	1
47....	52	33	126	97	—	1
48....	67	32	107	74	14	5
49....	48	32	116	85	12	9
50....	47	27	128	89	8	4
51....	43	33	153	47	11	1
XXV.						
1....	40	26	254	178	7	4
2....	43	32	183	153	5	—
3....	40	29	200	171	9	1
4....	22	11	157	97	10	3
5....	39	16	218	143	10	3
6....	30	15	180	118	16	3
7....	56	40	152	141	—	—
8....	57	44	169	148	5	2
9....	29	16	157	133	17	3
10....	35	18	209	118	21	6
11....	53	39	191	123	23	8
12....	47	20	208	152	12	5
13....	33	23	193	127	13	7
14....	45	41	209	184	4	1
15....	51	47	228	187	2	1
16....	54	41	126	164	7	4
17....	49	34	163	166	7	5
18....	42	28	180	183	6	2
19....	48	35	137	104	4	5
20....	51	45	266	219	4	1
21....	36	36	126	96	2	—
22....	69	56	246	185	2	2
23....	65	54	238	193	7	1
24....	50	43	172	169	2	3

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
25....	44	38	179	157	7	5
26....	62	52	151	131	3	2
27....	55	59	184	182	7	2
28....	52	53	248	234	1	2
29....	74	53	276	225	11	5
30....	68	60	342	290	3	2
31....	61	52	261	239	3	—
32....	30	39	220	163	7	1
33....	39	22	158	155	3	1
34....	42	36	241	169	4	5
35....	36	34	192	156	5	1
36....	62	48	231	172	2	—
37....	55	41	181	160	—	2
38....	39	31	172	143	—	—
39....	35	22	185	177	2	1
40....	54	38	228	165	7	3
41....	43	38	240	187	10	3
42....	44	35	182	138	—	2
43....	65	35	214	188	1	—
44....	53	27	242	190	8	2
45....	46	21	204	127	3	1
46....	41	25	201	175	3	5
47....	56	37	213	205	—	—
48....	42	26	229	203	2	1
49....	46	43	190	175	5	3
50....	47	49	215	203	9	7
51....	61	38	270	217	7	1
52....	48	33	239	231	6	5
53....	44	28	184	162	6	3
54....	49	47	209	184	10	3
55....	56	63	215	183	2	4
56....	41	29	258	184	1	5
57....	60	51	210	209	—	—
58....	67	44	154	155	—	—
59....	27	23	159	125	1	—
60....	34	24	231	179	6	2
61....	42	26	230	199	—	—
62....	36	26	268	249	9	4
63....	47	31	193	165	2	2
64....	50	63	251	234	1	—
65....	35	52	250	198	1	2
66....	33	37	229	207	4	3
67....	32	41	222	203	3	—
68....	45	27	171	129	5	3
69....	54	43	193	147	5	4
70....	38	38	174	156	10	—
71....	51	48	213	189	3	1
72....	61	48	199	147	11	1
73....	31	39	245	191	3	6
74....	36	35	191	169	4	—
75....	48	38	203	189	4	2
76....	61	38	323	209	8	5
77....	34	30	167	149	1	2
78....	53	45	214	172	1	4
79....	51	51	134	116	4	4
80....	39	20	183	147	16	6
81....	42	47	200	169	5	6
82....	45	34	86	147	5	1
83....	35	36	166	147	7	—
84....	41	38	226	166	1	4
85....	64	58	216	124	—	—
86....	64	65	137	124	1	2
87....	89	75	157	126	4	1
88....	69	77	175	153	3	3
89....	51	49	120	133	3	1
90....	54	67	167	161	5	2
91....	57	67	219	184	1	1
92....	44	40	277	236	6	2
93....	40	36	170	169	1	2
94....	48	49	184	159	3	3
95....	36	35	144	120	1	1
96....	48	41	185	144	3	1
97....	37	26	138	115	6	1
98....	37	35	157	137	8	4
99....	51	76	313	227	3	—
100..	42	39	228	223	4	3
101..	33	35	260	237	—	—
102..	44	31	200	199	2	1
103..	53	42	261	206	3	2
104..	46	44	243	235	3	3
105..	37	27	156	136	2	3
106..	66	69	184	155	5	—
107..	78	58	260	178	4	3
108..	49	38	169	163	—	—
109..	39	38	182	162	1	1
110..	58	28	287	291	2	3
111..	25	23	220	194	4	3
112..	51	52	188	171	5	2

XXVI.

1....	14	8	219	96	27	11
2....	27	10	251	132	23	9
3....	25	12	224	129	17	4
4....	19	14	168	88	25	11
5....	9	2	182	110	19	9
6....	37	25	260	140	25	7
7....	29	14	189	139	10	2
8....	37	18	140	80	21	8
9....	53	20	171	94	21	8
10....	44	31	164	96	23	10
11....	13	16	195	125	15	—
12....	41	42	168	105	9	3
13....	39	26	225	151	12	5
14....	35	18	137	98	8	—
15....	27	16	198	112	23	10
16....	45	35	173	126	19	6
17....	19	11	157	104	11	2
18....	45	24	165	97	15	5
19....	34	14	173	110	16	2
20....	43	21	185	118	16	6
21....	42	16	235	139	9	5
22....	19	9	189	129	12	7
23....	37	23	181	141	13	2
24....	36	25	173	105	19	6
25....	29	9	218	132	12	3
26....	34	17	217	120	11	4
27....	29	19	222	97	16	3
28....	29	13	194	88	18	4
29....	32	23	182	120	19	5
30....	33	18	189	107	11	1
31....	28	24	191	134	20	4
32....	26	10	191	93	13	4
33....	28	10	185	126	17	1
34....	31	17	199	114	1	1
35....	33	24	149	113	17	6
36....	29	10	213	146	15	4
37....	28	28	227	174	5	3
38....	27	27	122	129	1	1
39....	38	18	170	122	6	1
40....	33	24	152	151	6	7
41....	42	27	178	184	5	9
42....	42	16	189	76	9	4
43....	26	18	172	171	5	—
44....	34	25	151	148	4	1
45....	44	37	193	185	1	1
46....	53	30	211	113	8	3
47....	52	52	205	156	10	6
48....	43	38	131	115	7	11
49....	55	46	173	120	—	—
50....	34	24	160	150	15	2
51....	34	29	184	141	4	2
52....	41	40	213	189	8	1
53....	53	36	178	159	6	3
54....	57	32	222	136	17	8
55....	42	28	184	142	12	4
56....	51	36	193	173	11	6
57....	35	28	179	169	22	5
58....	34	19	170	106	11	5
59....	31	27	161	104	21	9
60....	30	17	218	135	34	15
61....	32	23	190	117	28	3
62....	29	11	186	101	25	6
63....	24	9	152	104	21	12
64....	40	20	192	120	26	5
65....	43	27	217	166	11	2
66....	34	10	282	241	11	8
67....	24	16	231	183	23	11
68....	24	13	227	151	28	4
69....	19	12	206	160	25	6
70....	21	6	202	137	14	4
71....	48	26	262	182	25	5
72....	29	21	169	109	7	3
73....	57	29	207	146	14	3
74....	61	29	211	118	15	3
75....	19	2	185	141	15	6
76....	58	30	167	127	7	3
77....	45	18	247	172	10	4
78....	32	22	149	75	21	7
79....	37	19	197	99	26	4
80....	47	38	270	200	2	4
81....	64	35	204	148	11	2
82....	55	40	245	176	16	6
83....	40	25	202	113	15	4
84....	55	39	280	172	22	5
85....	51	15	223	122	14	7
86....	52	33	277	198	19	12
87....	21	14	175	95	43	14

XXVII.

1....	32	21	174	126	13	2
2....	43	28	255	131	19	6
3....	48	22	209	168	11	4
4....	50	28	182	108	17	8
5....	48	10	238	92	19	7
6....	60	25	188	88	22	8
7....	60	38	207	116	28	13
8....	75	36	257	176	29	8
9....	44	21	224	91	42	12
10....	57	28	208	117	29	10
11....	34	18	207	125	8	7
12....	40	27	178	114	19	3
13....	48	16	226	115	47	10
14....	36	15	191	111	32	5
15....	45	21	217	185	10	6
16....	36	19	195	114	5	—
17....	19	5	195	126	23	3
18....	33	15	189	159	12	5
19....	24	18	166	135	9	5
20....	27	18	178	130	6	1
21....	29	25	163	132	7	5
22....	48	33	183	124	13	5
23....	25	13	224	124	20	5
24....	40	31	212	146	22	7
25....	41	14	208	84	26	7
26....	20	12	161	81	26	12
27....	66	25	213	120	31	7
28....	42	13	279	104	44	5
29....	41	15	210	118	26	6
30....	26	12	191	109	26	9
31....	32	15	177	98	31	6
32....	25	24	174	106	24	10
33....	27	8	205	158	21	11
34....	19	2	174	90	24	9
35....	33	5	219	112	16	6
36....	51	23	190	102	26	5
37....	38	30	258	182	7	6
38....	34	22	189	131	9	2
39....	34	22	239	185	9	3
40....	40	20	188	108	21	11
41....	39	24	169	141	8	7
42....	38	31	170	117	8	5
43....	57	37	265	205	8	5
44....	50	23	187	151	10	3
45....	37	34	162	155	6	1
46....	47	28	168	120	10	4
47....	20	15	182	107	21	8
48....	47	18	246	117	39	13
49....	44	32	217	127	19	2
50....	46	26	195	130	28	10
51....	37	31	249	152	11	6
52....	48	27	212	134	12	8
53....	76	40	252	146	20	6
54....	33	8	212	66	43	12
55....	32	9	240	96	33	11
56....	25	15	150	54	30	16
57....	31	16	244	122	38	15
58....	70	20	263	80	50	23
59....	59	19	248	117	50	15
60....	31	20	181	139	11	6
61....	52	33	180	109	15	6
62....	49	22	200	73	32	6
63....	74	25	91	31	16	7
64....	94	34	257	142	35	16
65....	65	37	227	150	19	7
66....	32	21	164	116	20	15
67....	91	27	109	37	27	2
68....	49	23	202	112	33	11
69....	45	12	184	88	24	7
70....	31	23	130	59	17	7

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs M.	Debs W.
71....	34	20	179	78	22	5
72....	14	7	182	89	19	7
73....	28	19	153	74	32	12
74....	22	7	177	59	19	4
75....	25	7	168	129	16	6
76....	25	6	190	29	15	1
77....	17	10	134	93	21	8
78....	27	19	193	97	29	12
79....	30	17	198	101	25	12
80....	40	19	158	94	24	7
81....	63	21	126	68	25	10
82....	74	20	164	49	15	5
83....	123	53	106	36	10	2
84....	79	32	162	55	32	11
85....	96	25	213	105	25	7
86....	131	53	145	56	17	4
87....	99	33	133	40	18	—
88....	102	48	113	41	12	4
89....	89	15	142	42	12	6
90....	63	25	179	99	22	11
91....	28	23	174	106	22	5
92....	45	14	246	160	33	12
93....	74	34	194	91	32	15
94....	38	18	224	136	24	6
95....	39	19	204	177	3	3
96....	47	31	276	156	15	6
97....	38	21	226	157	19	8
98....	38	32	284	172	20	10
99....	38	27	233	199	16	4
100..	31	19	171	132	17	5
101..	37	17	211	150	15	5
102..	38	16	226	162	7	5
103..	20	11	186	144	12	8
104..	32	20	195	158	16	5
105..	34	14	217	109	10	6
106..	26	10	266	166	15	7
107..	59	38	169	109	11	10
108..	33	24	250	138	20	6
109..	47	21	235	104	55	2
110..	21	8	194	96	42	13

XXVIII.

1....	47	36	126	79	24	14
2....	38	21	147	80	38	21
3....	58	24	155	93	32	7
4....	19	5	144	72	24	13
5....	30	11	130	104	24	6
6....	25	14	146	73	41	9
7....	27	21	150	78	32	17
8....	28	28	130	89	19	10
9....	22	9	155	25	24	15
10....	22	8	147	95	23	7
11....	30	15	206	162	49	14
12....	36	15	198	128	30	11
13....	39	9	198	85	35	4
14....	19	18	150	72	28	4
15....	27	9	157	89	28	11
16....	26	15	148	72	35	8
17....	30	9	147	52	27	12
18....	93	34	124	42	21	8
19....	55	27	107	59	9	3
20....	79	43	94	30	15	5
21....	56	21	79	32	18	6
22....	99	67	92	42	14	—
23....	89	45	69	32	15	4
24....	52	23	127	36	10	5
25....	86	32	93	25	29	6
26....	95	49	69	46	19	4
27....	70	41	97	37	10	3
28....	89	38	75	29	9	—
29....	68	39	66	25	15	4
30....	63	37	105	49	11	1
31....	49	9	134	78	28	11
32....	46	17	130	96	—	—
33....	62	37	159	87	20	10
34....	49	15	175	108	9	—
35....	32	16	167	101	12	—
36....	36	13	152	72	34	11
37....	29	17	154	71	27	13
38....	25	11	106	65	19	7
39....	19	12	173	105	17	4
40....	41	25	173	150	28	4
41....	33	10	203	105	12	2
42....	26	15	164	92	31	6
43....	38	17	172	133	6	6
44....	19	13	153	122	5	1
45....	40	29	157	114	19	8
46....	36	17	167	100	15	2
47....	41	26	142	108	6	6
48....	70	26	121	77	5	—
49....	50	31	124	47	13	3
50....	68	21	184	82	27	7
51....	23	16	164	142	13	2
52....	38	15	170	149	10	2
53....	38	40	191	129	15	12
45....	40	29	157	114	19	8
55....	22	18	187	162	24	4
56....	45	13	122	58	30	9
57....	47	32	130	68	25	8
58....	37	25	173	85	16	5
59....	26	9	152	82	31	9

XXIX.

1....	42	19	92	32	22	6
2....	61	18	88	24	24	5
3....	49	10	94	38	18	1
4....	82	34	148	46	10	7
5....	47	14	197	70	28	2
6....	41	14	129	36	21	3
7....	74	21	113	19	32	8
8....	22	10	96	46	17	10
9....	82	28	121	38	10	—
10....	94	29	118	38	23	4
11....	90	33	165	54	28	8
12....	72	21	147	46	58	5
13....	109	42	108	46	40	9
14....	60	31	189	94	33	12
15....	92	57	91	42	20	5
16....	47	31	156	79	—	—
17....	31	6	111	44	9	1
18....	37	7	84	39	16	—
19....	38	22	139	87	8	2
20....	78	16	136	65	20	2
21....	36	24	156	91	10	3
22....	34	18	119	51	5	4
23....	61	29	137	67	8	—
24....	18	6	148	91	7	—
25....	67	23	118	56	9	3
26....	71	46	104	63	14	4
27....	59	15	115	31	29	4
28....	71	14	125	42	31	7
29....	94	47	125	36	56	23
30....	57	22	175	91	19	3
31....	93	43	111	55	33	11
32....	80	34	163	77	45	11
33....	62	19	178	52	68	26
34....	49	19	124	45	29	8
35....	40	14	144	42	20	7
36....	69	33	154	83	32	9
37....	52	17	176	80	31	15
38....	66	22	174	86	32	9
39....	47	25	185	101	20	8
40....	58	20	222	136	14	5
41....	57	35	193	114	28	10
42....	79	34	183	99	10	3
43....	71	37	164	86	19	6
44....	59	41	106	41	—	—
45....	89	40	161	86	7	1
46....	79	55	128	65	15	6
47....	66	23	192	96	20	3
48....	52	26	139	78	10	3
49....	53	34	165	82	20	7
50....	85	38	175	103	11	2
51....	30	10	153	101	1	—
52....	34	20	110	73	13	5
53....	44	16	181	113	11	1
54....	70	45	169	104	19	2
55....	59	37	148	114	11	1
56....	73	48	99	68	9	2
57....	76	56	122	112	8	5
58....	94	45	123	58	9	—
59....	67	24	143	54	16	4
60....	52	24	147	74	35	5
61....	58	23	124	44	22	4
62....	51	38	111	83	14	—
63....	86	59	162	99	16	6
64....	63	27	136	56	4	5
65....	32	20	116	47	5	6
66....	47	18	122	59	30	4
67....	59	20	143	65	18	5
68....	59	28	217	122	17	8
69....	76	60	181	104	18	6

XXX.

1....	8	1	208	143	1	—
2....	4	1	185	122	2	1
3....	25	10	225	119	6	1
4....	72	37	70	35	6	2
5....	55	35	127	72	14	6
6....	57	28	158	76	19	—
7....	59	51	92	66	7	5
8....	120	80	39	23	2	—
9....	163	91	54	26	9	—
10....	94	45	42	11	—	—
11....	90	65	39	17	12	—
12....	113	70	56	40	9	2
13....	122	47	69	22	2	—
14....	107	36	96	37	6	—
15....	145	68	62	36	5	2
16....	156	41	63	14	13	—
17....	90	26	62	7	16	1
18....	98	45	89	23	7	2
19....	134	49	90	25	9	1
20....	93	53	99	67	9	—
21....	101	69	64	35	10	3
22....	106	77	52	27	4	1
23....	93	57	106	49	21	8
24....	60	28	104	36	13	—
25....	69	35	82	40	16	2
26....	130	68	61	34	7	2
27....	11	3	185	161	1	1
28....	19	2	169	115	—	1
29....	8	4	245	168	6	—
30....	36	15	174	136	6	2
31....	1	1	210	154	3	1
32....	15	—	214	161	2	3
33....	35	22	159	106	4	—
34....	76	35	125	66	24	8
35....	55	33	139	86	17	1
36....	94	42	132	58	17	5
37....	89	42	80	44	4	3
38....	93	54	79	44	15	7
39....	96	75	95	83	3	4
40....	112	82	112	84	12	—
41....	160	77	77	51	6	—
42....	104	94	60	58	7	2
43....	93	75	80	56	7	—
44....	92	45	62	36	8	3
45....	92	70	82	56	5	3
46....	96	51	104	64	20	7
47....	94	51	77	36	14	—
48....	85	46	85	39	12	1
49....	139	73	86	57	10	1

XXXI.

1....	28	17	126	94	3	2
2....	1	2	209	158	2	1
3....	65	47	101	77	16	1
4....	69	46	108	94	10	4
5....	56	48	126	88	8	—
6....	75	41	130	85	25	4
7....	53	27	146	94	8	—
8....	47	23	133	98	6	2
9....	68	45	138	90	11	3
10....	16	8	155	121	4	1
11....	49	20	121	77	9	4
12....	40	46	107	88	8	1
13....	36	17	85	97	12	2
14....	40	11	124	97	13	3
15....	43	23	171	141	10	—
16....	44	38	153	162	3	1
17....	46	21	115	97	11	1
18....	40	17	104	73	19	3
19....	55	23	176	152	5	2
20....	50	40	168	155	3	1
21....	38	36	117	106	1	1
22....	51	30	146	85	16	2
23....	42	14	135	99	17	2
24....	75	50	123	89	14	3

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
25....	65	34	119	92	2	3
26....	56	37	122	88	12	1
27....	61	32	100	60	7	—
28....	73	52	105	73	9	1
29....	57	45	75	59	9	4
30....	102	63	131	91	8	6
31....	146	74	54	67	3	—
32....	106	79	89	56	5	2
33....	94	109	85	67	4	1
34....	96	75	95	77	11	3
35 ...	105	93	77	54	6	—
36....	99	76	82	62	12	1
37....	103	56	104	84	6	5
38....	82	59	100	80	11	5
39....	54	34	130	97	8	2
40....	47	35	171	153	10	2
41....	30	22	143	103	14	2
42....	79	66	124	88	6	1
43....	31	25	140	94	20	7
44....	26	13	162	103	6	—
45....	26	13	122	74	13	7
46....	21	10	167	104	24	6
47....	40	15	162	97	9	2
48....	34	11	194	98	16	5
49....	56	35	166	101	14	1
50....	31	14	168	94	50	15
51....	31	13	161	108	29	13
52....	25	21	162	125	15	4
53....	33	21	195	113	5	1
54....	23	16	161	128	5	3
55....	45	25	161	108	6	4
56....	57	38	163	75	17	4
57....	85	61	142	103	10	2
58....	57	29	120	78	18	5
59....	43	25	195	131	14	1
60....	37	21	146	107	10	—
61....	48	25	132	97	19	2
62....	60	32	125	63	22	—
63....	61	27	133	60	12	2
64 ...	56	24	175	105	13	3
65....	55	28	195	121	25	2
66....	74	34	143	93	9	1
67....	55	20	150	80	5	1
68....	31	22	159	88	9	6
69....	54	16	114	43	17	15
70....	90	57	123	91	8	1
71....	65	55	128	108	8	3
72....	70	35	126	76	—	—
73....	46	36	120	60	7	3
74....	—	1	124	82	1	1

XXXII.

1....	76	27	141	92	8	2
2....	46	30	161	123	7	1
3....	30	21	136	125	6	—
4....	24	15	123	120	—	—
5....	39	27	155	146	12	1
6....	37	35	196	234	2	1
7....	35	25	123	129	—	1
8....	52	55	161	163	3	1
9....	39	41	157	131	6	3
10....	37	31	128	136	5	1
11....	44	30	146	135	4	1
12....	38	30	139	99	10	2
13....	46	19	145	104	25	3
14....	35	33	145	112	7	2
15....	56	18	146	107	11	3
16....	49	37	138	87	6	3
17....	40	28	131	96	3	1
18....	45	14	154	93	19	8
19....	52	17	178	111	20	2
20....	40	33	125	82	5	1
21....	43	32	130	105	7	—
22....	43	22	122	105	19	5
23....	49	39	135	80	4	2
24....	58	30	169	123	17	5
25....	46	25	131	82	20	3
26....	41	17	113	81	17	7
27....	49	36	186	137	5	1
28....	79	49	125	79	10	3
29....	61	41	112	51	14	6
30....	62	37	105	77	12	2
31....	53	21	134	35	5	2
32....	59	39	127	87	10	2
33....	69	39	189	136	10	1
34....	50	23	155	98	3	2
35....	66	55	154	104	1	—
36....	53	33	122	87	14	5
37....	42	27	132	75	10	3
38....	42	35	164	103	18	5
39....	47	27	148	114	13	3
40....	33	26	168	148	8	2
41....	45	27	159	98	8	3
42....	30	15	167	100	3	1
43....	35	25	148	122	3	4
44....	30	32	123	128	5	1
45....	40	24	125	118	6	4
46....	21	20	78	86	7	1
47....	35	24	157	166	7	1
48....	41	26	162	127	12	6
49....	38	21	166	139	6	2
50....	54	40	140	94	10	—
51....	54	35	137	113	11	1
52....	48	30	182	150	8	1
53....	28	21	132	135	3	2
54....	29	28	155	127	4	2
55....	49	55	195	189	3	5
56....	43	32	177	153	5	2
57....	45	37	141	107	8	1
58....	87	51	195	162	12	3
59....	40	30	162	144	8	2
60....	56	33	153	107	13	2
61....	78	66	104	100	2	5
62....	57	28	189	167	7	3
63....	30	37	179	145	7	2
64....	46	24	156	127	7	2
65....	45	22	142	72	8	—
66....	45	28	158	88	10	5
67....	81	57	189	109	12	4
68....	91	63	170	131	—	—
69....	93	68	208	156	6	1
70....	59	29	145	100	21	7
71....	66	34	147	82	19	4
72....	47	39	143	59	10	3
73....	62	30	153	88	26	5
74....	48	55	211	119	25	4
75....	45	22	141	76	25	2
76....	51	16	145	82	35	8
77....	73	45	143	99	11	—
78....	100	64	210	165	2	2
79....	68	80	162	68	3	4
80....	79	55	143	139	5	1
81....	99	83	132	116	8	—
82....	73	61	108	74	4	—
83....	72	56	129	103	2	1
84....	66	34	175	111	7	2
85....	81	56	131	76	14	—
86....	79	37	151	91	—	4
87....	41	22	187	102	27	9
88....	42	26	176	91	9	4
89....	91	71	169	122	12	4
90....	23	18	164	151	2	—
91....	54	24	151	108	23	6
92....	35	21	147	85	8	4
93....	47	18	217	134	18	7
94....	42	23	194	141	27	7
95....	38	31	248	122	18	5
96....	34	24	180	143	6	—
97....	32	24	133	136	9	2
98....	34	16	159	93	10	—
99....	65	33	187	100	18	3
100..	39	35	142	143	—	5
101..	23	15	193	185	2	1
102..	40	38	166	148	3	1
103..	31	30	143	122	2	1
104..	33	25	178	166	3	1
105..	29	11	150	78	7	3
106..	11	3	258	182	8	1
107..	32	22	138	84	3	1
108..	14	2	76	48	2	—
109..	21	26	138	127	1	1
110..	22	16	118	121	—	—
111..	10	9	60	36	6	3
112..	67	57	168	119	1	6
113..	83	67	79	60	8	1
114..	75	47	145	75	11	1
115..	61	29	117	61	14	2

XXXIII.

1....	47	18	176	133	11	2
2....	13	16	206	152	9	3
3....	24	16	175	131	15	1
4....	38	17	238	147	16	—
5....	52	42	236	206	14	5
6....	41	23	117	63	16	5
7....	28	15	206	132	11	4
8....	19	7	189	144	5	1
9....	30	24	259	130	12	—
10....	28	24	226	183	18	9
11....	18	10	191	91	20	2
12....	41	26	165	92	11	5
13....	40	25	148	94	15	9
14....	37	22	187	127	16	4
15....	23	7	217	134	13	4
16....	27	20	218	141	26	6
17....	26	20	206	140	16	5
18....	28	19	204	147	22	—
19....	18	3	172	92	18	7
20....	26	24	187	118	14	6
21....	26	14	211	147	29	10
22....	19	4	201	96	25	6
23....	43	19	187	104	16	10
24....	29	14	226	141	21	9
25....	32	20	195	127	23	4
26....	30	18	269	175	15	4
27....	27	16	269	164	40	25
28....	36	19	151	85	28	13
29....	36	16	173	93	25	9
30....	22	8	207	89	17	7
31....	31	8	189	89	20	6
32....	40	30	195	99	27	10
33....	45	17	191	107	24	3
34....	30	21	209	136	25	7
35....	36	14	206	113	20	—
36....	29	18	257	166	23	9
37....	40	20	225	107	29	13
38....	40	17	230	87	31	9
39....	22	15	221	156	16	9
40....	36	30	230	126	28	9
41....	22	11	217	120	36	7
42....	56	34	170	98	16	5
43....	34	14	186	89	40	12
44....	36	12	216	173	12	5
45....	35	12	197	80	29	4
46....	110	47	230	114	8	6
47....	61	10	194	45	41	12
48....	52	17	174	58	56	14
49....	28	15	139	101	13	3
50....	69	39	240	150	34	12
51....	33	16	307	211	19	9
52....	74	38	166	74	23	6
53....	65	51	190	109	15	3
54....	52	46	241	129	20	7
55....	52	31	207	147	18	—
56....	46	24	190	135	19	7
57....	27	17	144	117	11	2
58....	38	45	198	141	4	2
59....	20	14	161	119	5	2
60....	23	18	203	113	16	7
61....	42	20	200	174	10	9
62....	32	22	245	157	40	9
63....	24	27	195	144	9	2
64....	45	27	228	211	7	6
65....	46	55	193	171	4	—
66....	55	39	189	150	4	1
67....	37	23	175	136	6	1
68....	35	31	207	193	8	3
69....	34	31	189	176	5	3
70....	42	27	145	124	6	4
71....	36	20	167	156	3	4
72....	38	25	187	146	8	4
73....	23	13	170	138	4	1
74....	37	27	159	119	16	8
75....	37	25	171	130	12	5
76....	32	14	248	162	10	3
77....	26	12	179	144	20	8
78....	33	23	178	121	12	4
79....	25	18	190	126	36	5
80....	54	38	123	59	21	6

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
81....	39	14	137	95	18	1
82....	74	73	182	153	5	—
83....	68	66	154	128	4	—
84....	47	48	143	104	2	5
85....	62	55	154	139	5	2
86....	48	57	134	119	5	—
87....	30	32	188	173	1	—
88....	67	49	187	155	8	3
89....	56	55	103	129	1	—
90....	49	39	154	144	1	3
91....	35	43	149	145	—	—
92....	38	47	168	162	1	—
93....	30	18	280	159	41	12
94....	39	20	198	111	24	1
95....	18	13	114	60	36	12
96....	54	35	264	168	25	5
97....	39	21	193	110	12	3
98....	32	23	255	134	24	8
99....	30	11	195	122	34	3

XXXIV.

1....	61	36	148	77	58	30
2....	73	34	167	88	62	29
3....	24	13	199	108	37	21
4....	63	33	137	77	46	16
5....	68	41	111	54	27	16
6....	53	20	131	63	52	23
7....	41	20	124	55	33	20
8....	52	15	138	78	47	18
9....	34	20	143	86	49	15
10....	21	19	137	73	38	30
11....	55	20	148	58	73	29
12....	35	12	153	108	56	2
13....	19	8	164	92	10	19
14....	16	7	176	115	86	31
15....	17	15	227	115	22	8
16....	14	7	99	50	67	26
17....	24	5	144	79	37	20
18....	28	6	102	45	60	31
19....	13	3	169	91	35	15
20....	26	16	182	84	62	8
21....	30	13	116	50	54	21
22....	24	13	109	42	59	31
23....	38	19	75	52	59	22
24....	27	15	165	94	59	31
25....	17	4	100	35	70	40
26....	17	7	66	48	74	26
27....	44	9	96	68	24	11
28....	20	12	158	71	—	—
29....	18	11	75	32	60	24
30....	16	11	95	50	44	16
31....	20	7	165	122	47	17
32....	28	19	107	36	57	21
33....	17	13	79	43	54	21
34....	29	11	102	54	22	9
35....	79	29	104	54	17	—
36....	47	32	114	56	27	14
37....	23	15	120	80	26	10
38....	59	31	117	62	8	2
39....	45	32	110	60	41	23
40....	37	17	100	51	51	22
41....	21	8	100	46	45	16
42....	53	38	105	65	23	6
43....	49	37	110	61	17	1
44....	62	31	176	68	43	19
45....	66	31	130	64	24	19
46....	102	67	126	56	59	25
47....	56	38	128	68	54	23
48....	48	27	115	73	42	14
49....	49	18	140	63	14	3
50....	112	31	149	84	23	6
51....	38	26	125	81	11	4
52....	70	29	250	127	33	12
53....	61	20	209	98	62	15
54....	65	24	126	63	33	12
55....	82	39	94	39	18	3
56....	32	15	154	87	23	7
57....	43	29	151	72	16	5
58....	30	11	174	92	24	5
59....	57	26	105	56	50	21
60....	60	40	135	67	43	13
61....	35	11	150	66	27	7
62....	67	40	132	83	55	17
63....	57	19	124	46	37	11
64....	63	42	127	71	49	18
65....	43	24	71	36	28	12
66....	63	45	128	68	37	17
67....	64	29	121	71	42	21
68....	50	36	123	63	33	6
69....	43	19	105	62	20	12
70....	63	28	114	66	26	7
71....	46	20	105	30	47	15
72....	81	36	148	56	96	45
73....	57	17	181	58	73	17
74....	32	16	186	82	37	13
75....	40	14	203	75	52	24
76....	28	16	144	83	26	13
77....	87	34	109	46	61	24

XXXV.

1....	32	21	206	121	35	9
2....	22	23	148	98	20	7
3....	28	20	148	88	27	12
4....	33	14	176	101	28	3
5....	28	14	191	111	15	5
6....	24	13	153	72	25	6
7....	29	17	160	96	21	5
8....	23	8	174	112	30	18
9....	19	12	196	95	23	10
10....	35	13	162	84	29	12
11....	32	10	157	80	21	7
12....	24	8	137	80	28	9
13....	23	12	154	70	21	6
14....	26	15	207	113	26	7
15....	33	14	144	78	23	6
16....	48	25	186	119	29	7
17....	42	22	207	109	23	14
18....	32	15	194	116	22	6
19....	51	30	199	103	43	19
20....	51	20	147	76	26	9
21....	40	34	193	103	22	9
22....	53	30	186	104	15	2
23....	66	51	206	116	17	2
24....	57	30	153	92	18	3
25....	62	30	153	89	19	5
26....	81	49	135	66	14	8
27....	55	29	221	152	—	—
28....	68	51	178	110	13	4
29....	63	35	67	30	21	6
30....	57	16	160	69	24	8
31....	36	15	215	144	27	5
32....	45	18	171	80	34	10
33....	58	28	184	86	32	10
34....	46	30	175	114	51	14
35....	23	16	188	94	21	6
36....	41	21	161	106	25	10
37....	62	23	108	33	21	5
38....	80	37	91	52	10	2
39....	74	43	78	68	10	3
40....	68	48	167	125	16	4
41....	133	113	139	105	2	—
42....	69	49	91	78	4	2
43....	125	79	117	106	5	4
44....	93	74	91	89	3	—
45....	61	56	97	94	8	—
46....	109	79	146	96	5	1
47....	70	63	135	102	12	—
48....	58	51	112	95	3	—
49....	70	44	139	105	—	—
50....	78	44	130	98	7	—
51....	53	50	100	74	—	—
352....	66	31	115	96	4	3

Pct.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
53....	56	43	116	88	1	—
54....	63	67	92	83	6	2
55....	70	53	95	102	3	2
56....	77	43	169	108	6	—
57....	82	67	135	105	10	—
58....	65	40	154	109	6	3
59....	77	66	133	115	—	—
60....	74	55	135	106	14	5
61....	62	44	116	80	5	2
62....	48	34	105	99	9	—
63....	45	34	118	76	8	1
64....	84	59	101	90	4	2
65....	76	85	90	54	9	2
66....	55	24	145	67	25	9
67....	69	52	141	111	12	5
68....	54	27	119	78	14	2
69....	43	34	95	78	4	5
70....	83	49	99	75	20	9
71....	53	27	119	58	11	1
72....	87	56	192	134	19	5
73....	57	24	136	81	9	2
74....	52	25	170	110	6	6
75....	74	66	120	96	5	—
76....	71	65	117	114	8	3
77....	89	95	140	122	2	2
78....	80	64	127	121	5	4
79....	85	46	217	128	21	3
80....	87	71	210	141	5	—
81....	47	16	195	78	12	2
82....	77	68	142	111	3	—
83....	85	98	123	111	3	—
84....	64	77	105	93	6	—
85....	68	60	120	96	6	—
86....	89	70	139	126	2	2
87....	75	51	119	80	7	2
88....	42	33	144	90	4	1
89....	66	51	146	95	2	3
90....	79	62	104	79	—	—
91....	59	67	135	99	6	2
92....	81	76	110	99	12	1
93....	36	41	123	108	6	—
94....	76	94	111	94	—	—
95....	32	14	143	70	18	5

CICERO.

1....	43	17	136	95	29	13
2....	28	8	89	53	43	10
3....	16	6	128	73	39	13
4....	33	19	126	56	26	8
5....	27	7	169	94	41	14
6....	36	15	196	98	31	9
7....	46	24	212	116	64	32
8....	39	17	153	95	49	27
9....	34	12	115	79	63	27
10....	60	29	241	117	90	48
11....	45	23	171	76	59	24
12....	28	13	152	99	21	9
13....	56	21	118	78	82	38
14....	61	23	140	56	68	23
15....	50	24	133	72	55	26
16....	10	3	39	17	46	30
17....	52	22	102	71	38	19
18....	41	18	174	134	25	9
19....	56	25	283	144	54	16
20....	47	17	263	127	42	9
21....	51	22	198	125	31	9
22..	54	17	159	102	30	1
23....	32	21	132	78	22	3
24....	41	21	169	106	28	11
25....	44	28	136	67	19	6
26....	67	36	141	86	22	7
27....	54	26	165	86	18	2
28....	58	34	85	66	3	1
29....	118	58	123	75	9	4
30....	90	53	149	67	11	1
31..	31	26	155	100	10	4

BARRINGTON.

(W.—Ward. P.—Precinct.)

P.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
1.....	32	15	323	215	5	4
2.....	7	3	79	43	2	—

BERWYN.

W. P.	Cox. M.	Cox. W.	Harding. M.	Harding. W.	Debs. M.	Debs. W.
1.....	47	32	252	248	11	6
2—1....	33	18	211	177	10	4
2....	29	10	131	76	20	8

P.	Cox M.	Cox W.	Harding M.	Harding W.	Debs M.	Debs W.
3.....	51	33	285	205	26	10
4—1....	87	28	322	85	152	42
2....	70	55	114	84	84	48
3....	74	45	271	132	56	33
5—1....	45	21	133	65	56	21
2....	49	21	124	98	50	23
P.			**BLOOM.**			
1.....	21	14	104	51	11	1
2.....	84	40	321	195	16	7
3.....	44	5	148	74	9	2
4.....	52	13	226	118	21	2
5.....	43	9	219	44	21	9
6.....	24	4	151	63	7	2
7.....	11	3	80	43	7	4
8.....	3	—	51	13	—	—
9.....	47	19	212	72	31	1
10.....	42	13	236	80	16	3
11.....	34	26	232	172	8	5
12.....	18	8	145	104	5	1
13.....	58	25	262	154	14	2
14.....	10	1	86	22	16	4
15.....	25	18	136	78	22	7
			BREMEN.			
1.....	2	—	48	12	31	—
2.....	15	9	175	69	6	2
3.....	8	4	131	89	3	—
4.....	69	49	100	64	15	5
5.....	10	5	80	36	6	3
			CALUMET.			
1.....	55	34	237	173	9	8
2.....	31	10	313	179	27	9
3.....	25	17	94	57	9	1
4.....	51	10	45	19	10	1
5.....	24	10	143	101	11	1
			ELK GROVE.			
1.....	7	2	153	55	3	—
2.....	1	—	157	99	3	2
W. P.			**EVANSTON.**			
1—1....	115	118	322	417	—	4
2....	23	35	200	219	2	3
3....	51	43	367	426	6	3
2—1....	45	54	329	331	5	3
2....	49	42	274	306	7	3
3....	62	69	389	386	15	11
3—1....	68	84	506	584	12	7
2....	73	68	378	408	13	9
4—1....	81	64	427	363	15	9
2....	70	77	312	304	12	8
3....	77	43	301	187	14	8
5—1....	46	25	260	218	18	8
2....	27	15	349	261	13	6
3....	36	21	315	183	26	7
6—1....	66	63	395	358	17	10
2....	47	63	235	216	4	5
3....	34	26	233	184	5	3
7—1....	40	45	138	158	5	3
2....	68	77	252	306	7	7
3....	88	59	252	267	5	2
P.			**HANOVER.**			
1.....	13	3	183	71	4	1
2.....	9	1	54	94	4	—
			LEMONT.			
1.....	126	62	205	92	4	1
2.....	135	80	196	111	2	—
3.....	15	5	93	40	3	1
4.....	17	—	54	9	2	1
			LEYDEN.			
1.....	20	4	205	38	3	1
2.....	30	18	113	62	11	1
3.....	8	2	32	20	5	—
4.....	33	11	127	77	33	7
5.....	15	9	104	40	34	10
6.....	1	3	52	15	3	1
			LYONS.			
1.....	46	40	296	299	7	3
2.....	58	26	288	91	34	6

P.	Cox M.	Cox W.	Harding M.	Harding W.	Debs M.	Debs W.
3.....	48	25	175	81	14	8
4.....	28	11	122	48	10	—
5.....	51	53	297	279	7	5
6.....	47	38	285	238	9	4
7.....	58	41	220	138	18	5
8.....	49	43	315	299	6	2
9.....	89	29	259	55	29	8
10.....	6	1	53	22	3	2
11.....	36	38	176	264	6	4
12.....	24	11	53	27	19	7
			MAINE.			
1.....	37	22	285	216	14	5
2.....	22	23	230	214	6	5
3.....	9	5	92	24	6	3
4.....	3	1	76	23	—	—
5.....	34	18	167	105	6	1
6.....	2	—	53	26	1	—
7.....	25	20	302	244	5	2
8.....	48	36	291	163	9	5
9.....	26	19	211	136	13	4
			NEW TRIER.			
1.....	48	29	262	244	6	3
2.....	41	35	366	329	10	9
3.....	40	32	124	129	4	2
4.....	29	46	117	102	3	2
5.....	81	91	262	253	16	6
6.....	49	40	117	178	22	13
7.....	20	19	105	113	4	—
8.....	18	25	72	75	1	—
9.....	30	30	154	157	3	2
10.....	31	34	231	203	—	2
11.....	25	20	115	127	1	1
12.....	41	35	182	217	2	1
13.....	23	14	170	172	2	2
14.....	21	25	207	241	—	2
15.....	56	43	235	208	2	2
16.....	42	43	198	193	2	4
17.....	35	22	183	146	3	3
18.....	48	27	286	191	11	—
19.....	24	8	215	173	8	3
			NILES.			
1.....	14	6	272	110	4	3
2.....	28	6	102	40	4	1
3.....	22	5	224	96	4	2
4.....	4	1	107	28	1	1
5.....	4	—	57	9	6	—
			NORTHFIELD.			
1.....	15	1	160	65	11	2
2.....	30	13	246	126	18	6
3.....	5	—	92	22	5	—
4.....	7	—	54	16	3	—
			NORWOOD PARK.			
1.....	13	11	104	98	8	—
2.....	5	1	65	17	—	—
3.....	40	22	191	97	47	24
			OAK PARK.			
1.....	33	17	144	137	12	5
2.....	26	27	232	184	15	7
3.....	53	30	246	224	11	7
4.....	27	29	260	245	—	4
5.....	30	34	310	275	4	2
6.....	22	15	289	203	14	6
7.....	52	44	320	251	6	11
8.....	54	58	301	382	7	5
9.....	18	15	196	168	—	2
10.....	30	35	238	256	3	9
11.....	36	34	230	234	1	1
12.....	74	64	276	833	8	10
13.....	56	49	342	314	7	6
14.....	49	45	265	259	1	2
15.....	51	43	277	206	2	1
16.....	40	36	223	231	1	4
17.....	47	58	285	334	2	2
18.....	90	82	352	387	2	5
19.....	47	46	239	234	9	3
20.....	67	60	336	196	6	3
21.....	131	71	270	238	4	2
22.....	114	101	334	317	6	11

P.	Cox M.	Cox W.	Harding M.	Harding W.	Debs M.	Debs W.
23	60	63	378	305	11	8
24	104	64	338	289	11	13
25	48	19	159	133	15	2
26	59	30	209	161	12	9
27	37	27	242	205	20	6
28	61	37	277	205	18	—
29	35	26	203	154	12	2
ORLAND.						
1	8	6	129	63	10	1
2	4	3	78	40	—	—
PALATINE.						
1	32	17	256	134	3	3
2	21	4	200	76	2	3
PALOS.						
1	27	15	75	34	—	—
2	30	20	108	66	6	1
PROVISO.						
1	70	50	357	288	19	18
2	18	2	202	113	12	3
3	18	8	253	190	25	11
4	16	5	98	41	2	1
5	41	50	336	274	10	5
6	44	7	243	105	40	13
7	57	37	292	186	43	13
8	53	46	270	195	11	4
9	26	11	171	95	24	5
10	54	38	237	196	13	5
11	33	10	229	109	39	21
12	89	70	384	280	42	15
13	28	8	191	95	29	18
14	16	16	207	167	4	7
15	65	34	238	132	84	26
16	31	18	275	172	16	8
17	13	4	205	91	19	—
18	13	10	251	119	21	6
19	34	18	206	129	30	17
20	7	4	81	48	4	1
21	7	6	37	28	11	4
22	19	9	94	52	22	9
23	13	7	126	87	7	5
24	38	19	175	126	21	13
25	20	8	228	181	24	6
RICH.						
1	25	9	262	122	4	1
2	5	2	38	32	1	—
RIVER FOREST.						
1	43	35	358	325	6	1
2	31	30	321	257	12	9
3	41	45	202	205	7	4
RIVERSIDE.						
1	99	89	479	404	28	15
2	22	28	76	73	23	17
SCHAUMBERG.						
1	7	—	179	45	1	—
STICKNEY.						
1	6	—	28	12	5	4
2	11	5	59	28	10	7
THORNTON.						
1	49	22	168	113	35	9
2	13	7	156	73	6	1
3	7	2	119	36	4	3
4	13	4	128	31	7	2
5	142	74	140	78	18	11
6	8	—	196	100	6	—
7	21	9	146	62	19	6
8	1	—	118	38	1	—
9	21	10	133	96	23	9
10	37	15	137	76	17	8
11	37	15	150	76	17	7
12	40	21	192	135	9	2
13	28	11	91	45	13	3
14	16	8	149	92	30	11
15	84	36	100	80	7	6
16	58	29	225	108	18	1
17	18	9	49	20	6	2
18	28	13	153	95	15	3
19	12	7	70	28	11	3
20	13	4	66	33	6	1
21	36	23	206	155	28	7
22	28	12	99	56	13	7
23	53	35	103	81	15	3
24	77	28	89	44	17	6
25	18	4	107	64	9	3
26	8	1	52	29	1	—
WHEELING.						
1	23	6	251	121	8	3
2	9	6	137	71	2	1
3	29	18	125	161	6	11
WORTH.						
1	35	20	270	214	7	2
2	44	27	145	190	15	4
3	8	10	112	61	5	1
4	17	6	129	75	6	3
5	13	—	173	98	8	4
6	4	—	70	34	—	—
7	75	39	152	90	29	17
8	10	13	139	101	5	2
9	32	22	80	57	9	5
10	26	19	224	192	—	3
11	10	5	138	101	11	5

COUNTRY TOWN TOTALS.

Towns.	Cox M.	Cox W.	Harding M.	Harding W.	Debs M.	Debs W.
Barrington	39	18	402	258	7	4
Berwyn	485	263	1843	1164	466	191
Bloom	516	198	2609	1283	204	50
Bremen	104	67	534	270	61	10
Calumet	186	81	832	529	66	23
Elk Grove	8	2	310	154	6	2
Evanston	1166	1091	6234	6082	201	119
Hanover	22	4	237	165	8	1
Lemont	293	147	548	252	11	3
Leyden	107	47	633	252	89	20
Lyons	540	356	2539	1851	162	54
Maine	206	144	1707	1151	60	26
New Trier	702	618	3601	3451	100	59
Niles	72	18	762	283	19	7
Northfield	57	14	552	229	37	8
Norwood Park	58	34	360	212	55	24
Oak Park	1551	1259	7771	7060	220	148
Orland	12	9	207	103	10	1
Palatine	53	21	456	210	5	6
Palos	57	35	183	100	6	—
Proviso	823	495	5386	3499	580	234
Rich	30	11	300	154	5	1
River Forest	115	110	881	787	25	14
Riverside	121	117	555	477	51	32

Towns.	Cox M.	Cox W.	Harding M.	Harding W.	Debs M.	Debs W.
Schaumberg	7	—	179	45	1	—
Stickney	17	5	87	40	15	11
Thornton	866	399	3342	1844	351	115
Wheeling	61	30	513	353	16	15
Worth	274	161	1632	1213	95	46
Total	8548	5754	45195	33471	2932	1214
	14302		78666		4146	

SUMMARY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
James M. Cox, Dem.			
Chicago	115,552	66,700	182,252
Cicero	1,444	685	2,129
Country towns	8,548	5,754	14,302
Total	125,544	73,139	198,683
Warren G. Harding, Rep.			
Chicago	336,160	213,083	549,243
Cicero	336,160	2,708	7,465
Country towns	45,195	33,471	78,666
Total	386,112	249,262	635,374
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.			
Chicago	35,012	11,764	46,776
Cicero	1,168	453	1,621
Country towns	2,932	1,214	4,146
Total	39,112	13,431	52,543
William W. Cox, Soc.-Lab.			
Chicago	1,269	465	1,734
Cicero	47	31	78
Country towns	53	36	89
Total	1,369	532	1,901
Aaron S. Watkins, Pro.			
Chicago	349	266	615
Cicero	8	7	15
Country towns	90	190	280
Total	447	463	910
Parley Parker Christensen, Far.-Lab.			
Chicago	3,258	1,123	4,381
Cicero	49	8	57
Country towns	385	143	528
Total	3,692	1,274	4,966

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

(Ten to be elected.)

	Men.	Women.	Total.
D. W. Sullivan, Dem.	168,480	89,478	257,958
Leo J. Doyle, Dem.	162,538	85,625	248,163
James Donahoe, Dem.	150,190	77,592	227,782
F. H. Graham, Dem.	161,174	85,665	246,839
Ed. K. Jarecki, Dem.	164,378	85,777	250,155
E. L. Mulcahy, Dem.	131,482	65,469	196,951
J. S. McInerney, Dem.	131,837	65,356	197,193
Francis Borrelli, Dem.	160,845	83,046	243,891
Jos. A. Graber, Dem.	131,181	65,691	196,876
W. J. Lindsay, Dem.	152,961	83,768	236,729
S. H. Trude, Rep.*	311,703	182,859	494,562
W. R. Fetzer, Rep.*	273,639	158,408	432,047
H. M. Walker, Rep.*	276,476	159,024	435,500
W. L. Morgan, Rep.*	264,258	155,945	420,203
J.W. Schulman, Rep.*	265,870	155,696	421,566
A. G. Adams, Rep.*	272,708	163,151	435,859
R. E. Gentzel, Rep.*	276,498	168,842	445,340
J. A. Bugee, Rep.*	257,818	153,861	411,679
L. B. Jacobs, Rep.*	259,169	154,588	413,757
G. B. Holmes, Rep.*	290,794	173,270	464,064
Daniel Unetz, Soc.	33,928	11,069	44,997
Kasmir Guges, Soc.	32,627	10,337	42,964
L. R. Holmes, Soc.	34,974	11,770	46,744
Christian Meier, Soc.	34,107	11,075	45,182
(To Fill Vacancy.)			
A. A. Pantelis, Dem	115,405	56,310	171,715
Theo. F. Ehler, Rep.*	264,096	157,236	421,332
M. Schulman, Soc.	29,593	9,176	38,769

JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT.

Nominees: Francis X. Busch, democrat; Frank S. Righeimer, republican; Samuel Block, socialist.

Ward.	Dem. Busch. Men.	Dem. Busch. Women.	Rep. Righeimer. Men.	Rep. Righeimer. Women.
1	5239	1433	4295	1629
2	1880	997	14001	9043
3	5810	4313	10999	8240
4	3521	1788	3806	1586
5	5012	2406	5059	2577
6	9571	7644	11011	8698
7	9639	7304	12339	9383
8	4262	2332	6802	3854
9	3281	1592	7750	4109
10	2040	1144	2920	1411
11	2265	1146	4240	2293
12	3606	1773	4695	2134
13	6443	4253	8273	5159
14	4149	2339	6887	4195
15	3518	1716	7136	3609
16	3662	2232	2710	1060
17	2028	1057	2689	1100
18	4058	1770	6859	2706
19	1921	685	3248	948
20	1743	843	2471	1160
21	5620	3075	6958	3434
22	1511	701	4754	2095
23	5624	4175	9443	6419
24	3196	1541	6908	3583
25	12405	9902	15782	13423
26	6790	4226	13729	8990
27	8492	4496	18627	10156
28	3662	1811	7657	4326
29	5766	2555	8900	4248
30	4665	2523	4736	2830
31	5455	3468	8828	5987
32	9348	6513	14265	10092
33	6134	3934	16874	10983
34	4844	2189	9354	4634
35	7666	5323	12257	7780
Total	174826	105199	287262	173874
Cicero	1930	860	4558	2585
Total	176756	106059	291820	176459
Country towns	18451	14201	35548	24240
Grand total.	195207	120260	327368	200699
	315467		528067	

Samuel Block, Soc.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	29113	10017	39130
Cicero	1,094	430	1524
Total	30207	10447	40654
Country towns	2540	1097	3637
Grand total	32747	11544	44291

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Nominees: James Hamilton Lewis, democrat; Len Small, republican; Andrew Lafin, socialist; John M. Francis, socialist-labor; James H. Woertendyke, prohibition; John H. Walker, farmer-labor; Lewis Dana Spaulding, single tax; John Maynard Harlan, Harding and Coolide republican; Harrison Parker, co-operative; Parke Longworth, liberal.

Ward.	Dem. Lewis. Men.	Dem. Lewis. Women.	Rep. Small. Men.	Rep. Small. Women.
1	5211	1369	4544	1694
2	2089	1078	13726	8992
3	6714	5081	10218	7791
4	3731	1820	3733	1603
5	5278	2416	4956	2654

Ward.	Dem. Lewis.		Rep. Small.	
6	10795	8862	9973	8031
7	10626	8259	11374	8696
8	4557	2516	6578	3704
9	3683	1785	7622	4134
10	2242	1191	2899	1326
11	2441	1240	4196	2310
12	4277	2016	4316	1914
13	7276	4763	7874	4972
14	4428	2610	6771	4152
15	4097	1878	6972	3642
16	3830	2249	2709	1071
17	2205	1054	2662	1100
18	4548	1824	6562	2607
19	2293	782	2978	882
20	1795	874	2462	1133
21	5747	3298	6920	3403
22	1600	715	4704	2108
23	6163	4350	8996	6026
24	3528	1653	6884	3541
25	13815	11386	14386	12376
26	7471	4877	13203	8746
27	9767	5044	17831	9733
28	4125	2016	7582	4237
29	6414	2853	8475	4143
30	4890	2651	4723	2749
31	5930	3693	8647	5943
32	10083	7045	13897	9926
33	7325	4834	16219	10465
34	5928	2606	8766	4481
35	8712	5835	11643	7544
Total	193614	116523	276001	167829
Cicero	2445	1043	4206	2449
Total	196059	117566	280207	170278
Coun. towns.	21014	16377	33039	22698
Grand total.	217073	133943	313246	192976
	351016		506222	

Country Town Vote in Detail.

	Lewis.		Small.	
	Men	Women.	Men.	Women
Barrington	97	57	343	217
Berwyn	1086	617	1210	813
Bloom	978	446	2157	1030
Bremen	144	96	498	234
Calumet	279	135	739	475
Elk Grove	11	3	310	153
Evanston	3449	3261	3835	3716
Hanover	35	6	262	123
Lemont	330	160	519	244
Leyden	175	77	587	232
Lyons	1542	1237	1630	965
Maine	560	417	1329	875
New Trier	2639	2521	1746	1513
Niles	153	52	697	248
Northfield	139	85	467	161
Norwood Park	107	52	321	197
Oak Park	4624	4078	4704	4391
Orland	23	13	194	98
Palatine	75	33	434	194
Palos	71	45	175	91
Proviso	1833	1137	4387	2813
Rich	51	35	280	131
River Forest	474	464	531	418
Riverside	283	350	320	234
Schaumberg	11	...	175	45
Stickney	22	7	84	39
Thornton	1268	647	2921	1574
Wheeling	118	70	657	310
Worth	437	276	1527	1164
Total	21014	16377	33039	22698

Andrew M. Lafin, Soc.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	26122	9261	35383
Cicero	1034	393	1427
Total	27156	9654	36810
Country towns	2249	1011	3260
Grand total	29405	10665	40070

The total vote in Chicago and Cicero for the other candidates for governor was:

J. M. Francis, Soc.-Lab. 1,509
J. H. Woertendyke, Pro. 719
J. H. Walker, Far-Lab. 2,751
L. D. Spaulding, S. Tax. 318
J. M. Harlan, H. and C. 1,432
H. Parker, Co-Op. 585
P. Longworth, Lib. 52

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Nominees: Peter A. Waller, democrat; William B. McKinley, republican; Gustave T. Fraenckel, socialist; Joseph B Moody, socialist-labor; Frank B. Vennum, prohibition; John Fitzpatrick, farmer-labor; George Dodd Carrington, Jr., single tax.

Ward.	Dem. Waller. Men.	Women.	Rep. McKinley. Men	Women.
1	4453	992	4989	1820
2	1369	706	14140	9158
3	3369	2251	12477	9606
4	3097	1601	3994	1672
5	4350	2051	5341	2801
6	4263	3157	15617	12381
7	5591	3915	15780	11948
8	3653	1870	7184	4041
9	2581	1162	8145	4419
10	1826	1026	3034	1418
11	2020	1048	4271	2320
12	3122	1534	4687	2064
13	4962	3176	9241	5969
14	3198	1724	7606	4604
15	2689	1228	7560	3916
16	3387	2108	3015	1096
17	1753	907	2916	1225
18	3362	1193	7247	3055
19	1642	602	3249	995
20	1528	796	2475	1136
21	3621	1605	8497	4534
22	1162	508	4964	2200
23	3323	2027	11112	8046
24	2465	1099	7287	3794
25	5875	4575	21450	17859
26	4040	2237	15588	10488
27	5629	2507	20543	11451
28	2949	1406	8095	4380
29	4757	2047	9363	4544
30	4194	2235	4991	2951
31	4590	2708	9215	6489
32	6057	3833	16749	12657
33	4312	2583	18291	11987
34	3710	1764	9920	4845
35	6132	4064	13063	8597
Total	125031	68245	322096	200466
Cicero	1574	690	4682	2695
Total	126605	68935	326778	203161
C'try towns.	8962	5564	44790	32695
Gr. total	135567	74499	371568	235856
	210066		607424	

Gustave T. Fraenckel, Soc.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	30,454	10,230	40,684
Cicero	1,072	402	1,474
Total	31,526	10,632	42,158
Country towns	2,591	1,092	3,683
Grand total	34,117	11,724	45,841

Joseph B. Moody, Soc.-Lab.

Chicago	1,112	413	1,525
Cicero	41	29	70
Total	1,153	442	1,595
Country towns	49	37	86
Grand total	1,202	479	1,681

Frank B. Vennum, Pro.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chicago	478	276	754
Cicero	8	7	15
Total	486	283	769
Country towns	178	169	347
Grand total	664	452	1,116

John Fitzpatrick, Far.-Lab.

Chicago	2,931	863	3,794
Cicero	32	5	37
Total	2,963	868	3,831
Country towns	714	215	929
Grand total	3,677	1,083	4,760

G. D. Carrington, Jr., Single Tax.

Chicago	142	61	203
Cicero	1	1	2
Total	143	62	205
Country towns	33	14	47
Grand total	176	76	252

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Nominees: Michael L. Igoe, democrat; Robert E. Crowe, republican; William A. Cunnea, socialist; John C. Teevan, farmer-labor.

Ward.	Dem. Igoe. Men.	Dem. Igoe. Women.	Rep. Crowe. Men.	Rep. Crowe. Women.
1	5496	1520	4218	1555
2	2095	1140	13905	8911
3	6080	4582	10836	8179
4	3682	1874	3766	1542
5	5168	2505	5017	2556
6	10161	8079	10729	8460
7	9891	7665	12124	9159
8	4205	2345	6852	3784
9	3315	1574	7723	4201
10	2013	1131	2884	1401
11	2284	1186	4217	2291
12	3558	1755	4611	2159
13	6236	4328	8523	5297
14	3992	2368	7018	4263

Ward.	Igoe. Men.	Igoe. Women.	Crowe. Men.	Crowe. Women.
15	3451	1688	7093	3628
16	3711	2264	2763	1095
17	2042	1050	2720	1084
18	3970	1679	6956	2783
19	1872	698	3336	979
20	1733	905	2418	1140
21	5239	3002	7343	3549
22	1506	711	4772	2077
23	5460	4063	9485	6323
24	3306	1585	6887	3470
25	11926	9853	16221	13638
26	6542	4377	13711	8912
27	8416	4508	18500	10180
28	3741	1870	7622	4323
29	5908	2688	8607	4241
30	4834	2652	4810	2774
31	5543	3559	8613	5892
32	9396	6613	14159	10137
33	6247	4134	16736	10747
34	4760	2369	9221	4442
35	7674	5453	12330	7792
Total	175453	107773	286726	172964
Cicero	1865	863	4468	2585
Total	177318	108636	291194	175549
C'try towns.	18816	14467	34481	23891
Gr. total.	196134	123103	325675	199440
	319237		525115	

William A. Cunnea, Soc.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Chicago	33,823	10,929	44,752
Cicero	1,289	424	1,713
Total	35,112	11,353	46,465
Country towns	3,065	1,236	4,301
Grand total	38,177	12,589	50,766

John C. Teevan, Far.-Lab.

Chicago	2,030	628	2,658
Cicero	37	5	42
Total	2,067	633	2,700
Country towns	586	177	763
Grand total	2,653	810	3,463

RECORDER.

	Chicago. Men.	Chicago. Women.	Country. Men.	Country. Women.	Total.
T. J. Crowe, Dem	142,434	78,277	9,804	5,967	236,482
Joseph F. Haas, Rep.*	312,785	191,194	43,686	32,172	579,837
Robert H. Howe, Soc	30,804	10,557	2,525	1,104	44,990
W. J. Riordan, Far.-Lab	2,377	738	617	197	3,929

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

W. J LaBuy, Dem	144,450	82,955	10,794	6,428	244,627
August W Miller, Rep.*	316,125	192,682	41,907	29,598	580,312
Albert C. Kalk, Soc	30,888	10,744	2,525	1,085	55,242
A. E. Stewart, Far.-Lab	2,507	764	641	196	4,108

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Charles J. Michal, Dem	141,903	81,446	10,538	7,529	241,416
S. E. Erickson, Rep*	316,290	192,732	40,978	29,709	579,709
H. E Wickwire, Soc	30,936	10,575	2,485	1,096	45,092
W. T. Boyer, Far.-Lab	2,520	755	633	188	4,096

CORONER.

William Aller, Dem	118,480	66,617	8,017	5,394	198,508
Peter M Hoffman, Rep.*	344,473	210,837	45,653	32,883	633,846
A. J Dubin, Soc	30,195	10,479	2,486	1,097	44,257
Frank Helle, Far.-Lab	2,489	734	622	189	4,034

ASSESSORS.

(Two to be elected.)

James H. Wells, Dem	127,822	70,962	9,320	5,651	213,755
Edward Cohen, Dem	123,715	69,839	9,161	5,554	208,269
Adam Wolf, Rep *	380,331	204,361	44,120	31,710	660,522
William H. Weber, Rep.*	330,133	203,428	43,912	31,218	608,691
Joseph Horlick, Soc	31,016	10,691	2,562	1,106	45,375
John McGill, Soc	30,422	10,553	2,533	1,113	44,621
T. P. Quinn, Far.-Lab	2,765	864	639	183	4,451
M. Nelson, Far.-Lab	2,469	761	645	190	4,065

BOARD OF REVIEW.

	Chicago. Men.	Chicago. Women.	Country. Men.	Country. Women.	Total.
M. K. Sheridan, Dem.	133,206	73,057	8,489	5,986	220,738
Charles V. Barrett, Rep.*	327,315	203,058	44,332	37,820	612,525
Frank Kimber, Soc	30,777	10,569	2,534	1,095	44,975
W. S. Deuel, Far.-Lab	2,569	810	552	217	4,148

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. Kozicinski, Dem.	124,079	68,613	8,175	5,278	206,145
Ben. H. Suhr, Rep.*	330,953	203,393	44,333	32,379	611,058
A. H. Kell, Soc	31,139	10,595	2,613	1,025	45,372
Alfred Gould, Far.-Lab	2,674	827	418	202	4,121

JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

(To fill two vacancies.)

Donald L. Morrill, Dem.*	169,882	93,516	14,582	8,904	286,884
Carl Strover, Soc	35,772	11,753	2,834	1,144	51,508
Francis S. Wilson, Dem.*	167,626	92,978	15,243	9,955	285,802
S. M. Johnson, Soc	35,313	11,699	2,950	4,122	54,084

SANITARY DISTRICT TRUSTEES.

(Three to be elected.)

P. J. Carr, Dem.	185,290	105,547	15,466	11,278	317,581
Thomas M. Sullivan, Dem.	169,327	100,315	11,763	11,026	292,431
Michael Rosenberg, Dem.	169,189	99,847	13,841	10,728	293,605
Morris Eller, Rep.*	288,465	177,305	25,418	20,639	511,827
Alexander N. Todd, Rep.*	285,837	175,805	25,745	20,744	508,131
L. T. King, Rep.*	286,452	176,518	27,128	20,304	510,402
Max Silverman, Soc.	30,361	10,435	2,047	949	43,792
J. C. Flora, Soc.	30,166	10,355	2,087	955	43,563
A. Dreifus, Soc.	30,024	10,193	1,219	1,730	43,166
Agnes Johnson, Far.-Lab.	2,197	684	325	173	3,379
D. A. McVey, Far.-Lab.	2,049	638	321	172	3,180
Lillian Kerstein, Far.-Lab.	2,016	644	261	175	3,096

APPELLATE COURT CLERK.

First District.

Francis P. Brady, Rep.	592,567
Matt Franz, Dem.	224,216
John Will, Soc.	45,849
Joseph M. Morris, Ind.	4,214

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Walter W. Williams, Dem.	269,739
Fred E. Sterling, Rep.	556,689
George Koop, Soc.	43,960
C. W. Stapleton, Soc.-Lab.	1,643
C. F. Gaumer, Pro.	1,073
Charles Dold, Far.-Lab.	3,837
Arthur D. Foyer, S. Tax.	239

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Arthur W. Charles, Dem.	239,390
Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.	591,197
Clarence H. Owen, Soc.	45,618
Irving W. Stevens, Soc.-Lab.	1,792
Charles L. Gandy, Pro.	1,054
Frank J. Esper, Far.-Lab.	3,806
William A. Wittick, S. Tax.	239

STATE AUDITOR.

James J. Brady, Dem.	231,064
Andrew Russel, Rep.	608,896
A. M. Brooks, Soc.	45,262
John L. Lindsay, Soc.-Lab.	1,702
George W. Woolsey, Pro.	1,045
John R. Schaefer, Far.-Lab.	2,717
James F. Cronin, S. Tax.	250

STATE TREASURER.

William Ryan, Jr., Dem.	248,253
Edward E. Miller, Rep.	581,624
Charles E. Peebles, Soc.	45,067
Rudolph Reidl, Soc.-Lab.	1,767
Robert Means, Pro.	1,157
John B. Lennon, Far.-Lab.	2,892
Robert T. Aiston, S. Tax.	251

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

James T. Burns, Dem.	224,080
Edward J. Brundage, Rep.	609,786
Leopold Saltiel, Soc.	44,692
C. G. Zimmerman, Soc.-Lab.	1,723
Orpheus A. Harding, Pro.	1,118
William E. Rodriguez, Far.-Lab.	3,940
Joseph W. Vislain, S. Tax.	221

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

George F. Johnson, Dem.	210,562
Charles W. Vail, Rep.	613,685
William Bryan, Soc.	56,349
Ed Horr, Soc.-Lab.	1,649
Frank E. Herrick, Pro.	997
A. Towers, Far.-Lab.	3,914
H. L. P. Loomis, S. Tax.	262

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

Fifty Ward Act.

For the adoption of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for the election of one alderman from each ward, for redistricting the city of Chicago into fifty wards and for the election of the city clerk and city treasurer for terms of four years each:

	Yes.	No.
Men	234,090	179,859
Women	121,959	69,247
Total	356,049	249,106

Terms of Aldermen.

For the adoption of a two-year term for aldermen:

	Yes.	No.
Men	268,211	91,327
Women	123,778	40,869
Total	391,989	132,196

For the adoption of a four-year term for aldermen:

	Yes.	No.
Men	91,327	268,211
Women	40,869	123,778
Total	132,196	391,989

Daylight Saving.

Shall the ordinance passed by the city council of the city of Chicago on the 26th day of August, 1920, entitled "An ordinance to establish official time in the city of Chicago and accomplish daylight saving thereby, after 1920," be approved?

	Yes.	No.
Men	229,425	195,226
Women	123,720	96,768
Total	353,145	291,994

Revision of Banking Law.

Total for Cook County.

For	395,572
Against	110,337

Lake View Park Bonds.

To issue bonds in the name of the town of Lake View to the amount of $250,000, for the purpose of raising funds to be used for the acquisition and improvement of additional small parks or pleasure grounds in the town of Lake View:

	Yes.	No.
Men	32,612	18,312
Women	21,352	11,505
Total	53,964	29,817

Lincoln Park Bonds.

To issue bonds of Lincoln park to the amount of $1,000,000 for the purpose of enlarging and improving Lincoln park and for the completion of work already begun:

	Yes.	No.
Men	32,612	18,312
Women	21,352	11,505
Total	53,964	29,817

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO IN 1920.

AFTER REVISION, AUG. 28

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	11780	3596	15376
2	20493	10810	31303
3	19242	12168	31410
4	8781	4537	13318
5	12144	5870	18014
6	21890	14768	36658
7	23421	15834	39255
8	12952	6812	19764
9	13865	6860	20725
10	6296	3337	9633
11	7861	4105	11966
12	10397	5381	15778
13	17328	10926	28254
14	12904	7311	20215
15	14513	6595	21108
16	7519	3541	11060
17	5797	2411	8208
18	13557	5302	18859
19	7454	2309	9763
20	5240	2449	7689
21	14835	7219	22054
22	7715	3161	10876
23	16221	9970	26191
24	12216	6721	18937
25	29128	20061	49189
26	22405	12771	35176
27	30280	14316	44596
28	13421	6513	19934
29	17855	8028	25883
30	11773	6575	18348
31	16146	10212	26358
32	26004	16339	42343
33	25893	14650	40543
34	18327	8141	26468
35	32765	13554	36319
Total	538418	293153	831571

AFTER REVISION, OCT. 16

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	11627	3637	15264
2	20217	12237	32454
3	19862	14733	34595
4	8665	4177	12842
5	11738	5939	17677
6	23316	19094	42410
7	24915	19382	44297
8	13089	7311	20400
9	14131	7538	21669
10	6396	3481	9877
11	7876	4256	12132
12	10675	5224	15899
13	17842	11503	29345
14	13023	7684	20707
15	14743	7728	22471
16	7552	3933	11485
17	5708	2466	8174
18	13802	5646	19448
19	6303	2248	8551
20	4985	2429	7414
21	15235	7817	23052
22	7594	3383	10977
23	17422	12132	29554
24	12199	6199	18598
25	31381	26542	57923
26	23336	15484	38820
27	31958	17705	49663
28	13813	7532	21345
29	17934	8478	26412
30	11242	6495	17737
31	16325	10843	27168
32	26482	18969	45451
33	27240	17496	44736
34	18746	9482	28228
35	22688	14863	37551
Total	550060	334060	884120

COOK COUNTY PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPT. 15, 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

State's Attorney.

David F. Matchett	113,557
Robert E. Crowe	181,471
Bernard P. Barasa	48,790

County Judge.

Edwin A. Olson	149,431
Frank S. Righeimer	183,855

Recorder.

Joseph F. Haas	164,179
John P. Garner	160,008

Coroner.

Peter M. Hoffman	233,541
R. R. Hoffman	110,820

Clerk of Circuit Court.

George M. Tobey	107,043
August W. Miller	213,329

Clerk of Superior Court.

John Kjellander	141,590
Samuel E. Ericson	184,538

DEMOCRATIC.

State's Attorney.

Maclay Hoyne	47,689
Michael L. Igoe	59,658
John K. Murphy	1,750

THE CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION.

President—The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston.
Vice-President—George W. Dixon.
Vice-President—The Rev. Ernest B. Allen.
Executive Secretary—Walter R. Mee.
Recording Secretary—N. Clarence Brown.
Treasurer—Thomas G. Bolger.

The Chicago Church federation in 1920 represented thirteen protestant denominations and more than 600 churches.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET, CHICAGO, BECOMES PERSHING ROAD.

The name of Pershing road was officially bestowed on 39th street by the city council of Chicago on Dec. 8, 1920, after permission had been obtained from Gen. John J. Pershing, in whose honor the change was made. It was at the request of citizens interested in the improvement of the thoroughfare that the action was taken by the aldermen.

LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO DEC. 1, 1920.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theaters—

Seating capacity.*	Admission not over 25c.*	Admission not over 49c.*	Admission not over $1.*	Admission over $1.*
350	$200	$250	$300	$1,000
750	250	350	400	1,100
1,000	300	450	500	1,200
1,500	350	500	750	1,250
1,750	400	550	800	1,300
2,100	500	650	900	1,350
2,300	600	750	950	1,400
2,500	700	800	1,050	1,450
2,500 (over)	800	850	1,200	1,500

*Maximum.

$5 00 per day extra for each day on which highest admission fee exceeds $3.00.

Box prices not counted in "highest price of admission"

	Rate.
Theaters operated in connection with churches (seating capacity less than 1,000)	$50.00
Cabarets	$300.00 to 1,000.00
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.	200.00
Concerts	100.00
Penny arcades, etc	200.00
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons	25.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons	50 00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons	75 00
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons	100.00
Summer gardens, per week	20.00
Amusement parks, per week	40.00
Picnic grounds	10.00
Roller or ice skating rinks	200.00
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—	
(a) Seating capacity 20,000 persons or more	2,000.00
(b) Seating capacity not more than 20,000 persons and not less than 15,000 persons	1,500 00
(c) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons	1,000 00
(d) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons	350.00
(e) Seating capacity less than 4,000 persons	75 00
Wrestling Matches—	
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day	5.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day	10 00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day	20 00
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	30.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day	40.00
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day	50.00
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day	100.00
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—	
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c. per day	25.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c. per day	$15.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day	10.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day	1.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day	150.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	35.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day	25.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day	10.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month	10.00
Airdromes, sideshows, etc, per day	10.00
Swimming and diving shows, per week	2.00
Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week	2.00
Skill and strength testing devices, per week	.50
Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week	2.00
(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week	5.00
(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week	10.00
Pony or animal rides, etc., per week	.50
Fireworks exhibitions, per day	50 00
Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day	5.00

Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license shall issue for a less period than ten weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acetylene gas, collection or compression	$150.00
Acetylene gas, sale or distribution	5.00
Air rifles and other toy weapons, dealers in	100.00
Ambulances, private	5.00
Amusement, public place of ("dry cabaret")	$300.00 to 1,000.00
Animals (household pets), dealers in	$10.00 to 25.00
Ashes and cinder removal (see scavengers, private.)	
Auctioneers	600.00
Auctioneers, special sales, per day	10.00
Automatic vending machines	$1.00 to 10.00
Automobiles, repair shops, dealers, operators, etc. (See Motor Vehicles.)	
Bakeries, retail (And $2.50 for each person engaged above two.)	15.00
Vehicles, each	10.00
Bakeries, wholesale—	
Establishments	15.00
Vehicles, each	10.00
Bath establishments (And $2.50 for each person employed above two.)	10.00
Bathing, boating and fishing beaches	$35.00 to 200.00
Beauty parlors (And $2.50 for each employe in in excess of two.)	10.00

Beverage dealers, retail—
(a) Not including the privilege of selling malt, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating liquors.....$5 00 to 50.00
(b) Including the privilege of selling malt, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating liquors..... 50.00
Billiard and pool tables, each..... 5.00
Bill posters.....$10.00 to 250.00
Birds, dealers in—
Birds only..... 10.00
Other household pets..... 25.00
Boarding stables. (See Livery Stables.)
Bowling alleys, each..... 5.00
Box factories.....$5.00 to 200.00
Brick and clay products, manufacturers and wholesale dealers..... 100.00
Brokers—
Grain, provisions or produce..... 50.00
Insurance..... 25.00
Live stock (individuals, $30, plus $5 for each salesman, etc., employed; firms and corporations, $25, plus $5 for each member or owner, and $5 for each salesman, etc., employed.)
Merchandise..... 25.00
(And $25 for each salesman other than the office manager.)
Real estate..... 25.00
(And $5 for each employe.)
Cabarets.....$300.00 to 1 000.00
Cabs (horse-drawn), public..... 1.00
Candy sales agencies—
Wholesale..... 50.00
(And $3.00 for each clerk or salesman in excess of five.)
Itinerant vendors, per vehicle..... 10.00
Candy stores (See food establishments, retail.)
Carbonated waters. (See soft drinks.)
Cars, elevated railway, each..... 50 00
Carriage manufacturers and wholesale dealers.....$5.00 to 200.00
Cartridges and shells, dealers in.....$10.00 to 25 00
Catchbasins and sewers, cleaners of, per vehicle..... 10 00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original..... 5 00
Renewal..... 3 00
City fee—Original..... 5.00
Renewal..... 3 00
Chemical factories.....$5.00 to 25.00
(Plus an additional charge according to the number of employes.)
Children's clothing manufacturers.....$2.00 to 200 00
Cigarette dealers..... 100 00
Claim agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Clay products, manufacturers and wholesale dealers..... 100.00
Clothing manufacturers.....$2.00 to 200.00
Coffee houses—
(a) Seating 25 persons or less.... 25.00
(b) Seating more than 25 persons, for each and every seat..... 1 00
Coffins and undertakers' supplies, manufacturers and wholesale dealers.....$5.00 to 200.00
Collection agencies.....$25.00 to 200 00
Commercial agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Commission merchants..... 50 00
Confectioners, manufacturing.$10 00 to 750 00
Cosmetic establishments..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe above two.)
Crockery stores, wholesale...$25.00 to 1,500
Coupes (horse-drawn), public..... 1.00
Deadly weapons, dealers in..... 100 00
Delicatessen stores. (See food establishments, retail.)
Dental laboratories.....$5.00 to 75 00
Detective agencies—
1 to 6 operatives..... $125.00
More than 6 operatives..... 250.00
Detectives, private..... 25.00
Diamonds, dealers in.....$5.00 to 75 00
Dispensaries, medical..... 25 00
Dogs, dealers in..... 25 00
Dog registry fee..... 3.00
Drain layers..... 25.00
Drivers of horse-drawn public passenger vehicles—Original..... 5.00
Renewal..... 3.00
Drug stores, retail—
Drug business..... 25.00
Liquors, sale and dispensing of... 10.00
(For the period ending Dec. 31, 1920.)
Dry cleaners—
Tanks of 550 gallons or less capacity, each..... 10 00
Tanks of 551 to 1,065 gallons capacity, each..... 15.00
Each 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,065 gallons..... 5.00
Minimum fee..... 25.00
Dry goods, wholesale.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Dynamite, sale or use of..... 100.00
Electrical contractor (certificate of registration)—Original..... 25 00
Renewal..... 10.00
Employment agencies—
State fee..... 50 00
City license fees.....$5.00 to 75 00
Engineers, stationary..... 2.00
Excavators..... 25.00
(And $5.00 for each vehicle used.)
Excelsior, dealers in..... 100.00
Explosives, sale or use of..... 100.00
Expressmen. (See public carters.)
Factories (other than those specifically licensed).....$5.00 to 200.00
Farmers selling their own produce from vehicles, per vehicle..... 10 00
Filling stations—
Kerosene only per tank..... 3.00
Tanks or containers of 100 gallons or less capacity..... 5.00
Tanks or containers of 101 to 400 gallons capacity..... 25 00
Tanks or containers of 401 to 1,065 gallons capacity..... 50.00
Tanks or containers of over 1,065 gallons capacity, $50 for first 1,065 gallons and $100.00 for each additional 1,065 gallons or fractional part thereof.
Initial containers, per thousand gallons..... 5 00
Portable wheeled tanks..... 15.00
Financial agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Fireworks, sale of (sales limited to persons possessing permits to discharge such fireworks)..... 10 00
Fireworks, permits to discharge..... 10 00
Fishing (state fee)—
Each 100 yards of seine or less except minnow seines)..... 10.25
Each dip net..... 1 10
Each hoop net..... 1.10
Each fyke net..... 1.10
Each basket or trap net..... .60
Each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets..... 25 25
Each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets..... 15.25
Each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets..... 10 25
Fish market, wholesale (state fee).. 25.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives)..... 5.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling oils, etc., in dry cleaning establishments)..... 5.00

Food establishments, retail—
Class I.....$2.00 to 5.00
Class II..... 20.00
(Also $3.00 additional for each employe above three and $10.00 additional for each vehicle used in excess of two.)
Food establishments, wholesale—
In general.....$25.00 to 500.00
Itinerant food merchants (wholesale), per vehicle..... 10.00
Footwear, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in.....$5.00 to 200.00
Foundries.....$5.00 to 200.00
Furniture dealers, wholesale..... 25.00
Furniture factories.....$5.00 to 200.00
Furriers.....$25.00 to 75.00
Garages.....$25.00 to 150.00
Garages, portable, manufacturers of.....$5.00 to 200.00
Glassware, wholesale dealers in.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Grain elevators..... 200.00
Grocery stores. (See food establishments.)
Gunpowder, sale or use of..... 100.00
Hacks, public..... 2.50
Hairdressing establishments..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe above two.)
Hardware, wholesale dealers in.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Homes..... 1.00
Hospitals..... 50.00
House movers and raisers and shorers of buildings..... 50.00
Hunters (state fee for residents).... 1.00
Hunters (state fee for nonresidents) 10.50
Ice cream parlors—
Seating 10 persons or less..... 15.00
Seating 11 to 20 persons..... 30.00
Seating more than 20 persons, per chair..... 1.50
(Maximum fee, $300.00.)
Ice dealers—
Selling or receiving of shipments.. 50.00
Manufacture or sale..... 150.00
(And $10 for each vehicle used.)
Insurance adjusters..... 50.00
Itinerant merchants and transient vendors of merchandise (in hotels, rooming houses, etc.), per day..... 50.00
Ivory goods, manufacturers and dealers in.....$5.00 to $75.00
Jewelers' supplies, jewelry, etc., manufacturers and dealers in.....5.00 to $75.00
Junk dealers—
Stores or yards..... 200.00
Vehicles, per vehicle..... 15.00
Laboratories (except those specifically licensed)—
General, per employe engaged..... 5.00
Soliciting agencies for laboratories outside Chicago..... 25.00
(And $10 for each clerk in excess of two.)
Ladies' and children's clothing and other wearing apparel, manufacturers of.....$2.00 to $200.00
Laundries.....$50.00 to 200.00
Leather and leather products establishments, wholesale.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Liquors. (See beverage dealers and soft drinks.)
Livery stables..... 100.00
Live stock dealers and brokers—
Individuals..... 30.00
(And $5.00 for each salesman, etc., employed.)
Firms and corporations..... 25.00
(And $5.00 for each member or owner, and $5.00 for each salesman, etc., employed.)
Lumber yards—
New lumber mainly dealt in..... $150.00
(And $1.00 for each employe).
Second hand lumber mainly dealt in..... 100.00
(And $1.00 for each employe.)
Machine shops.....$5.00 to 200.00
Manicure parlors..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)
Manufacturers' agents (miscellaneous)..... 25.00
(And $25.00 for each salesman other than the office manager.)
Marriage (county clerk)..... 1.50
Mason contractors—
Original..... 50.00
Renewal..... 25.00
Massage parlors..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)
Meat markets. (See food establishments.)
Meat peddlers, wholesale, per vehicle..... 10.00
Men's clothing manufacturers.$2.00 to 200.00
Mercantile agencies (financial etc.).....$25.00 to 200.00
Mercantile establishments, wholesale.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Merchandise brokers..... 25.00
(And $25.00 for each salesman other than the office manager.)
Metal refineries (base metals)..... 200.00
Metal refineries (precious metals).....$5.00 to 75.00
Milk dealers, retail (in stores)..... 5.00
Milk dealers, wholesale..... 50.00
(And $10.00 for one-horse vehicles, $15 for two-horse vehicles and two-ton trucks, and $25.00 for trucks of over two tons capacity.)
Milk distributors (from depots, stations, etc.).....$5.00 to 500.00
(And $10.00 for one-horse vehicles, $15 for two-horse vehicles and for two-ton trucks, and $25.00 for trucks of over two tons capacity.)
Milk peddlers—
Each horse-drawn vehicle..... 15.00
Each motor vehicle..... 25.00
Motion picture films, storage of—
(a) Storage vaults: 11c per cu. ft. up to 500 cu. ft.; 8c per cu. ft. for all over 500 cu. ft.; minimum fee..... 60.00
(b) Other than storage vaults.... 60.00
Motion picture films, exhibition of; permits, each..... 1.00
Motion picture operators—
Original..... 25.00
Renewal..... 5.00
Apprentices' certificates..... 3.00
Motion picture studios and laboratories—
Development of films..... 300.00
Development of titles..... 100.00
Motorcycles (vehicle license)..... 3.00
Motor vehicles—
Bodies, manufacturers of...$5.00 to 200.00
Dealers in new and second hand automobiles, tires, parts and accessories..... 10.00 to 35.00
Garages.....$25.00 to 150.00
Operators (city and state fees) (renewals, $3.00)..... 5.00
Repair shops.....$15.00 to 25.00
Taxicabs, etc. (See public passenger vehicles.)
Vans, etc. (See public carters.)
Vehicle license fees (wheel tax). (See vehicle licenses.)

Musical instruments, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in....$5.00 to $200.00
Natatoriums 15 00
Office furniture and fixtures, manufactures of.....$5.00 to 200.00
Omnibuses, public..... 10.00
Optical goods, tools and machinery, manufacturers and dealers..$5.00 to 75.00
Packers .....$400 00 to 4,000 00
Paint factories.....$5.00 to 25.00
Paper and stationery—
Manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$25.00 to 250.00
Manufacturers' agents..... 100.00
Paving and roofing materials—
Factories 25.00
(And $1.00 for each employe in excess of 25.)
Sales agencies..... 25 00
(And $3.00 for each clerk and city salesman in excess of five.)
Pawnbrokers 600.00
Peddlers—
Basket 12 00
Candy, per vehicle 10.00
Charcoal, per vehicle..... 15.00
Farmers selling their own produce from vehicles, per vehicle..... 10.00
Fish, per vehicle..... 25.00
Food merchants, wholesale, per vehicle 10.00
Hand cart, per cart..... 25 00
Meat, wholesale, per vehicle..... 10.00
Milk, for each horse-drawn vehicle 15.00
Milk, for each motor truck..... 25.00
Oil, per vehicle..... 10.00
Pack 25.00
Produce, per vehicle 50 00
Soft drinks, per vehicle..... 25 00
Physical culture establishments..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)
Pianos, manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$5.00 to 200.00
Picture frame factories.....$5.00 to 200.00
Planing mills.....$5.00 to 200.00
Plumbers, master or employing—
Original 50.00
Renewal 10.00
Pool tables, each..... 5.00
Pottery, wholesale dealers in $25 to 1,500.00
Plumbers, journeyman..... 1 00
Public carters.....$5 00 to 300.00
Public passenger vehicles (horse-drawn)—
Cabs and other one-horse vehicles, per vehicle..... 1.00
Hacks and other two-horse vehicles, per vehicle..... 2.50
Omnibuses, each..... 10.00
Drivers (renewals, $3.00)..... 5.00
Public passenger vehicles (taxicabs, etc.) on public stands—
Cabs, per vehicle..... 5.00
Coaches and sightseeing cars, per vehicle 10.00
Operators (city and state fees)—
Originals 5.00
Renewals 3.00
Public passenger vehicles not on public stands 5.00
Public places of amusement. (See cabarets.)
Refiners of precious metals....$5.00 to 75.00
Refiners of base metals..... 200.00
Rendering establishments (conducted apart from slaughtering and packing plants).....$350 00 to 2,000.00
Reporting agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Restaurants—
(a) Serving three meals or more each day.....$25 00 to 150.00
(b) Serving two meals or less each day .....$15.00 to 100.00
(c) Serving business lunches only, during certain hours..... .....
Roofers, per vehicle..... 25.00
Roofing materials—
Factories 25 00
(And $1.00 for each employe in excess of 25.)
Sales agencies..... 25 00
(And $3.00 for each clerk and city salesman in excess of 5.)
Sale stables..... 100.00
Sash, doors and blinds, manufacturers of.....$5 00 to 200.00
Sawdust, shavings and excelsior, dealers in..... 100.00
Scavengers, night-soil..... 50.00
Scavengers, offal..... 100.00
Scavengers, private, per vehicle..... 25.00
Second hand dealers—
Automobiles, tires and accessories .....$10.00 to 35.00
Jewelry, precious stones and wearing apparel..... 50 00
Other merchandise, etc..... 25.00
Shavings, dealers in..... 100.00
Shoe manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$5.00 to 200.00
Shooting galleries, etc..... 50.00
Sign painters.....$10 00 to 250.00
Slaughtering establishments..$400 to 4,000 00
Smelting of precious metals....$5.00 to 75.00
Smelting of base metals..... 200.00
Soap factories.....$300.00 to 1,000 00
Soft drinks—
(a) Manufacturer or wholesaler... 100.00
(And $25.00 for each vehicle operated in excess of 2.)
(b) Manufacturers' agent..... 100 00
(c) Itinerant merchant, per vehicle 25.00
Spotting establishments..... 10.00
Surgical instruments, manufacturers and dealers.....$5.00 to 75.00
Swimming pools..... 5.00
Tailoring establishments .....$2 00 to 200.00
Tailors' trimmings, waste cotton, etc., dealers in..... 100.00
Tanneries .....$100 00 to 300.00
Taxicabs. (See public passenger vehicles.)
Taxidermists (state fee) 5.00
Teaming contractors. (See public carters.)
Tenders, boiler and water..... 1.00
Tickers 5 00
Toy weapons, dealers in..... 100.00
Trappers (state fee)..... 1.00
Undertakers 25.00
Undertakers' assistants (permit) 5.00
Undertakers' supplies, manufacturers and wholesale dealers...$5.00 to 200.00
Vehicle licenses (wheel tax)—
One-horse vehicles..... 5.00
Two-horse vehicles..... 10 00
Three-horse vehicles..... 15.00
Four-horse vehicles..... 25.00
Six (or more) horse vehicles..... 35 00
Motor vehicle (passenger) of 35 h. p. or less..... 10 00
Motor vehicle (passenger) of more than 35 h. p..... 20.00
Motor delivery vehicles, of one ton or less capacity..... 15.00
Motor trucks..... 30 00
Demonstration (or testing) cars... 1.00
Transfer fee..... 1.00
Motorcycles 3.00
(An ordinance passed by the city council on Nov. 24, 1920, provides for additional fees of 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively for vehicle licenses, if not procured before April 1 and July 1 of each year, unless

the applicant can show that he acquired ownership of the vehicle within thirty days previous to his application for a vehicle license. The license year begins Jan. 1.)

Vending machines.....$1.00 to 10.00
Wagon makers.....$5.00 to 200.00
Waste cotton, wool, etc., dealers in.. 100.00
Watchmaking tools and machinery, manufacturers and dealers in..$5.00 to 75.00
Wearing apparel, manufacturers of .....$2.00 to 200.00
Weighers, public..... 10.00
Window cleaners..... 50.00
Wood turning establishments..$5.00 to 200.00
Wool pulling establishments. $100.00 to 300.00
Workshops (other than those specifically licensed).....$5.00 to 200.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained by addressing James T. Igoe, city clerk, room 107, city hall; telephone main 447.

STATE OF ILLINOIS REGISTRATION FEES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BICYCLES.

A.—Vehicles designed to carry not more than seven persons:

	An. fee.
Vehicles of 25 h. p. or less.....	$8.00
Vehicles of 35 h. p. and more than 25 h. p.....	12.00
Vehicles of 50 h. p. and more than 35 h. p.....	20.00
Vehicles of more than 50 h. p.....	25.00
Electrically propelled vehicles.....	12.00
Motorcycles	4.00

B.—Vehicles designed to carry freight or to carry more than seven persons:

	An. fee.
Vehicles of gross weight of 5,000 pounds or less.....	$12.00
Vehicles of gross weight of 5,001 to 12,000 pounds.....	22.50
Vehicles of gross weight of 12,001 to 15,000 pounds.....	35.00
Vehicles of gross weight of more than 15,000 pounds.....	60.00
Tractors, traction engines, etc.....	25.00

C.—Manufacturers and dealers:

	An. fee.
Registration (optional).....	$12.00
Additional pairs of plates, each pair...	12.00
Duplicates of lost plates, each.....	6.00

D.—Miscellaneous:

	Fee.
Transfer of plates to new vehicle (same owner)	$1.00
(Additional registration fees are required also in certain cases.)	
Duplicate certificate of registration...	.50
Duplicate plates, each.....	.50

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American Red Cross (Chicago chapter)—58 East Washington street; chairman, Marquis Eaton; executive secretary, Mrs. Lewis M. Brown; office of treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.

Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—1800 Selden street; president, Samuel Deutsch; secretary, Marcy I. Berger; executive director, Louis M. Cahn.

Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Rev. V. Vanek.

Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, William A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.

Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—Room 505, 6 North Michigan avenue; after May 1, 1921, 848 North Dearborn street; director, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, James Davis; secretary, Max Shulman.

German Society of Chicago—217, 100 North Wells street; manager, F. von W-Wysow.

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—Honorary president, R. J. Bennett; vice-president, John Alden Carpenter; secretary, John H. Winterbotham; superintendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1816, 209 South State street.

Infant Welfare Society — President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Emrich, 729, 104 South Michigan avenue.

Jewish Aid Society—1800 Selden street; president, A. Richard Frank; secretary, Mrs. R. J. Rosenthal.

United Charities of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; secretary, Charles A. Munroe; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Joel D. Hunter.

Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.

Woman's Protective Association — President, Mrs. David Hill Danek; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isadore L. Buchhalter, 3304 Douglas boulevard.

Young Men's Jewish Charities — President, Lazarus Krinsky; secretary, Philip Sachs.

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, Edward Payson Critcher, 534 Hearst building.

Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Miss Leila C. Brown, 538 East 34th street; recording secretary, Mrs. B. L. Kelly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wilbur H. Ford, 5431 Woodlawn avenue.

Empire State Society of Chicago—President, George H. White; treasurer, George W. Ford; secretary, George W. Hegel; headquarters, Auditorium hotel.

Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, Claude F. Baker; secretary, Harry C. Ordway, 920 Argyle street.

Indiana Society of Chicago—President Lucius Teter; first vice-president, L. W. Landman; treasurer, Frederick G. Campbell; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.

Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Irving K. Pond; secretary, John E. Sutton, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

New England Society of Chicago—President, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb; treasurer, Henry R. Kent; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.

Ohio Society of Chicago—President, A. N. Marquis; secretary, James Skinner.

Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, P. S. Goodman; secretary and treasurer, John H. Stehman, 2616 North Spaulding avenue.

Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Kemper H. Knapp; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Williams.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR WILSON.

It was announced on Dec. 7, 1920, that the Nobel peace prize had been awarded to President Woodrow Wilson for his work at the peace conference. It was awarded to Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 and to Elihu Root in 1912.

The Nobel prize for literature for 1919 was awarded Nov. 12, 1920, to the Swiss author Carl Spitteler and the 1920 prize for physics to Charles Edouard Guillaume Breteuil for his discoveries relative to the alloys of nickel steel.

(For a full list of other Nobel prize awards see page 468, this volume.)

STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

The municipal street lighting system of the city of Chicago is the largest municipally operated system in the world. Electrical energy is purchased from the sanitary district of Chicago, generated at its hydro-electric plant at Lockport, Ill. Power is transmitted a distance of thirty miles over three 44,000 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, transmission circuits mounted on steel towers paralleling the main drainage canal, and delivered to the terminal station at 31st street and Western avenue. From the terminal station the electrical energy is distributed over 12,000 volt city underground transmission cables to eleven city substations, from which the distributing lamp circuits are supplied and controlled. The investment in transmission cables, substations, conduits, wires, cables, lamps and equipment has a present value of over $8,500,000.

In addition to the municipally operated system, electric lights are rented from private corporations to light those portions of the city where the municipal system has not been extended; also gas and gasoline lights are operated under contract to light the less intensively populated sections where the investment necessary for electric lights would be uneconomical.

The following table is a synopsis of the lamps in service and the annual cash cost for 1918 and 1919:

Type of lamps.	1918 Lamps.	1918 Cost.	1919 Lamps.	1919 Cost.
Flame arc, alternating current	165	$32.72	.....	.....
Inclosed alternating current arc	40	22.70	.....	.....
1,000 candle power 20 ampere incandescent	247	25.95	195	$26 66
600 candle power 10 ampere incandescent	14,911	24.12	9,646	29.99
600 candle power 20 ampere incandescent	9,495	27.40	14,979	27.05
250 candle power 6.6 ampere incandescent	30	15.00	.....	.....
100 candle power 4 ampere incandescent	4,661	9.36	8,597	12.57
100 candle power 6.6 ampere incandescent	8,762	9.39	14,184	11.83
Subway, municipal	1,323	4.52	1,314	6.44
Subway, contract	4,599	7.56	4,571	7.91
Flame arc, rented	1,235	76.40	950	79.36
Magnetite arc, rented	12	63.90	11	65.41
600 candle power series incandescent, rented	271	61.19	285	62.60
600 candle power multiple incandescent, rented	46	69.03	42	72.11
Tungsten, rented	120	19.74	70	27.53
Gas, standard	5,856	20.47	4,837	25.28
Gas, ornamental	1,251	21.52	1,090	25.59
Gas, double mantle	56	27.55	208	33.14
Gasoline	4,907	44.40	4,238	47.59

The following table shows the relative cash costs of lighting the city during the years 1918 and 1919;

	1918.	1919.
Gas	$148.317 61	$157.078.90
Gasoline	217,885.85	201,676.15
Rented electric	$152,026.36	$135,082.34
Municipal electric	764,941.80	984,009.34
Total	1,283,171 62	1,477,846.63
Cost per 1,000 d. l.	13.95	15.79

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Austria-Hungary—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1220, 25 East Washington street.
Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1612, 105 South LaSalle street.
Brazil—Dr. P. Nunes de Sa, 1150, 440 South Dearborn street.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Colombia—Joaquin A. Saavedra, 1136 Otis building.
Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Cuba—P. Caballero, 408, 5 North LaSalle-st.
Czecho-Slovakia—Jaroslav F. Smetanka, 818, 10 South LaSalle street, and 3473 West 26th street.
Denmark—B. F. Falkenstjerne, 921, 326 West Madison street.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 912 Lakeside place.
France—Antonin Barthelemy, 225-227, 108 South LaSalle street.
Germany—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.
Greece—Constantine Xanthopoulos (consul-general), 147 North Dearborn street.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Honduras—Jule F. Brower (consul-general), 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.
Japan—K. Kuaashima, 929, 122 South Michigan avenue.
Jugo Slavia—Branko Lazarevitch, 115 South Dearborn street.
Mexico—Lucas Villareal, 440 South Dearborn street.
Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Norway—Olaf Bernts, 723, 30 North LaSalle street.
Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn street.
Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 Carmen-av.
Persia—133 West Washington street.
Peru—Craig Hazelwood, Union Trust company, 7 South Dearborn street.
Poland—Zygmunt Nowicki (consul-general), 1115 North Robey street.
Portugal—(Vacancy).
Roumania—Office, 312 South Clark street.
Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general), 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
Spain—Alesandro de Escudero, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Sweden—Sigurd T. Goes, 402, 108 South LaSalle street.
Switzerland—Henry Nussle, 911 Peoples Gas building.
Turkey—(Vacancy).
Uruguay—R. Charles Lebret, 822, 608 South Dearborn street.

UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO.

The Union stockyards of Chicago, occupying its present site since 1865, is the largest live stock market in the world. Its yard area of 500 acres contains approximately 13,000 pens, which have a daily capacity for 75,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 300,000 hogs and 6,000 horses.

Since the Union stockyards of Chicago were established there have been received and sold on this market a grand total of more than 550,000,000 animals for an aggregate sum of $10,700,000,000, for every dollar's worth of which sales there was an actual delivery of the property.

For the last ten years an average yearly total of over 16,000,000 animals was sold for the stupendous annual average sum of over $350,000,000. That means that a general average of considerably more than $1,000,000 worth of living property was sold and delivered every business day during the last ten years on the Chicago live stock market. These figures do not embrace the enormous daily transactions of "Packingtown," which are second in magnitude only to those of the Union stockyards proper.

More than twenty-six states supply Chicago with live stock and during the last ten years there have been sold and shipped alive more than 40 per cent of the cattle, 22½ per cent of hogs and 26 per cent of sheep, showing the constant healthy competition in buying live stock at Chicago.

The Chicago live stock market supplies the world with meats. Nowhere is there such a demand for live animals. Packers buy thousands of carloads on other markets and ship them to Chicago for slaughter, and speculators buy and ship them to Chicago for sale.

The city of Chicago alone consumes more than 400,000,000 pounds of meats per year, equal to 800,000 head of cattle annually, and her packers send millions of tons of meat annually to the four corners of the earth.

Eastern buyers, exporters, independent local slaughterers and country feeder buyers constantly compete with the larger packers for the daily offerings. The Union stockyards of Chicago receives the greatest number of animals and has the largest number of buyers to purchase and use them.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE YARDS.

Yard area, in acres	500
Area bricked, in acres	450
Miles of railroad tracks	300
Miles of streets	25
Number of pens	13,000
Number of double deck or covered pens	8,500
Number of chutes	725
Number of gates	25,000
Number of commission and other offices	450
Daily capacity of water pumps in gallons	8,000,000
Capacity of reservoirs, gallons	10,000,000
Capacity of water tower, gallons	30,000
Water consumed on hot days, gallons	7,000,000
Miles of water pipe lines	90
Miles of sewer lines	50
Miles of water troughs	25
Number of hydrants	10,000
Number of artesian wells	6
Average depth of artesian wells, feet	2,250
Miles of electric light wire in service	50
Number of arc lamps in service	450
H. P. of engines in lighting and power plant	2,250
Number of incandescent lamps in service	10,000

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster, William B. Carlile; room 358.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman-sts.; appraiser, Morris Sabath.

Department of Commerce—Room 629; radio inspector, Charles E. Kolster.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—38 South Dearborn street; K. L. Stancil, commercial agent.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, William H. Clare; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Federal Board for Vocational Education—220 South State street.

Federal Prohibition Director—Frank D. Richardson, 608 South Dearborn street.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Lieut. W. T. Cooper in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Pontiac building, Dearborn and Harrison streets; inspector in charge, H. R. Landis.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; William Nicholas and John F. Hanson.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Harry W. Mager; chief deputy, Thomas F. Russell.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railroad Labor Board—5 North Wabash-av.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing, room 308; R. S. Brown, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clyne; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—537 South Dearborn street; room 1201; officer in charge, Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, Maurice Klein.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, operator in charge.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; meteorologist in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SURVIVING CHICAGO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

David W. Clark, "Fireking"; No. 1.
W. N. Danks, "Hope" hose No. 2.
Harvey Doty, "Liberty" hose No. 6.
John Leady, "Excelsior" No. 5.
George Leiger, "Eagle" No. 7.
J. M. Mahler, "Eagle" No. 7.
E. Mendson, "Garden City" No. 6.
George Sinclair, "Eagle" No. 7.
Laurence Walsh, "Niagara" No. 3.
William Wayman, "Excelsior" No. 5.

VETERANS FROM 1871.

I. M. Adler, A. Breit, F. Berry, A. J. Calder, J. G. Carlson, Colvin L. Cole, James Donigan, F. J. Gund, G. Lathrop, G. Leady, J. M. Lanf, Thomas O'Leary, J. C. Pazen, A. W. Pendleton Conrad Ruhl, C. Schimmels, C. Schroeder, G. Steurnagel, G. W. Wells, L. J. Walsh, N. Weinand, Thomas Canty.

Officers of the Fire Veterans of 1871: President, J. C. Pazen; vice-president, J. G. Carlson; secretary, Capt. C. Schimmels; historian, Owen J. Shevlin.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
Cook county organized.....1831
Town of Chicago incorporated...August, 1833
City of Chicago incorporated....March 4, 1837
First election held.....March 31, 1837
First money panic.....1837
First railroad opened.....1848
Cholera epidemic.....1854
Second money panic.....1857
Great fire (loss $200,000,000) .Oct. 8-9, 1871
Third financial panic.....1873
City incorporated under general law.....
.....April 23, 1875
Savings bank crash.....1877
World's Fair held.....1893
Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
Eastland disaster.....July 24, 1915
Race riots.....July 27-Aug. 2, 1919
Population, 1920—2,701,705.
Appropriations, all purposes (1919)—$58,800,-404.16.
Area in square miles—200.37.
Assessed valuation, total all property (1919) —$1,653,171,362.
Assets, fixed (1919)—$49,966,644.06.
Asylums—127.
Banks, national and state, in Chicago and suburbs—201.
Boulevards, mileage of—62.
Buildings erected in 1919—6,509; cost, $104,-198,850.
Cemeteries, number of—60.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,200.
Clearings by associated banks (1919)—$29,-685,973,091.
Debt gross funded (1919)—$45,875,100.
Dispensaries—22.
Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.
Employes on city pay rolls (1919)—32,048.
Expense, municipal (1919)—$99,142,349.19.
Exports, direct (1920)—$18,175,617.
Firemen, number of, including officers—2,326.
Fire alarm boxes—2,147.
Fireboats—6.
Fire engines—126.
Fire engine companies—126.
Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Hospitals—84.
Imports of merchandise (1920)—$56,179,293.
Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1920)—$411,033,738.50.
Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
Libraries—27.
Lights, street, in service—66,217.
Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
Mail carriers (1920)—2,300.
Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1920)—2,215,832,409.
Manufactures in 1914, value of product—$1,482,814,000.
Medical schools—29.
Newspapers and periodicals—820.
Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
Police force, all branches—5,120.
Postal receipts, year ending June 30, 1920—$41,255,513.66.
Postal savings banks depositors (1920)—20,090.
Pupils enrolled in public schools (1920)—393,197.
Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Revenue, municipal (1919)—$129,432,896.98.
Schools, public, number of—288.
Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Street railway mileage—1,350.
Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
Teachers in public schools, number of—9,116.
Tonnage of vessels cleared (1919)—9,003,530.
Value (actual) of real estate and personal property (1919)—$2,100,724,010.
Width of city, east to west—9 miles.

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sightseeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. Rates by Distance.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
For each additional person for the whole journey.....25 cents
For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. Hour Rates.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, $2.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.

Seating three to five persons, $3.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.50.

Seating more than five persons, $4.50; minimum charge for trip, $2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring; and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicle.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police, in the city hall.

MEMBERS OF THE 52D GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1921-1922).

Senators and representatives are paid $3,500 for term of two years. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Republicans, 43; democrats, 8.

Dist.
1. Francis P. Brady, R., 119 E. 20th-st., Chicago.
2. George Van Lent, R., 1438 W. Jackson-bd., Chicago.
3. S. A. Ettelson, R., 3659 Michigan-av., Chicago.
4. Robert W. Schulze, R., 5114 S. Western-av., Chicago.
5. James E. MacMurray, R., 4932 Lake Park av., Chicago.
6. J. J. Barbour, R., 1408 Juneway terrace, Chicago.
7. F. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.
8. Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.
9. P. J. Carroll, D., 3533 S. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
10. Howard S. Hicks, R., Rockford.
11. Frank P. Sadler, R., 6556 Yale-av., Chicago.
12. John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.
13. A. C. Clark, R., 7137 Euclid-av., Chicago.
14. Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.
15. J. J. Boehm, D., 729 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
16. Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.
17. E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.
18. John Dailey, R., Peoria.
19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
20. Richard R. Meents, R., Askum.
21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
23. Henry W. Austin, R., Oak Park.
24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
25. D. Herlihy, D., 2743 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
26. Frank O. Hanson, R., Bloomington.
27. J. Broderick, D., 732 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
28. Orpheus W. Smith, R., Decatur.
29. P. J. Sullivan, D., 121 Maple-st., Chicago.
30. Eppler C. Mills, R., Virginia.
31. W. H. Cornwell, R., 3825 Alta Vista terrace, Chicago.
32. Clarence F. Buck, R., Monmouth.
33. Martin R. Carlson, R., Moline.
34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
35. Harry G. Wright, R., DeKalb.
36. William S. Gray, R., Coatsburg.
37. Clayton C. Pervier, R., Sheffield.
38. Andrew S. Culbertson, R., Bunker Hill.
39. T. G. Essington, R., LaSalle.
40. James H. Forrester, R., Taylorville.
41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
42. Erastus D. Telford, R., Marion.
43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
44. Otis F. Glenn, R., Murphysboro.
45. John A. Wheeler, R., Springfield.
46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
47. J. G. Bardill, R., Highland.
48. Nathan E. Smith, R., Albion.
49. R. E. Duvall, R., Belleville.
50. William H. Sneed, R., Herrin.
51. W. A. Spence, R., Metropolis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 96; democrats, 57.

Dist.
1. John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
   W. M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
   S. B. Turner, R., 21 E. 28th-st., Chicago.
2. Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
   S. E. Weinshenker, D., 1001 S. Ashland-bd., Chicago.
   Peter S. Krump, R., 1700 Washburne-av., Chicago.
3. A. H. Roberts, R., 3405 Calumet-av., Chicago.
   Warren B. Douglas, R., 3434 Calumet-av., Chicago.
   George G. Noonan, D., 536 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
4. Arthur J. Rutshaw, R., 823 W. 49th-pl., Chicago.
   Thomas J. O'Grady, D., 835 N. 54th-pl., Chicago.
   James P. Boyle, D., 5448 S. Union-av., Chicago.
5. Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
   Charles W. Baldwin, R., 6358 Evans-av., Chicago.
   John F. Healy, D., 6120 Rhodes-av., Chicago.
6. Ralph E. Church, R., 1411 Chicago-av., Evanston.
   Emil A. W. Johnson, R., 2131 Potwyne-pl., Chicago.
   Robert E. Wilson, D., 4025 Greenview-av., Chicago.
7. Albert F. Volz, R., Arlington Heights.
   Howard P. Castle, R., Barrington.
   John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
8. William F. Weiss, R., Waukegan.
   William L. Pierce, R., Belvidere.
   Charles H. Francis, R., Woodstock.
9. David E. Shanahan, R., 3315 S. Western-bd., Chicago.
   Joseph Placek, D., 2347 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
   Thomas A. Doyle, D., 3549 Lowe-av., Chicago.
10. Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
    Harlan B. Kauffman, R., Oregon.
    Guy W. Ginders, R., Rockford.
11. William H. Cruden, R., 10204 Wallace-st., Chicago.
    Philip M. Gieseler, R., 906 W. 71st-st., Chicago.
    Frank J. Ryan, D., 6828 Bishop-st., Chicago.
12. Robert Irwin, R., Mount Carroll.
    Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
    Charles F. Franz, D., Freeport.
13. C. A. Young, R., 2809 E. 76th-st., Chicago.
    G. A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 111th-st., Chicago.
    James W. Ryan, D., 7343 Crandon-av., Chicago.
14. Fred B. Shearer, R., Aurora.
    Frank W. Hopp, R., Elgin.
    John P. Hart, R., Batavia.
15. Thomas Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
    Joseph Perina, D., 1835 Fisk-st., Chicago.
    Peter F. Smith, D., 1608 S. Union-av., Chicago.
16. Charles M. Turner, R., Wenona.
    D. S. Myers, Jr., Pontiac.
    Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.
17. Edward J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.
    Charles Cola, D., 817 Forquer-st., Chicago.
    Jacob W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
18. Charles W. LaPorte, R., Peoria.
    Charles S. Stubbles, R., Peoria.
    David H. McClugage, D., Peoria.
19. Solomon P. Roderick, R., 3310 Douglas-bd., Chicago.
    Charles E. Marinier, R., 2951 Warren-av., Chicago.
    John F. Berry, D., 3855 W. Polk-st., Chicago.
20. C. B. Sawyer, R., Kankakee.
    J. H. Francis, R., Morris.
    B. W. Alpiner, D., Kankakee.
21. Frederick J. Bippus, R., 4733 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.

Dist.
Michael F. Maher, D., 753 N. Central Park-av., Chicago.
Charles S. Rasmussen, R., 652 N. Curtis-st., Chicago.
22. Abraham L. Stanfield, R., Paris.
William P. Holaday, R., Georgetown.
P. J. Breen, D., Metcalf.
23. William G. Thon, R., 1220 N. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
Edward M. Overland, R., 3228 Hirsch-st., Chicago.
Thomas P. Keane, D., 2705 Iowa-st., Chicago.
24. Roger F. Little, R., Champaign.
Charles A. Gregory, R., Lovington.
Thomas M. Lyman, D., Champaign.
25. John P. Remus, R., 2458 N. Lotus-av., Chicago.
Theodore R. Steinert, R., 2112 Powell-av., Chicago.
John Paul, R., 4044 N. Kimball-av., Chicago.
26. William Rowe, R., Saybrook.
William Noble, R., Gibson City.
Martin A. Brennan, D., Bloomington.
27. Edward Walz, R., 541 W. Lake-st., Chicago.
Joseph Patlak, D., 1600 W. North-av., Chicago.
Joseph A. Trendal, D., 1333 Julian-st., Chicago.
28. E. B. Bentley, R., Clinton.
John Clark, R., Decatur.
Albert A. Hill, D., Decatur.
29. John T. Joyce, R., 227 W. Oak-st., Chicago.
Bernard J. Conlon, D., 163 E. Chicago-av., Chicago.
Lawrence C. O'Brien, D., 1216 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
30. Homer J. Tice, R., Greenview.
Ben L. Smith, D., Pekin.
George B. Steele, D., Rushville.
31. Carl Mueller, R., 2143 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.
George A. Williston, R., 1245 Early-av., Chicago.
Frank J. Seif, Jr., D., 1529 Orchard-st., Chicago.
32. James M. Pace, R., Macomb.
Rollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
Charles E. Flack, D., Macomb.
33. Harry M. McCaskrin, R., Rock Island.
Frank E. Abbey, R., Biggsville.
William C. Mauker, D., Rock Island.
34. E. Walter Green, R., Hindsboro.
Charles E. Moore, R., Hindsboro.

Dist.
Seymour Hurst, D., Marshall.
35. John H. Byers, R., Dixon.
A. T. Tourtillott, R., Dixon.
John P. Devine, D., Dixon.
36. A. Otis Arnold, R., Quincy.
Henry Bowers, D., Pittsfield.
J. H. Paxton, D., Golden.
37. Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
John W. Walters, R., Wyoming.
Frank W. Morrasy, D., Sheffield.
38. Otto C. Sonnemann, R., Carlinville.
Truman A. Snell, D., Carlinville.
David Davis, R., Litchfield.
39. William M. Scanlan, R., Peru.
John Wylie, R., Utica.
Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
40. Lincoln Bancroft, D., Greenup.
Arthur Roe, D., Vandalia.
John C. Richardson, D., Edenburg.
41. John L. Walker, R., Joliet.
William R. McCabe, R., Lockport.
Michael F. Hennebry, D., Wilmington.
42. Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
A. B. Lager, D., Breese.
Ben Phillips, D., Kinmundy.
43. Owen B. West, R., Yates City.
A. O. Lindstrum, R., Galesburg.
M. P. Rice, D., Lewistown.
44. A. H. Fridricks, R., Waterloo.
Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
James M. Etherton, D., Carbondale.
45. Jacob Frisch, R., Springfield.
Earl B. Searcey, R., Springfield.
B. L. Barber, D., Cantrell.
46. W. B. Phillips, R., Mount Vernon.
Frank Vice, Jr., R., Olney.
John A. MacNeill, D., Olney.
47. Norman G. Flagg, R., Moro.
Chris Rethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
48. James A. Watson, R., Elizabethtown.
Samuel R. Thomas, R., Oblong.
Lyman W. Emmons, D., Lawrenceville.
49. Charles F. Short, R., East St. Louis.
James W. Rentchler, R., Belleville.
Frank Holton, D., East St. Louis.
50. James P. Mooneyhan, R., Benton.
Charles Curren, R., Mound City.
J. L. Hammond, D., Anna.
51. Claude F. Lacy, R., Boaz.
Claude L. Rew, R., Harrisburg.
John J. Parish, D., Harrisburg.

Summary.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	8	57	65

ILLINOIS RAILROAD RATES INCREASED.

Federal Judge G. A. Carpenter granted a temporary injunction Nov. 29, 1920, by which fourteen railroad companies operating in Illinois were permitted to raise their passenger rates from 3 to 3.6 cents a mile on Dec. 1, the date set for the increase by the interstate commerce commission. Earlier in the year the state authorities attempted to enforce the old Illinois rate of 2 cents a mile, but were enjoined from doing so by the federal courts. These at that time set 3 cents a mile as a reasonable rate. A few days prior to Judge Carpenter's decision the interstate commerce commission in Washington entered an order commanding the Illinois railroads to charge 3.6 cents a mile for interstate passenger traffic.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1920.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.
1900-1	Harrison, Dem.	27	39	4	..	..
1901-2	Harrison, Dem.	29	38	3	..	..
1902-3	Harrison, Dem.	30	39	1	..	..
1903-4	Harrison, Dem.	32	36	1	1	..
1904-5	Harrison, Dem.	32	35	2	1	..
1905-6	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..
1906-7	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..
1907-8	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..
1908-9	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..
1909-10	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..
1910-11	Busse, Rep.	38	32	..	..	..
1911-12	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1912-13	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1913-14	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1914-15	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6
1915-16	Thompson, Rep.	27	36	3	2	2
1916-17	Thompson, Rep.	32	36	..	2	..
1917-18	Thompson, Rep.	42	24	1	3	..
1918-19	Thompson, Rep.	45	22	1	2	..
1919-20	Thompson, Rep.	43	27	..	..	..

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected Sept. 11, 1918.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
Secretary—Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
Treasurer—Charles H. Sergel, Chicago.
Dist.
1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. State-st., Chicago.
2. Charles H. Sergel, 4578 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard avenue, Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis street, Chicago.
5. William Sikyta, 1800 South Morgan street, Chicago.
6. Leland S. Rapp, 29 South Oakley boulevard, Chicago.
7. John P. Garner, 617 North Central avenue, Chicago.
8. William J. Anderson, 1347 West Huron street, Chicago.
9. Fred W. Upham, 2344 Lincoln Park west, Chicago.
10. G. W. Paullin, 1902 Sheridan-rd, Evanston.
11. Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
12. Adam C. Giffe, Sycamore.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. George H. Wilson, Quincy.
16. Garrett DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Len Small, Kankakee.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. S. Elmer Simpson, Carrollton.
21. Lewis H. Miner, Springfield.
22. Cicero J. Lindly, Greenville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. Noah C. Bainum, Carmi.
25. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, Chicago.
Dist.
1. John J. Coughlin, 2034 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
2. James Joseph Kelly, 4310 Vincennes avenue, Chicago.
3. Terrence F. Moran, 5634 South Ada street, Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donkin, 2451 South California avenue, Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 926 West 19th street, Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 West Adams street, Chicago.
7. William Kells, 649 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago.
8. James O'Connor, 327 South Racine avenue, Chicago.
9. Edmond Mulcahy, 160 East Ontario street, Chicago.
10. John P. Dougherty, 6145 Glenwood avenue, Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, Joliet.
12. William F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, Freeport.
14. Ira J. O'Hara, Macomb.
15. Jackson R. Pearce, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. T. F. Clinton, Pontiac.
18. James Dwyer, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. Charles R. Barnes, Nebo.
21. Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
22. Jerry J. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. George W. Fithian, Newton.
24. Val B. Campbell, McLeansboro.
25. Reed Green, Cairo.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Dist. *State Central Committeemen.*
1. Arthur E. Halm, 2708 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
2. Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson avenue, Chicago.
3. Claude F. Neider, 332 West 70th street, Chicago.
4. Louis Cejka, 2740 S. Turner-av., Chicago.
5. Charles Toepper, 418 Elgin avenue, Forest Park.
6. H. E. Wickwire, 3334 West Madison street, Chicago.
7. Thomas L. Slater, 648 North Lexington avenue, Chicago.
8. (Vacancy.)
9. William Acker, 539 Rush street, Chicago.
10. James W. Marshall, 4955 North Western avenue, Chicago.
11. F. L. Raymond, Aurora.
12. Frank H. Hall, Rockford.
13. Clarence C. Brooks, Dixon.
14. Edgar Owens, Moline.
15. J. C. Sjodin, Galesburg.
16. Louis Bierman, Peoria.
17. (Vacancy.)
18. Clarence B. Adams, Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, Decatur.
20. Oliver J. McCune, Beardstown.
21. John Olson, Springfield.
22. Thomas H. Whitehead, Alton.
23. Sidney Sullens, Trenton.
24. Ernest Gifford, Eldorado.
25. U. S. A. Gadbois, Villa Ridge.

PROHIBITION.

Elected April 11, 1916.

Headquarters—Springfield.
Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
Dist.
1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago.
2. Oliver W. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Charles G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart avenue, Chicago.
4. William Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis avenue, Chicago.
5. Amos H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th street, Chicago.
6. Mrs. O. W. Dean, 727 Oakley boulevard, Chicago.
7. Mrs. Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 West Erie street, Chicago.
9. J. M. Hestenes, 1502 Hudson avenue, Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, 106 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
12. F. K. Hook, Grand Ridge.
13. F. D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. J. J. Milne, Monmouth.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. L. J. Kendall, LaMoille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
19. John L. Watson, Sullivan.
20. Irvin C. Woodrum, Tallula.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Rev. E. G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Van DeSullins, Metropolis.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

At Large.

Mrs. Bionville Tovey, Galesburg.
Mrs. Mary A. Wittemore, Peoria.
Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Chicago.
Miss Clara Hamm, El Paso.

FARMER-LABOR.

Chairman—Duncan McDonald, Springfield.
Secretary—Frank J. Esper, 166 West Washington street, Chicago.

State Executive Committee.

David A. McVey.....Chicago
Alice A. Randolph.....Chicago
P. H. Center.....Pawnee
S. J. Salch.....Bloomington
James McWeeney.....Gillespie, Ill.
D. L. Thomas.....O'Fallon, Ill.
David M. Walsh.....East St. Louis
Gertrude Fitzgerald.....Chicago
William E. Rodriguez.....Chicago
William T. Christopher.....Belleville
Thomas R. Downie.....Galesburg
Mrs. Madge Argo.....Joliet
William Tracy.....Chicago
Peter Markumas.....Danville
McElroy Trout.....Johnston City

Auditing Committee.

Harry Hawthorne.....Carlinville
George McEeley.....Riverton
Dorothy Walton.....Chicago

National Committee.

John Fitzpatrick.....Chicago
Mrs. Gifford Ernest.....Eldorado

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Under a ruling of the Illinois State Supreme court, announced June 16, 1920, the primary law of 1919 was declared unconstitutional. This had the effect of nullifying the election of new county committees at the primary on April 12, 1920, and of reinstating the old committees elected under the primary act of 1910. This opinion was expressed by Attorney-General Brundage as follows:

"The primary act of 1919 being invalid and the repealing clause thereof inoperative, it follows that the primary act of 1910, as subsequently amended, is in force and that all the committeemen and committees elected thereunder, prior to 1920, continue to serve until their successors are chosen."

The court decision caused considerable confusion, especially among the republicans on account of factional differences. The old committees, however, continued to act and they are consequently given here very much the same as in The Almanac and Year-Book for 1920.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Homer K. Galpin.
Vice-Chairman—Martin B. Madden.
Treasurer—LeRoy Millner.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Assistant Secretary—George Walker.

Ward.
1. Francis P. Brady, 119 East 20th street.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie avenue.
4. George J. Feser, 3232 Princeton avenue.
5. Edward R. Litsinger, 1119 Conway bldg.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank building.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 South LaSalle street.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore avenue.
9. Edward E. Erstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 3135 Carlisle place.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren avenue.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 North Hamlin avenue.
15. Niels Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento avenue.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand avenue.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1348 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eller, 1301 South Peoria street.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 North Dearborn street.
22. Charles K. Kempf, 913 Concord place.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton avenue.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1604 Clybourn avenue.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Millner, 734 Otis building.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton avenue.
29. Ernest Withall, 5435 S. Hermitage avenue.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 608 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington-st.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens avenue.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1823 South Harding-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 North Avers-av.

Country Districts.

Dist.
1. John Mackler, 347 W. 16th street, Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 240 Lee-st., Des Plaines.
4. Joseph Carolan, 277 Park avenue, River Forest.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman avenue, Evanston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Parlor "A," Hotel Sherman.
Chairman—James M. Dailey, 549 W. 31st-st.
Secretary—T. J. Crowe, 212 county building.
Assistant Secretary—John F. Quinlan, Hotel Sherman.
Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith, 1861 North Leavitt street.

Ward.
1. Michael Kenna, 307 South Clark street.
2. Wm. J. Graham, 511 county building.
3. Thos. D. Nash, 111 W. Washington street.
4. James M. Dailey, 549 West 31st street.
5. Patrick J. Carr, 304 South Clark street.
6. John P. Gibbons, 327 South LaSalle-st.
7. James M. Whalen, 537 county building.
8. John H. Mack, 233 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. Joseph Mendel, 1424 West 18th street.
11. A. J. Sabath, 128 North Wells street.
12. A. J. Cermak, 3347 West 26th street.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, 217 county building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 South LaSalle street.
15. Thos. P. Keane, 233 county building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1916 Potomac avenue.
17. Joseph Rushkewicz, 204 city hall.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 229 South Racine-av.
19. John Powers, 162 West Washington street.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 804 city hall.
21. John F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas bldg.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 337 county building.
23. Joseph L. Gill, county building.
24. Frank F. Roeder, 3021 Southport avenue.
25. Harry R. Gibbons, 212 county building.
26. Henry A. Zender, 547 county building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston avenue.
28. Clayton F. Smith, 1861 North Leavitt-st.
29. Emmett Whealan, 5629 South Seeley-av.
30. Jos. M. Fitzgerald, 7907 S. Halsted street.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 5608 S. Peoria-st.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 542 West 65th street.
33. Timothy J. Crowe, 213 county building.
34. Jos. O. Kostner, 1404 Independence-blvd.
35. (Vacancy.)

Country Districts.

Dist.
1. Henry J. Harz, Palatine.
2. Ford Jones, Wilmette.
3. Frank H. McCulloch, Evanston.
4. Peter E. Wolf, Melrose Park.
5. Ross C. Hall, Oak Park.
6. Charles Stoffel, Cicero.
7. James G. Wolcott, LaGrange.
8. George H. New, Lemont.
9. Martin H. Finneran, West Hammond.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

1800	2,358	1840	476,183	1870	2,539,891
1810	12,282	1850	851,470	1880	3,077,871
1820	55,162	1860	1,711,951	1890	3,826,351
1830	157,445				
1900	4,821,550
1910	5,638,591
1920	6,485,098

BY COUNTIES 1800-1840.

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Adams	.....	2,186	14,476
Alexander	626	1,390	3,313
Bond	2,931	3,124	5,060
Boone	.....	.....	1,705
Brown	.....	.....	4,183
Bureau	.....	.....	3,067
Calhoun	.....	1,090	1,741
Carroll	.....	.....	1,023
Cass	.....	.....	2,981
Champaign	.....	.....	1,475
Christian	.....	.....	1,878
Clark	931	3,940	7,453
Clay	.....	755	3,228
Clinton	.....	2,330	3,718
Coles	.....	.....	9,616
Cook	.....	.....	10,201
Crawford	2,999	3,117	4,422
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	.....	.....	1,697
DeWitt	.....	.....	3,247
Douglas	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	.....	.....	3,535
Edgar	.....	4,071	8,225
Edwards	3,444	1,649	3,070
Effingham	.....	.....	1,675
Fayette	.....	2,704	6,238
Ford	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,763	4,083	3,682
Fulton	.....	1,841	13,142
Gallatin	3,155	7,405	10,760
Greene	.....	7,674	11,951
Grundy	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	2,616	3,945
Hancock	.....	483	9,946
Hardin	.....	.....	1,378
Henderson	.....	.....	.....
Henry	.....	41	1,260
Iroquois	.....	.....	1,695
Jackson	1,542	1,828	3,566
Jasper	.....	.....	1,472
Jefferson	691	2,555	5,762
Jersey	.....	.....	4,535
Jo Daviess	.....	2,111	6,180
Johnson	843	1,596	5,626
Kane	.....	.....	6,501
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	.....	.....	.....
Knox	.....	274	7,060
Lake	.....	.....	7,654
LaSalle	.....	.....	9,348
Lawrence	.....	3,668	7,092
Lee	.....	.....	2,035
Livingston	.....	.....	759
Logan	.....	.....	2,333

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Macon	.....	1,122	3,039
Macoupin	.....	1,990	7,826
Madison	13,550	6,221	14,433
Marion	.....	2,125	4,752
Marshall	.....	.....	1,849
Mason	.....	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	.....	.....	5,308
McHenry	.....	.....	2,578
McLean	.....	.....	6,565
Menard	.....	.....	4,431
Mercer	.....	26	2,352
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481
Montgomery	.....	2,953	4,490
Morgan	.....	12,714	19,547
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	.....	.....	3,479
Peoria	.....	.....	6,153
Perry	.....	1,215	3,222
Piatt	.....	.....	.....
Pike	.....	2,396	11,728
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	1,310	2,131
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944
Richland	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	.....	2,610
Saline	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	.....	12,960	14,716
Schuyler	.....	2,959	6,972
Scott	.....	.....	6,215
Shelby	.....	2,972	6,659
Stark	.....	.....	1,573
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631
Stephenson	.....	.....	2,800
Tazewell	.....	4,716	7,221
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524
Vermilion	.....	5,836	9,303
Wabash	.....	2,710	4,240
Warren	.....	308	6,739
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123
White	4,828	6,091	7,919
Whiteside	.....	.....	2,514
Will	.....	.....	10,167
Williamson	.....	.....	2,457
Winnebago	.....	.....	4,609
Woodford	.....	.....	.....

Note—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255, total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

BY COUNTIES, 1850-1920.

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Adams	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588	62,188
Alexander	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741	23,980
Bond	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075	16,025
Boone	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481	15,322
Brown	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397	9,336
Bureau	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975	42,648
Calhoun	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610	8,245
Carroll	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035	19,345
Cass	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372	17,896
Champaign	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829	56,945
Christian	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594	38,458
Clark	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517	21,165
Clay	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661	17,684
Clinton	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832	22,947
Coles	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517	35,108
Cook	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233	3,053,017
Crawford	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281	22,771
Cumberland	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281	12,858

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
DeKalb	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457	31,339
DeWitt	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906	19,352
Douglas	.....	7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591	19,553
DuPage	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432	42,120
Edgar	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336	25,769
Edwards	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049	9,431
Effingham	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055	19,572
Fayette	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075	26,187
Ford	.....	1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096	16,466
Franklin	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943	57,293
Fulton	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549	48,163
Gallatin	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628	12,856
Greene	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363	22,883
Grundy	3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162	18,580
Hamilton	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227	15,920
Hancock	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638	28,523
Hardin	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,234	7,448	7,015	7,533
Henderson	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724	9,770
Henry	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,730	45,162
Iroquois	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543	35,543
Jackson	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143	37,091
Jasper	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,516	18,188	20,160	18,157	16,064
Jefferson	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111	28,480
Jersey	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612	13,954	12,632
Jo Daviess	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,657	21,917
Johnson	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331	12,022
Kane	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792	91,862	99,499
Kankakee	.....	15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,753	44,940
Kendall	7,730	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777	10,074
Knox	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159	46,678
Lake	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,058	74,285
LaSalle	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132	92,925
Lawrence	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523	22,661	21,380
Lee	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,750	28,004
Livingston	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465	39,070
Logan	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216	29,562
Macon	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186	65,175
Macoupin	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685	77,224
Madison	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847	106,895
Marion	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094	37,497
Marshall	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679	14,760
Mason	5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377	16,634
Massac	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200	13,559
McDonough	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887	27,074
McHenry	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509	.....
McLean	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008	70,107
Menard	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796	11,694
Mercer	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723	18,800
Monroe	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508	12,839
Montgomery	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311	.....
Morgan	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420	33,567
Moultrie	2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630	14,839
Ogle	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864	26,793
Peoria	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255	111,710
Perry	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088	22,901
Piatt	1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376	15,714
Pike	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622	26,886
Pope	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215	9,625
Pulaski	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650	14,629
Putnam	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561	7,579
Randolph	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120	29,109
Richland	3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970	14,044
Rock Island	6,938	21,005	29,783	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404	92,297
Saline	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204	38,353
Sangamon	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029	100,262
Schuyler	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852	13,285
Scott	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067	.....
Shelby	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693	.....
Stark	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098	9,693
St. Clair	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870	136,411
Stephenson	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821	37,743
Tazewell	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027	38,540
Union	7,615	11,181	17,518	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856	20,249
Vermilion	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996	86,162
Wabash	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,914	14,034
Warren	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313	21,488
Washington	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759	18,035
Wayne	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697	22,772
White	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052	20,081
Whiteside	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507	36,174
Will	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371	92,875
Williamson	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,093	61,038
Winnebago	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153	90,929
Woodford	4,415	13,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506	19,154

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Filipino	3
Hindu	1
Nativity.	
Total native	4,433,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560
Parentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,140
Other	2,379	201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native par'ge	1,324,922	1,275,633
Foreign par'ge	611,275	620,880
Mixed par'ge	242,594	249,098
For. born white	673,595	528,965
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,090
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,638
Other states	1,026,639
Indiana	143,188
Ohio	122,391
New York	92,300
Missouri	85,161
Pennsylvania	78,116
Kentucky	74,543
Wisconsin	67,296
Iowa	57,948
Michigan	46,419
Tennessee	36,939
Kansas	19,008
Virginia	17,360
Massachusetts	16,280
Minnesota	12,753
Nebraska	11,968
New Jersey	10,434
All other*	134,535
Division.	
New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,850
East north central	3,785,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125,716
West south central	18,108
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,357
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Includes all white persons in Illinois of foreign birth or having one or both parents foreign born.

Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,858
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,092
Denmark	33,519
England	168,396
Finland	3,182
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,178
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	330,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	68,438
Roumania	5,382
Russia	227,960
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	230,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,382
Turkey (Europe)	2,573
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640
Total	2,926,407

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910-1920).

BY TOWNSHIPS.

	1910.	1920.
Barrington	1,953	2,067
Berwyn	5,841	14,150
Bloom	18,339	24,495
Bremen	1,898	6,412
Calumet	8,881	8,463
Chicago city	2,185,283	2,701,705
Cicero	14,557	44,995
Elk Grove	1,302	1,418
Evanston	690	37,324
Hanover	1,649	1,534
Lemont	4,296	3,569
Leyden	2,813	4,929
Lyons	11,289	17,383
Maine	7,193	10,180
New Trier	12,532	20,860
Niles	4,203	5,421
Northfield	2,675	3,438
Norwood Park	5,251	6,897
Oak Park	19,444	39,858
Orland	1,230	1,136
Palatine	2,147	2,258
Palos	1,405	1,136
Proviso	26,921	32,327
Rich	1,301	1,417
Ridgeville (Evanston)	24,978	.....
River Forest	.....	4,358
Riverside	1,980	3,380
Schaumberg	954	869
Stickney	962	877
Thornton	22,067	30,790
Wheeling	3,845	3,944
Worth	7,354	10,517
Total	2,405,233	3,053,017

BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.

	1910.	1920.
Arlington Heights	1,943	2,250
Barrington*	1,144	1,180
Bartlett	408	371
Bellwood	943	1,881
Berwyn	5,841	14,150
Blue Island	8,043	11,424
Broadview	.....	430
Brookfield	2,186	3,589
Burnham	328	795
Burr Oak	.....	1,237
Chicago	2,185,283	2,701,705
Chicago Heights	14,525	19,653
Chicago Ridge	.....	176
Cicero	14,557	44,995
Des Plaines	2,348	4,640
Doiton	1,869	2,076
East Hazel Crest	.....	394
Edison Park	543	.....
Elgin†	223	252
Elmwood Park	.....	1,380
Evanston	24,978	37,234
Evergreen Park	424	705
Forest Park	6,594	10,768
Franklin Park	683	914
Glencoe	1,899	3,381
Glenview	652	760
Glenwood	581	738
Harvey	7,227	9,216
Hazel Crest	.....	438
Hillside	328	555
Hinsdale‡	.....	127
Hodgkins	480	266
Homewood	713	1,389
Justice	.....	183
Konilworth	881	1,188
LaGrange	5,282	6,525
LaGrange Park	1,131	1,684
Lansing	1,060	1,409
Lemont	2,284	2,322
Lyons	1,483	2,564
Matteson	461	425
Maywood	8,033	12,072
Melrose Park	4,806	7,147
Morton Grove	836	1,079
Mount Greenwood	276	1,441
Mount Prospect	.....	349
Niles	569	1,258
Niles Center	568	763
Oak Lawn	287	489
Oak Park	19,444	39,858
Orland Park	369	343
Palatine	1,144	1,210
Palos Park	.....	240

	1910.	1920.
Park Ridge	2,009	3,383
Phœnix	679	1,933
Posen	643	947
Riverdale	917	1,166
River Forest	2,456	4,358
River Grove	418	484
Riverside	1,702	2,532
Riverview	312	334
Robbins	.....	431
Schiller Park	.....	390
Shermerville	441	554
S. Chicago Heights	552	949
South Holland	1,065	1,247
Spring Forest	334	134
Steger§	2,161	974
Stickney	.....	550
Summit	949	4,019
Tessville	359	355
Thornton	1,030	767
Tinley Park	309	493
West Hammond	4,948	7,492
Western Springs	905	1,258
Wheeling	260	313
Wilmette	4,943	7,814
Winnetka	3,168	6,694
Worth	.....	240

*Partly in Lake county; total in 1920, 1,744. †Partly in Kane county; total in 1920, 27,454. ‡Partly in DuPage county; total in 1920, 4,513. §Partly in Will county; total in 1920, 2,304.

CITIES BY WARDS.

Berwyn.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	1,281	5	2,705
2	1,863		
3	1,700	Total	14,150
4	6,601		

Blue Island.

1	1,605	5	3,233
2	1,778		
3	2,375	Total	11,424
4	2,433		

Chicago Heights.

1	2,683	6	2,527
2	1,875	7	1,492
3	3,426		
4	2,551	Total	19,653
5	5,099		

Evanston.

1	4,623	6	4,697
2	5,690	7	3,482
3	4,647		
4	7,726	Total	37,234
5	6,369		

Harvey.

1	2,167	5	1,120
2	2,400		
3	2,332	Total	9,216
4	1,197		

West Hammond.

1	1,669	4	1,420
2	2,900		
3	1,503	Total	7,492

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840	4,479	1890	1,099,850
1850	28,269	1900	1,698,575
1860	109,206	1910	2,185,283
1870	298,977	1920	2,701,705
1880	503,298		

Rate of Increase.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850	570.3	1880 to 1890	118.6
1850 to 1860	264.6	1890 to 1900	54.4
1860 to 1870	173.6	1900 to 1910	28.7
1870 to 1880	68.3	1910 to 1920	23.6

POPULATION BY WARDS.

South Division.

Ward	Population.	Ward.	Population.
1	46,289	8	79,667
2	68,572	9	82,621
3	79,068	29	113,941
4	54,063	30	57,183
5	69,151	31	70,026
6	95,754		
7	101,613	Total	917,948

West Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
10	47,572	20	35,185
11	59,866	27	150,245
12	64,640	28	69,238
13	82,001	32	112,437
14	66,954	33	116,221
15	94,166	34	99,648
16	52,298	35	98,529
17	57,142		
18	57,323	Total	1,312,837
19	49,372		

North Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
21	65,527	25	122,699
22	48,046	26	98,152
23	77,039		
24	59,457	Total	470,920

POPULATION BY COLOR AND SEX.

By Color.		*By Sex.*	
White	2,589,104	Males	1,370,164
Negro	109,594	Females	1,331,541
Others	3,007		

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School and federal census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
1853..	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
1856..	30,339	28,250	25,524	84,113
1862..	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
1864..	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
1866..	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
1868..	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
1870..	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
1872..	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
1874..	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
1876..	104,768	222,545	80,348	407,661
1878..	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
1880..	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
1882..	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
1884..	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
1886..	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
1888..	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
1890..	413,922	555,983	238,764	1,208,669
1892..	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
1894..	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
1896..	585,298	734,245	286,870	*1,600,413
1898..	680,527	844,244	326,817	1,851,588
1900..	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
1904..	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
1908..	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
1910..	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
1914..	886,818	1,133,197	417,511	2,437,526
1920..	917,948	1,312,837	470,920	2,701,705

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified.

EARTHQUAKES ON PACIFIC COAST.

Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity suffered some damage from earthquakes in July, 1920. On the 16th four rather severe shocks were felt, and while there was considerable alarm relatively few persons were injured. Most of these were cut and bruised by falling debris in their homes. So far as could be learned no deaths resulted from the shocks. Fall river valley, eighty miles northeast of Redding, Cal., experienced four shocks July 23-24, but no damage was done.

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

Adventurers' Club—40 South Clark street; president, Dr. R. Allen Griffith; secretary, Charles L. Binns.

Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Lee Hammond, 430 South Michigan avenue.

Alliance Francaise—President, Henry J. Patten; secretary, J. Kent Greene.

American Unity (formerly The German Club of Chicago), for Americans of German origin—President, John F. Voight; secretary, Charles W. Wurster, 40 N. Dearborn street.

Arche—President, Mrs. Will C. Thorbus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph Sollitt.

Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. J. M. Fowler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. O. Smith, 5228 Ferdinand street.

Bankers—President, Oscar G. Foreman; secretary and treasurer, Thomas C. Stibbs.

British American—Fraternity halls, 19 West Adams street; president, G. W. Gibson; secretary, J. W. Hollingworth, 2324 North Clark street.

Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, Charles H. Alsip; treasurer, Joseph E. Lindquist; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.

Calumet Country—Western avenue and 175th street; president, Vernon W. Foster; secretary, Frank E. Bell; treasurer, A. L. Tobin.

Canadian Club—104 West Monroe street; William Robertson, president; D. H. Grant, secretary.

Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Eames MacVeagh.

Caxton—Chicago Art Institute; president, Alfred E. Hamill; secretary, Walter Lichtenstein.

Chicago Architectural—59 East Van Buren street; president, A. S. Morphett; secretary, F. J. Fox; treasurer, S. A. Rognstad.

Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan boulevard; president, Richard J. Collins; secretary, Edward E. Swadener.

Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, Harry P. Branstetter; secretary, L. M. Gooder.

Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Watson F. Blair; secretary-treasurer, Oren E. Taft.

Chicago College—153 North Michigan avenue; president, Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles M. Sloan.

Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. Thomas P. Casey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Walter Noble Burns.

Chicago Library Club—President, Mary B. Day; secretary, Virginia Savage.

Chicago Lincoln Club—108 Germania place; president, Leopold Grand.

Chicago Motor Club—3254 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles M. Hayes; secretary, Owen O'Malley.

Chicago Norske—2346 North Kedzie boulevard; president, J. A. Siqueland; secretary, C. B. Moe.

Chicago Old Time Printers'—President, Michael Colbert; secretary and treasurer, William Mill.

Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Prendergast.

Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. W. H. Winslow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harvey Fox.

Chicago Woman's Aid (civic organization)—4622 Grand boulevard; president, Mrs. Edward Gudeman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Stransky, Jr.; civic secretary, Miss S. Feder, 4622 Grand boulevard.

Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, Fred A. Price; secretary, Francis R. Roberts; treasurer, Arthur M. Betts.

City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Prof. Joseph Cummins; secretary, Charles Yoemans; treasurer, Roy C. Osgood; secretary, J. F. Cornelius; civic secretary, C. A. Dykstra.

Cliff Dwellers, The—220 South Michigan avenue; president, William O. Goodman; secretary, Charles W. Collins.

Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, Orlando Adams; secretary, Maurice R. Amadoe.

Colonial Club of Oak Park—President, Dr. J. Warren VanDerslice; secretary, J. W. Ott.

Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street, commodore, E. C. Webster; secretary, F. D. Porter, 139 North Clark street.

Commercial Club of Chicago—President, Howard Elting; vice-president, James O. Heyworth; secretary, Solomon A. Smith; treasurer, Sewell L. Avery.

Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley; secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley, 4422 Oakenwald avenue.

Edgewater Country—5658 Winthrop avenue; president, H. F. Hill; secretary, H. W. Fox.

Electric Club—President, C. W. PenDell, 72 West Adams street; secretary-treasurer, A. G. de Clercq, Commonwealth Edison company, 72 West Adams street.

Elks—174 West Washington street; secretary, Gustav W. Nothdurft.

Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Miss Marie J. Hesse; recording secretary, Mrs. E. R. Haynes.

Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, Frederick Earle French; secretary, Walter T. Stockton.

Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.

Hamilton—18 South Dearborn street; president, Robert W. Dunn; secretary, John L. Fogle; treasurer, John C. Armstrong.

Harvard Club of Chicago—President, Laird Bell; vice-presidents, Lawrence Howe, Joseph L. Valentine, J. Oakley Carson; secretary, S. Powell Griffiths, 1027 The Rookery; treasurer, Francis A. Bonner.

Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, Joseph E. Hitt; secretary, J. Philip Wahlman.

Industrial—President, Robert F. Carr; secretary, Hopewell L. Rogers.

Irish Fellowship—President, Leo J. Doyle; secretary, Roger Faherty.

Iroquois—26 North Dearborn street; president, Orva G. Williams; secretary, Joseph E. Fitch; treasurer, Joseph F. Triska.

Junior League—President, Mrs. Earle H. Reynolds; secretary, Miss Annette Washburne.

Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, Charles R. Holden; secretary, Herbert E. Kerber.

Lincoln Park Navy—160 West Jackson boulevard, room 109; secretary, E. J. Schaack.

Lincoln Park Yacht—Commodore, A. Sheldon Clark; secretary, Byron Willis.

Mathesis—President, Mrs. Cyrus H. Martin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Lyle Laird, 6029 Michigan boulevard.

Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary, Charles A. Munroe.

Oak Park—President, Edward J. Bullock.

Opal Athletic Association—2626 West 22d street; president, R. J. Little; recording secretary, F. Hahn.

Prairie Club—President, John R. Bentley; secretary, J. E. Bayrd.

Press Club—Ashland block; president, Chris D. Hagerty; secretary, Walton Perkins; treasurer, James F. Stepina.

Princeton—President, Ralph A. Bard; secretary, Donald B. Davis.

Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, Lucius Teter; secretary, David H. Stevens.
Rotary—Hotel Sherman, parlor G; president, Harold B. Harvey; secretary, Fred Scarff; business manager, George L. Treadwell.
Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph Meyer; recording secretary, Mrs. Eugene Flesch.
Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, A. Wilder Brown.
Service—President, Miss Lolita Ogden Armour; corresponding secretary, Miss Caryl Dunham.
Social Service Club—President, Joseph L. Moss; secretary, Edwin C. Jones, 168 North Michigan boulevard.
South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
South Shore Country—Lake shore and 70th street; president, John G. Campbell; secretary, Wilbur F. McWhinney.
Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th; president, Jacob Ringer; secretary, D. W. Fishell.
Sumner Debating Society—President, John E. Wilkie; secretary, W. E. Slosson.
Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, Charles S. Peterson; secretary, Axel W. Hulten.
Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe streets; president, Mrs. Charles E. Kohl; secretary, Mrs. George A. Ranney.
Three Score and Ten—President, William McKinley; secretary, Col. A. F. Lorenzen.
Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, Fritz Winquist; secretary, James Soravia; treasurer, William R. Hauer.
Traffic—President, E. L. Dalton; secretary, E. S. Buckmaster.
Tuesday Art and Travel—President, Mrs. Gail E. Deming; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William H. McCarthy.
Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, John Fletcher; secretary, C. M. Trowbridge; treasurer, Clifford Arrick.
Union Printers—164 West Washington street; president, T. C. Goodwin; secretary, H. A. Palmiter.
University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, Kemper Kossuth Knapp; secretary, James H. Winston.
Wednesday Club—President, Mrs. William B. Greenlee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William A. Field.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, A. Stewart Baldwin; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.
West End Woman's—35 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. Charles H. Moody; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Leonard E. Lange.
Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. A. B. MacCaughey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward B. Butler.
Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. James L. Houghteling; civic director, Mrs. Edith Rockwood; treasurer, Mrs. Treat Campbell.
Women's Fellowship—President, Mrs. M. Frank Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Teresa M. Keenan, 6318 Greenwood avenue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret Papik.
Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Willis R. Hunt; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.
Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Walter E. Probasco; corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carlton B. Marsh, 6043 Kimbark avenue.
Yale Club of Chicago—President, John H. Winterbotham; secretary, Albert B. Dick, Jr., 736 West Jackson boulevard.
Young Fortnightly—Fine Arts building (Fortnightly rooms)—President, Mrs. John W. Gary; corresponding secretary, Miss Ethel Hanly.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Following is a partial list of associations of citizens, business men and others in Chicago organized for the improvement of certain neighborhoods or localities and the promotion of local and general interests. Additions to the list will be made in future editions of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book and corrections will be welcome.

Better Transportation League—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.
Belmont Avenue Merchants' Club—Secretary, Ernest F. Olson, 1042 Belmont avenue.
Buena Park Citizens' Association—Secretary, Burt R. Kiely, 801 Buena avenue.
Fullerton Avenue Business Men's Association—Secretary, Herman G. Redwanz, 1537 Fullerton avenue.
Good Roads Fund Association — Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland av.
Greater Chicago Federation—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.
Hyde Park Business Men's Association—1006 East 55th street.
Hyde Park Improvement Association—President, Dr. J. E. Jenkins; secretary, M. L. Vittu, 5431 Lake Park avenue; superintendent, Fred J. How, 1543 East 53d street.
Kenwood Improvement Association—Secretary, R. H. Norton, 1343 East 47th street.
Lake View Property Owners and Improvement Association—Secretary, James E. Prendergast, 1254 Arthur avenue.
Lawndale Civic Center—Secretary, Ida Markoff, 3716 Douglas boulevard.
Lincoln Avenue Business Men's Association—Secretary, E. H. Draeh, Lincoln, Ashland and Belmont avenues.
Lincoln, Robey and Irving Park Business Men's Association—President, Paul J. Volkman; George Bilhorn, 4007 North Robey street.
Maywood Commercial Association—Secretary, F. B. Davies, 1315 South 5th-av., Maywood.
Milwaukee and Armitage Business Men's Association—President, William Kolacek; secretary, Adolph A. C. Mayer, 2010 Milwaukee avenue.
North Avenue Merchants' Association—Treasurer, O. G. Roehling, North Avenue State Bank.
North Central Improvement Association—Secretary, Charles W. Folds, 208 South La Salle street; superintendent, William B. Johnson, 907 Rush street.
North Clark Street Business Men's Association—President, E. J. Lindsten, 3211 N. Clark-st.
North Side Commercial Association—4624 Sheridan road, room 204; secretary, Miss Grace G. Marsh.
North-West Side Commercial Association—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.
Ravenswood Improvement Association—President, George W. Miller; secretary, Benjamin S. Herbert, 2015 Wilson avenue.
Rogers Park Improvement Association—7005 North Clark street; president, F. M. Clark; secretary, Dr. D. D. Burdick; treasurer, P. Phillip.
Seventy-First Street Association of Commerce—President, R. C. Duncan, 418 E. 71st street.
South Park Improvement Association—Secretary, Austin H. Parker, 1500 East 57th-st.
South State Street Improvement Association—Executive secretary, Leo Heller, 140 South Dearborn street.
Thru-Streets Association of Chicago—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 N. Ashland avenue.
West Madison Street Business Men's Association—President, J. T. Counsell, 2330 West Madison street.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1919 and 1920 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Area .....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6	191.3
Population	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283
Valuation .....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,550	117,133,726	219,354,368	276,565,880	*848,994,536
Tax levy.....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,799	3,899,127	9,558,335	18,384,195	23,485,538
Bonded debt....dols.	93,395	2,336,000	11,041,000	12,752,000	13,545,400	16,328,400	26,229,642
Receipts—Flour, brls.	.....	713,348	1,766,037	3,215,389	4,338,058	9,313,591	8,006,283
Wheat .....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,048,298	27,540,100
Corn .....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,189,775	97,272,844	91,387,754	134,663,456	102,592,850
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,235,027	60,432,574	165,855,370	219,052,518	349,637,295	294,858,724
Cattle .....No.	.....	.....	532,964	1,382,477	3,484,280	3,039,206	3,052,958
Shipments—							
Flour .....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,586	7,396,697	7,038,351
Wheat .....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,796,288	11,975,276	36,649,956	18,679,100
Corn .....bu.	262,013	13,700,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100
Total grain.....bu.	1,830,968	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,918	265,552,246	214,601,080
Hogs, packed....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,637	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552
Imports, value..dols.	.....	.....	.....	6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331
Vessel arrivals..tons	.....	.....	3,049,265	4,616,969	5,138,253	7,044,995	9,439,074
Clearances ....tons	.....	.....	2,983,942	4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572
Manufactures, value .....dols.	.....	20,000,000	92,518,742	249,022,948	664,567,927	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000
Bank clearings..dols.	.....	.....	810,676,036	1,725,684,894	4,093,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984.43
Internal revenue collections .....dols.	.....	.....	8,395,132	8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87
National bank deposits .....dols.	.....	.....	16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474
State bank deposits .....dols.					41,670,296	158,238,138	430,468,405
Postoffice rcpts..dols.	.....	.....	1,071,842	1,446,014	3,318,989	7,063,704	18,502,854
Water used per day .....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260	57,384,376	152,372,288	322,599,630	517,117,000
Pipe .....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.9	1,872.0	2,272
Revenue .....dols.	.....	131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,481	5,685,006
Policemen .....No.	9	100	274	473	1,900	2,800	4,260
Schools .....No.	7	14	59	73	238	329	280
Teachers .....No.	35	123	572	893	2,711	5,321	6,383
Pupils .....No.	3,000	14,199	40,832	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893

*One-third full value. †In 1909.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is $53,000,000.

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost $517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.
LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost $566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost $1,200,000.
Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost $1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.
All used for street railway purposes.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.
Englewood—Purple and white.
Farragut—Red and white.
Harrison Technical—Blue and gray.
Hyde Park—Blue and white.
Jefferson—Purple and gold.
Lake—Old blue and gold.
Lake View—Red and white.
Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.
Marshall—Maroon and old gold.
McKinley—Orange and black.
Medill—Maroon and white.
Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Senn—Green and white.
South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Tuley—Old gold and blue.
Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue

ILLINOIS MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS.

[Compiled by W. C. Wermuth for the Chicago Motor Safety league.]

Abbreviations Used.

C. O.—Refers to Brundage's "Chicago code," 1911.

C. P.—Refers to "Journal council proceedings, city of Chicago.

Hurd—Refers to Hurd's "Revised Statutes of Illinois," 1917.

M. V. L.—Refers to the motor vehicle law to be found in 1919 session laws of state of Illinois, pages 68 to 689, also in Callaghan's Illinois laws, annotated, 1917-1920, pp. 1779-1802.

S. P.—Refers to "Municipal code of south park commissioners," 1919.

W. P.—Refers to ordinances of west Chicago park commissioners.

Definitions.

1. The motor vehicle law divides motor vehicles into two classes: (a) Those designed and used for carrying of not more than seven persons; (b) those designed and used for carrying freight as well as for carrying more than seven persons. (M. V. L., sec. 2.)

2. The term "motor vehicle" includes automobiles, locomobiles, motor bicycles, tractors, traction engines and all other vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, but excludes cars of electric and steam railways and motor vehicles running upon fixed rails; and also excludes bicycles, tricycles or other vehicles propelled by muscular pedal power. (M. V. L., sec. 1; C. P., Dec. 11, 1911.)

Accidents.

1. Drivers must stop when person or property has been injured. Must give true name and address on demand by any one. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., sec. 1981; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 98.)

2. If vehicle causing an injury is operated by person licensed under city ordinance, operator must report accident to police. Failure to make report may result in revocation of license. (C. O., sec. 1981 as amended, Dec. 8, 1913.)

3. Must not permit any part of person's body to protrude from vehicle. (W. P., sec. 95.)

4. Must not come in contact with man, beast or vehicle. (W. P., sec. 94.)

Arrest.

1. In place of taking person into custody, officer may notify arrested person to appear in court, providing such person produces license or registration card. Failure to obey notice results in warrant. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911, as amended July 1, 1912.)

Bridges.

1. Vehicles must not be driven across a bridge at a speed of more than three (3) miles an hour. (C. O., sec. 1111.)

2. Unnecessary stopping upon bridges prohibited. (C. O., sec. 1113.)

3. Keep to the right when crossing a bridge. (C. O., sec. 1114.)

4. Driving on a bridge while it is opening or shutting or after signal for opening has been given is prohibited. (C. O., sec. 1110.)

5. When a bridge has been opened and closed vehicles cross in the following order: First, those occupying the streets on which the bridge is situated; second, those occupying the cross streets upon the left hand side of the bridge looking from the bridge; third, those occupying the cross streets upon the right hand side of the bridge, looking from the bridge. (C. O., sec. 1115.)

6. Do not attempt to cross or break into the line of vehicles while crossing the bridge. (C. O., sec. 1116.)

Chauffeurs.

1. A chauffeur is any person operating a motor vehicle as a mechanic or employe, and any one operating a motor vehicle for hire or pecuniary profit. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

2. A chauffeur, or his duly authorized agent, must apply for registration upon blanks furnished by secretary of state. The applicant must pass an examination as to his qualifications. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

3. Application must be accompanied by (a) photograph taken within thirty days; (b) written statement signed by at least two reputable citizens that the applicant is a fit and proper person and competent to operate a motor vehicle; (c) a fee of $5. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

4. Applicant must be over 18 years of age and must indorse his usual signature to license immediately upon its receipt. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

5. Renewal fee, Jan. 1 of each year, $3. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

6. Operation of motor vehicle by chauffeur under influence of liquor requires secretary of state to cancel license. Renewal may be made in not less than three months thereafter in discretion of secretary of state. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

7. Chauffeur provided with badge to be worn in conspicuous place when driving. Loaning or borrowing badge prohibited. (M. V. L., sec. 28.)

8. No one may employ as chauffeur any one not licensed. (M. V. L., sec. 29.)

9. Bonuses or discounts to chauffeur for work done or supplies furnished for motor vehicles prohibited. (M. V. L., sec. 30.)

10. Chauffeurs of commercial vehicles entitled to a shield and hood to protect them against weather, etc. (Hurd, chap. 48, sec. 175.)

11. Nonresident chauffeurs from states granting similar privileges need not take out license while here temporarily. (M. V. L., sec. 27.)

Driving Without Owner's Consent—Trespassing.

1. No chauffeur or other person may drive motor vehicle without owner's consent. Penalty: Fine of $200 or imprisonment in county jail for six months, or both. (M. V. L., sec. 30.)

2. It is unlawful without the consent of the owner to start a motor or move the levers, brakes, etc., of a standing motor vehicle. (M. V. L., sec. 32.)

3. It is unlawful to damage any portion of a motor vehicle. (M. V. L., sec. 32.)

Engine Number.

1. Felonious to destroy or alter an engine number or willfully give a wrong description of said number. (M. V. L., sec. 34.)

2. Penalty to have in possession automobile whose original engine number has been destroyed or altered, or to offer such a vehicle for sale, unless permission has been granted by secretary of state to change the number. (M. V. L., sec. 34.)

3. Owners of garages must keep record of engine numbers of motor vehicles stored, repaired, etc. (M. V. L., sec. 37.)

Equipment.

1. Must have good and sufficient brakes. (M. V. L., sec. 21; C. P., Dec., 11, 1911; W. P., sec. 107; S. P., sec. 50, requires two independent brakes.)

2. Must have a muffler. (C. O., secs. 2709, 2728; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 108.)

3. Cutouts not to be under control of driver while in vehicle. (C. P., July 7, 1913.)

4. Must have bell, horn or other signal

device. (M. V. L., sec. 21; C. P., Dec. 11, 1911; C. O., sec. 2709; W. P., sec. 107; S. P., sec. 50.)

5. Exhaust pipes must be parallel to the ground. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911; W. P., sec. 109; S. P., sec. 50.)

6. Steering gear must be in proper working condition. (S. P., sec. 50.)

Immoral Purposes.

1. Use of motor vehicles for immoral purposes or for carrying persons to places for immoral purposes prohibited. (C. P., Dec. 23, 1918, p. 1341.)

License—City.

1. File application with city clerk for city license. (C. O., sec. 2718.)

2. City clerk provides license plate to be affixed in a conspicuous place. (C. O., sec. 2720.)

3. Special license provided dealers. (C. O., sec. 2720.)

4. All licenses expire on April 30th following date of issue. (See M. V. L., sec. 26; C. O., sec. 2719, as amended; C. P., July 21, 1919, p. 114.)

5. No deduction is made for any part of the year. (C. P., July 21, 1919, p. 114.)

6. Revenue derived is kept as a separate fund and used for street and alley improvement and repairs. (C. O., secs. 2717-2719, as amended; C. P., July 21, 1919, p. 114.)

7. License fees payable to city collector:

Motor bicycles or tricycles, $3.
Motor vehicles 35 horsepower or less, $10.
Motor vehicles more than 35 horsepower, $20.
Motor trucks, coaches, busses, $30.
Light delivery motor wagons, $15.
Commercial vehicles 35 horsepower or less, $10.
Commercial vehicles more than 35 horsepower, $20. (C. O., sec. 2718, as amended; C. P., July 21, 1919, p. 114.)
For state license, see registration and number plates.

Lights.

1. Front lamps; two white lights, lights of a yellow or amber tint (one for motorcycles) visible at least 200 feet away. (M. V. L., sec. 16; C. P., July 1, 1912; S. P., sec. 48; W. P., sec. 104.)

2. Rear lamps: one red light in rear. Rear lamp must also light the numbers on the license plate so as to make them legible at a distance of fifty feet. (M. V. L., sec. 16; S. P., sec. 48; C. P., July 1, 1912; provides 150 feet.)

3. Colored lights: Any other color of lights than above prohibited. (C. P., May 12, 1913.)

4. Lights must be lit from one hour after sunset to sunrise. (M. V. L., sec. 16.)

5. When vehicle is standing, one front and one rear light is sufficient. (M. V. L., sec. 16.)

6. Unless head lights are equipped with an antiglare device they must be dimmed or extinguished when within not less than 250 feet of another vehicle proceeding in an opposite direction. (M. V. L., sec. 16.)

7. Tail lights to be controlled by a switch outside of motor vehicle and inaccessible to driver while in vehicle. (C. P., June 13, 1912; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 108.)

8. Any blinding, dazzling or confusing headlights prohibited. (C. P., March 30, 1914, p. 4712-13; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 105.)

9. Searchlights prohibited. (C. P., March 30, 1914; S. P., sec. 50.)

10. Spotlights must not throw direct rays on ground more than 300 feet from lamp. (C. P., July 1, 1912.)

11. Vehicles drawn by animal power must be provided from one hour and a half after sunset until one hour before sunrise, with at least one lamp showing a white light visible at least 200 feet, the rear light to be placed on the left side of the vehicle. (C. O., sec. 2714.)

12. In addition to other required lights, a red light must be attached to the front of a disabled vehicle which is being towed. (C. P., March 14, 1918, p. 2369.)

Loads.

Weights and dimensions of motor vehicles limited as follows:

1. Maximum gross load not to exceed 16,000 pounds.

2. Maximum weight of vehicle and maximum load not to exceed 800 pounds per inch of average width of tire of road wheels in actual contact with surface of road.

3. A city of more than 20,000 population may increase the weight limits by 50 per cent.

4. Maximum width of vehicle and load is eight feet, excepting for farm products. (M. V. L., sec. 3.) See also number plates.

Noises, Smoke and Odors.

1. Unnecessary or disturbing noises with signal devices or other means prohibited. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911; S. P., sec. 50.)

2. Open muffler prohibited. (C. O., sec. 2710; S. P., sec. 50.)

3. Signal devices to be used only for warning. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911.)

4. Motor must not be in operation when vehicle is unattended. (M. V. L., sec. 21; C. O., sec. 2710; C. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 107.)

5. Cutouts not to be under control of driver while in vehicle. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911.)

6. Discharge of smoke, gas, steam, oil or embers or offensive odor prohibited. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 109.)

Number Plates.

1. Number plates furnished by secretary of state must be conspicuously displayed upon front and back of vehicle. (M. V. L., sec. 14.)

2. Plates must not swing loosely. (M. V. L., sec. 14.)

3. Rear plate must not be less than twenty inches above the ground. (M. V. L., sec. 14.)

4. Plates must be kept clean and free from grease and dirt. (M. V. L., sec. 14.)

5. Rear plate must be seen at night from a distance of fifty feet. (M. V. L., sec. 14.) See also Lights.

6. Do not use borrowed or fictitious plates. (M. V. L., sec. 18.)

7. Remove plates from vehicle as soon as delivered to new owner. (M. V. L., sec. 19.) See also Registration.

8. Replace lost, stolen or destroyed plates as soon as possible from secretary of state at a cost of $1. (M. V. L., sec. 8.)

9. Current number plates can be transferred by owner to another vehicle acquired on payment of transfer fee. (M. V. L., sec. 19.)

10. Vehicles included in second division of M. V. L., sec. 3, must also carry metal die issued by secretary of state, indicating maximum load. (M. V. L., sec. 3.)

Parking (Subject to Change).

1. Limited parking zone:
   (a) North line of Lake street.
   (b) South line of Harrison street.
   (c) East line of Wabash avenue.
   (d) West line of Market street. (C. O., sec. 2437.)

2. No vehicle may park between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. for a longer period than thirty minutes within above district. (C. O., sec. 2437.)

3. No vehicle may park at all in above

district where street cars are operating, between 7 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. and 7 p. m., except long enough to load or unload. (C. P., March 12, 1917.)

4. Parking in space at cab stands prohibited, except to receive or discharge passengers or merchandise. (C. O., sec. 2582.)

5. Cars must not be parked with motor running. (M. V. L., sec. 21; C. O., sec. 2710; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 107.)

6. Parking must be close to right curb and not obstruct. (C. O., secs. 2488, 2489; W. P., secs. 83, 85; S. P., sec. 48.)

7. Parking with back of vehicle to curb prohibited. (C. O., sec. 2490; W. P., sec. 87; S. P., sec. 49.)

8. Parking within fifteen feet of fire hydrant prohibited. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911.)

9. Parking within loading zones, as marked, prohibited. (C. P., March 12, 1917, pp. 3752-3.)

10. Parking permitted in center of driveway on wide boulevards thirty minutes before close of theater, etc. (S. P., sec. 49.)

11. No parking on west curb of Michigan avenue north of Roosevelt road (12th street) except to load or unload. (S. P., sec. 49.)

12. Parking on Michigan avenue north of 26th street permitted for sixty minutes, except as above. (S. P., sec. 49.)

13. No parking on Jackson boulevard between 7 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. and 7 p. m. At other times allowed sixty minutes. (S. P., sec. 49.)

Registration by Owner.

1. When vehicle bought from dealer, sworn application for registration must be made by owner to secretary of state within ten days after becoming owner on blank furnished by secretary of state. (M. V. L., sec. 8.)

2. May operate vehicle for ten days without license if owner carries bill of sale and if application is made twenty-four hours after possessing vehicle. (M. V. L., sec. 17.)

3. Unlawful to drive vehicle not registered. (S. P., sec. 50.)

4. Registration expires end of calendar year. (M. V. L., sec. 8.)

5. Secretary of state issues certificate of registration and number plates for front and rear of machine. (M. V. L., sec. 8.) See Number Plates.

6. Registration may be revoked by secretary for three months for second violation of motor vehicle law; six months for third violation. (M. V. L., sec. 43.)

7. Reregistration must be made by Jan. 1 of each year. (M. V. L., sec. 18.)

8. Registration of vehicles of first class must pay to secretary of state for each calendar year from and after Jan. 1, 1920, the following rates: Motorcycles, $4 per annum; motor vehicles, 25 horse power and less, $8 per year; 25 to 35 horse power, $20 per annum; 50 horse power or more, $25 per annum; electric motor vehicle, $12 per annum. Registration payable during the second half of calendar year reduced 50 per cent. (M. V. L., sec. 8.) (See Definitions.)

9. On registration of vehicles of second class, fees are: (See Definitions.)

Vehicles, gross weight 5,000 pounds and less, $12.
Vehicles 5,000 to 12,000 pounds, $22.50.
Vehicles 12,000 to 15,000 pounds, $35.
Vehicles more than 15,000 pounds, $60.
Tractors and similar vehicles, $25.
See also License, City. (M. V. L., sec. 9.)

Registration by Nonresident.

1. Any one whose motor vehicle is registered under the laws of another state which gives like privileges to residents of Illinois may remain in this state for a period of six months without having to register the motor vehicle in this state. (M. V. L., sec. 20.)

2. Foreign corporations maintaining places of business in Illinois and using motor vehicles must comply with act same as residents. (M. V. L., sec. 20.)

Registration in Case of Sale.

1. Seller must report sale to secretary of state within ten days. (M. V. L., sec. 19.)

2. Seller must remove number plates before delivery. (M. V. L., sec. 19.)

3. Seller must give purchaser bill of sale. (M. V. L., secs. 17, 19.)

4. Purchaser must register as in case of original registration. (M. V. L., sec. 19.)

5. Upon payment of fee of $1 seller may have plates assigned to another motor vehicle of like horse power. If horse power is more, must pay pro rata. (M. V. L., sec. 19.)

Registration by Dealer.

1. Application to be made on blanks furnished by secretary of state, whereupon secretary issues distinctive number and plates. May obtain as many duplicates as desired. (M. V. L., sec. 17.)

Right of Way.

1. Police, fire and United States mail have right of way over other vehicles. (M. V. L., sec. 33.)

2. Ambulances have right of way when conducting patient to hospital or when proceeding to accident. (M. V. L., sec. 33; C. O., sec. 2479.)

3. Physicians with city clerk badges when on professional errand have right of way. (C. O., sec. 2479.)

4. Street cars have right of way on tracks. (C. O., sec. 2157; M. V. L., sec. 33.)

5. Vehicles shall give right of way to other vehicles approaching along intersecting highways from the right and shall have the right of way over those approaching from the left. (M. V. L., sec. 33.)

Rules of the Road.

1. Keep to the right. (S. P., secs. 48, 49.)

2. Turn to the left when overtaking another vehicle; except on street car tracks, when turn must be to the right. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., secs. 2481, 2493; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 79.)

3. Turn to the right when given a signal by a vehicle which desires to pass from behind. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., sec. 2482; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 80.)

4. Turn to the right of the center when meeting another vehicle. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., sec. 2483; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 81.)

5. When turning corners to the right keep to the right of the center of the street. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., sec. 2484; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 82.)

6. When turning corners to the left pass to the right of the central point of the street intersection. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., secs. 2484, 2496; S. P., sec. 49.)

7. Within district bounded by Chicago river on the north, Chicago river on the west, Harrison street on the south and Lake Michigan on the east, slow moving vehicles must travel to the right and as near to the curb as possible. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911.)

8. No vehicle may be so driven as to obstruct traffic. (C. O., sec. 2494; W. P., sec. 88.)

9. When frost is leaving ground, highway officials may prohibit for forty-five days use of road by vehicles having a gross weight, including load, of more than 5,000 pounds by posting notice. (M. V. L., sec. 2493.)

Signals.

1. Must be equipped with suitable bell, horn or other signal device. (M. V. L., sec. 21; C. O., sec. 2709; S. P., sec. 50.)

2. When approaching man, beast or vehicle, must give warning. (M. V. L., sec. 40.)

3. Must give signal with outstretched arm when intending to stop, slow down or turn around. (M. V. L., sec. 33; C. O., sec. 2484; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 83.)

4. When about to start from the curb where vehicle has been standing must give signal to indicate intention of driver. (C. O., sec. 2486; W. P., sec. 84.)

Speed.

A.—Vehicles in First Division of Motor Vehicle Law—Limit of Speed. (See Definitions.)

1. Ten miles per hour in business district and when approaching a railroad crossing. (M. V. L., sec. 22; Hurd, chap. 121, sec. 145b.)

2. Fifteen miles per hour in residence districts and in parks. (M. V. L., sec. 22; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 111.)

3. Twenty miles an hour on the outskirts of a city or village. (M. V. L., sec. 22.)

4. Thirty miles per hour on a country road. (M. V. L., sec. 22.)

5. Six miles per hour around corners, crossing boulevards and towing. (M. V. L., sec. 22; W. P., sec. 91; C. P., April 7, 1916, p. 4334, and March 14, 1918, p. 2369.)

6. If the speed exceeds the above it will be "prima facie evidence that the driver is running at a rate of speed more than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic and the use of the way, or so as to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person." (M. V. L., sec. 22; C. O., sec. 2711.)

7. Five miles per hour between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. on school days within 400 feet of any schoolhouse. (C. O., sec. 1963; W. P., sec. 92 provides seven miles per hour within 300 feet.)

8. Five miles per hour between 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. within 400 feet of public playgrounds, when open. (C. P., July 15, 1915.)

9. Five miles per hour within 400 feet of a church during the time persons usually leave or enter churches on Sundays or other days set aside by such church for worship. (C. P., July 15, 1915.)

B.—Vehicles in Second Division of Motor Vehicle Law—Limit of Speed.

1. Vehicles with a gross weight of 5,000 pounds and less, including load, equipped with pneumatic tires, twenty-five miles per hour; with solid rubber tires, twenty miles per hour. (M. V. L., sec. 23 [1].)

2. Vehicles weighing more than 5,000 pounds and not more than 12,000 pounds, including load, with pneumatic tires, twenty miles per hour; equipped with solid rubber tires, fifteen miles per hour. (M. V. L., sec. 23 [2].)

3. Vehicles weighing more than 12,000 pounds and not more than 15,000 pounds, including load, with pneumatic tires, fifteen miles per hour; equipped with solid rubber tires, twelve miles per hour. (M. V. L., sec. 23 [3].)

4. Vehicles weighing more than 15,000 pounds, including load, not more than twelve miles per hour. (M. V. L., sec. 23 [4].)

Racing.

C.—Racing on public highway prohibited. (M. V. L., sec. 25; W. P., sec. 112.)

Stopping.

1. Stop within ten feet from street car taking on or discharging passengers. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. P., June 13, 1912, and Oct. 7, 1912.)

2. Stop when signaled so to do by a police officer. (C. O., secs. 1950, 2439, 2497, 2499. See Traffic Regulations.)

3. Stop when emerging from an alley. (C. P., July 6, 1917, p. 1047.)

4. Stop before crossing or entering a boulevard even if you are on a boulevard. (C. P., Jan. 19, 1917, p. 2949; W. P., secs. 90, 91 as amended.)

5. Stop before crossing a railroad track. (Hurd, chap. 121, sec. 145b.)

6. Stop until a frightened horse has passed by. (M. V. L., sec. 40; C. O., secs. 2712, 2492; W. P., sec. 110.)

7. Stop near the curb only, except in emergency or to allow vehicles or pedestrians to cross. (C. O., sec. 2485; S. P., sec. 49; W. P., sec. 83.)

8. Do not stop with left side of vehicle to curb. (C. O., secs. 2488, 2489; W. P., secs. 83, 85; S. P., sec. 49.)

9. Do not stop at a cross walk or intersection of streets so as to hinder travel. (C. O., sec. 2489.)

10. When stopping at a street crossing allow five feet from intersecting cross walk; on boulevards, twenty-five feet. (C. O., sec. 2491; S. P., sec. 49. See Signals.)

Towing.

1. Towing prohibited unless vehicle is accidentally disabled. (C. P., March 14, 1918, p. 2369.)

2. When towing, speed limit is six miles per hour. (C. P., April 7, 1916, p. 4334, and March 14, 1918, p. 2369. See Lights.)

Traffic Regulations.

1. Obey directions of mayor, any alderman or police officer as to movement of traffic. (C. O., secs. 2439, 2497, 2499; W. P., sec. 101.)

2. Street car tracks: Driving within street car tracks prohibited unless all of wheels are within space bounded on right by outer edge of right outer rail and on left by outer edge of left outer rail. (C. O., sec. 2487.)

3. Fire hose: Driving over fire hose prohibited. (C. O., sec. 917.)

4. Sidewalk: Driving over or backing into sidewalk prohibited. (C. O., secs. 2324, 2489; S. P., sec. 48; W. P., sec. 86.)

5. Delivery wagons: Heavy teaming prohibited on boulevards. (S. P., sec. 48.)

6. Jackson boulevard: May not turn around on Jackson boulevard or streets intersecting it. (S. P., sec. 49.)

7. Turning around on boulevards, except Jackson, permitted only at street intersections. (S. P., sec. 49.)

8. Alley: Within territory bounded on north by Kinzie street, on south by Roosevelt road (12th street), on west by Canal street and on east by Michigan avenue, vehicles must enter from the east alleys running east and west and from the north alleys running north and south. (C. P., March 24, 1913.)

9. Traffic on South Clinton between West Roosevelt road and West Harrison street must move north. Traffic on South Jefferson street between west Harrison street and West Roosevelt road must move south. (C. P., Feb. 10, 1919, p. 1623. See Rules of the Road.)

Who May Drive.

1. No one under 15 years of age unless accompanied by a licensed chauffeur or owner of vehicle. (M. V. L., sec. 31; C. P., Dec. 11, 1911, as corrected Dec. 18, 1911, provides 16 years of age; so does S. P., sec. 49, and W. P., sec. 93.)

2. Any one driving while drunk subject to punishment by a fine of not more than $200 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days or by both. (M. V. L., sec. 41; C. O., sec. 2013; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 114.)

3. Persons incapacitated from using freely arms or hands, or both feet, prohibited from driving. (C. P., Dec. 11, 1911, as corrected Dec. 18, 1911; S. P., sec. 50; W. P., sec. 115.)

ILLINOIS STATE PARTY CONVENTIONS IN 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

The state convention of the republican party was held in Springfield, May 10. It was called to order by Frank L. Smith, chairman of the republican state central committee. Congressman William A. Rodenberg of East St. Louis served both as temporary and permanent chairman and George Barr of Joliet as temporary and permanent secretary. The delegates numbered 1,741. Addresses were made by Senators Lawrence Y. Sherman and Medill McCormick. Congressman Rodenberg and others, lauding the achievements of the republican party in general and of Gov. Frank O. Lowden in particular.

Ten delegates at large to the republican national convention in Chicago were chosen, each with four-fifths of a vote. They were: Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Springfield; Senator Medill McCormick, Chicago; Representative Frank L. Smith, Dwight; Representative William A. Rodenberg, East St. Louis; Harold L. Ickes, Chicago; Fred W. Upham, Chicago; Louis L. Emmerson, Mount Vernon; William Hale Thompson, Chicago; Samuel A. Ettelson, Chicago. The alternates chosen were Orville F. Berry, David E. Shanahan, Henry I. Greene, W. B. McHenry, Eugene Pike, Walter H. Wood, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Mrs. Ernest Griffen, Otis B. Duncan and Irene P. Mantonya.

Before the convention opened it had been announced that Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago and the majority of the Cook county delegates were going to take control and force the adoption of the Cook county republican platform embodying the policy on which Mayor Thompson had acted during the world war and after, and for which he had been sharply criticized by patriotic citizens of Chicago and the country generally. This platform, among other planks, contained the following:

To get out of Europe at once by immediately passing a simple resolution of peace.

To stay out of Europe forever by opposing the ratification of the covenant of the league of nations, either with or without reservations.

To oppose militarism in any form, especially the adoption of compulsory military training.

To demand the prompt repeal of all laws, war time or otherwise, which in any way interfere with the rights of free speech, free assembly and a free press.

To exempt from taxation all incomes under $5,000, conscripting excess profits and also all inheritances over $1,000,000.

Gov. Lowden and his friends opposed the adoption of the Thompson platform on the ground that it virtually condemned the governor's war record and if presented to the national convention as the policy of Illinois republicans would cause antagonism to the Illinois candidate for the presidency. After seven hours' debate the Thompson platform was defeated by a vote of 1,110 to 631. The mayor secured only thirty-two out of the delegates from the state outside of Cook county, while the governor had forty-seven of the 646 Cook county delegates.

The committee on resolutions, by a vote of fourteen to eleven, had adopted a majority report embodying the Lowden view of what ought to be done. The governor wanted no platform of any kind and asked only that it elect the delegates at large and then adjourn. That is what occurred, the only other action taken being the adoption by a unanimous vote of the following resolution:

"The times demand a statesman. In a period of transition and change, social unrest and economic instability, of class appeals and governmental inefficiency and helplessness, wise leadership is demanded. The leader must be a man of clear vision, of sound judgment, of wide experience, of proved courage, of executive and administrative ability of a high order. He must be a stern and resolute American. He should come from the heart of the nation.

"Illinois offers such a man in Frank O. Lowden, its great war governor.

"Born west of the Mississippi, in Minnesota, reared to manhood on the prairies of Iowa, attaining success in Illinois, Gov. Lowden is perhaps the last product of pioneer days who will be offered for president of the United States. As a country and city school teacher he obtained a broad conception of ideal citizenship. In the practice of his profession he saw the value of courts and the necessity for upholding the law. As a farmer he comprehended the magnitude of the great agricultural areas of the country and the necessity for their development. In congress he learned how laws are made and obtained a broad idea of the country at large. As governor of Illinois he solved the problems that came before him as chief executive of this great state and placed it in the forefront.

"He has a deep insight into public questions, based upon a breadth of experience and a practical acquaintance with the personal and public problems of everyday life. Knowing men, knowing government and its problems, possessing a fine ideal of America, progressive, sane and reliable, Gov. Lowden, we believe, stands out to-day as the most available candidate for the presidency. He has wrought so well in Illinois that its citizens must emphatically recommend him for the nomination for president by the republican national convention in Chicago June 8. With this in view it is

"Resolved, That the republicans of Illinois, in the state convention, assembled in Springfield this Monday, May 10, do hereby indorse Gov. Frank O. Lowden for president of the United States and instruct the delegates to the republican national convention to use every honorable means to bring about his nomination and to vote for him until he is nominated or until they are released by him."

DEMOCRATIC.

The Illinois democratic state convention was held in Springfield May 10, 1920, with more than 800 delegates present. Thomas F. Donovan of Joliet was chairman. Charles Boeschenstein of Edwardsville was re-elected national committeeman and Congressman A. J. Sabath of Chicago was chosen to represent Illinois on the platform committee of the national convention. The following were elected delegates at large to the San Francisco convention: Robert M. Sweitzer, John F. O'Malley, Carter H. Harrison and Edward F. Dunne, all of Chicago; Frank Quinn of Peoria, Charles Boeschenstein of Edwardsville, Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton and Francis S. Peabody of Wheaton. The alternate delegates at large chosen were: Mrs. Howard T. Willson of Virden, Mrs. Anna L. Smith of Chicago, Mrs. W. B. Hart of Benton, Mrs. Nelson W. Backus of Freeport, L. G. Stevenson of Bloomington, Oscar F. Mayer, Carl R. Latham and C. F. Glennon, Chicago.

Electors at large from Illinois were chosen as follows: Charles C. Craig, Galesburg; W. E. Lancaster, Quincy; Richard H. Colby, Chicago, and John Bullington, Taylorville. The framing of the platform and the naming of candidates for university trustees and clerks of three Appellate courts were deferred until

Sept. 21. Action on the wet and dry issue, the soldiers' bonus, the completion of the Illinois waterway and other questions was also deferred to Sept. 21.

Resolutions were passed commending the Wilson administration, favoring the immediate ratification of the treaty of Versailles, including the covenant of the league of nations, but with some interpretative reservations; pledging renewed support for woman suffrage and indorsing James Hamilton Lewis for the vice-presidency of the United States.

ZONING COMMISSION ORDINANCE.

Under the law passed by the Illinois legislature and approved June 28, 1919, empowering city councils to provide for residential, commercial and industrial zones the board of aldermen of Chicago passed an ordinance Feb. 18, 1920, creating a zoning commission and defining its powers and duties. The commission was to be composed of the commissioner of buildings, the president of the board of public improvements, the commissioner of health, the corporation counsel, the chairman of the Chicago Plan commission, the chairman of the committee on buildings and city hall of the city council, the chairman of the committee on local industries of the city council, six aldermen in addition to the chairmen of the committees mentioned to be named by the mayor and nine additional members holding no other office or employment in the city government to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. The mayor was to appoint one of the members of the commission its chairman. The officers of the city who were made ex officio members of the commission were to serve without compensation.

The zoning commission was given the power to employ a competent zoning expert or experts and such employes as might be necessary to make all surveys, investigations, maps and compilations for the preparation of reports and an ordinance or ordinances in pursuance of the act of the Illinois assembly passed June 28, 1919, and in force July 1, 1919, entitled "An act to confer certain additional powers upon city councils in cities and presidents and boards of trustees in villages concerning buildings, the intensity of the use of lot areas, the classification of buildings, trades and industries with respect to location and regulation, the creation of residential, industrial, commercial and other districts, and the exclusion from and regulation within such districts of classes of buildings, trades and industries."

The commission was also authorized to hold public hearings upon the subject of the proposed districting; to publish from time to time such maps, books and other matter as will give the city council and the general public information as to progress in the work; to make and publish a tentative report to the city council covering the zoning of the entire city; to formulate and publish a final report with ordinance or ordinances and maps covering the entire city to the end that wide publicity may be given before the enactment of any ordinance creating such districts.

Finally the commission is empowered to prepare and submit with the final report to the city council an ordinance or ordinances to carry into effect the report, making classifications of districts for purposes of regulation, limitation and restriction of buildings and uses of the same, describing fully each kind of district and establishing within the city districts of one or more of the classes so specified, and defining the limits of each of such districts.

In addition to the foregoing the commission was given the duty of providing for a public hearing and speedy consideration of any zoning ordinance or ordinances presented by the city council, to hear and consider objections to any such formally proposed ordinance or ordinances, to report as promptly as possible and to perform such other functions in relation to the zoning question as were not reserved to the city council itself. In case any districting ordinance reported to the city council should be amended by that body it would have to be referred back to the commission to take such action as might be required by law.

[The commission provided for in the zoning ordinance had not been appointed by the mayor up to Dec. 1, 1920.]

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department: Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths:

Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.
Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.
William Mavor—4647 Gross avenue.
Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.
Kosciuzko—1444 Holt street.
DeWitt C. Cregier—1155 Cambridge avenue.
John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.
Theodore T. Gurney—1139 West Chicago-av.
William B. Ogden—3346 Emerald avenue.
Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.
Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.
Pilsen—1849 Throop street.
Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield-av.
William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.
Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.
Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.
Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1332 Indiana avenue.
Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street.
Lincoln—1019 North Lincoln street.
Public Bath—Polk and Paulina streets.
Public Bath—Kedzie avenue and 24th street.

The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The average cost of each plant has been between $15,000 and $20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance $4,000.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

*Gross Earnings.**

1908..	$18,823,094.31	1915..	$32,001,278.51
1909..	20,419,647.93	1916..	31,695,637.67
1910..	22,832,882.64	1917..	34,796,684.60
1911..	25,155,629.89	1918..	35,114,896.38
1912..	28,743,167.24	1919..	34,710,157.84
1913..	30,299,172.55	1920..	43,963,375.20
1914..	32,536,584.22		

Note—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1920, was $158,538,423.00.

City's Share (55 Per Cent).†

1908..	$1,564,618.47	1915..	$2,558,383.63
1909..	1,386,877.96	1916..	1,665,710.34
1910..	1,276,252.65	1917..	2,746,988.99
1911..	1,705,550.30	1918..	2,036,753.98
1912..	1,870,908.00	1919..	383,215.49
1913..	2,529,992.26	1920..	1,448,847.85
1914..	3,002,453.16		

*Year ended Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
(Two at large.)

Map Showing

Cook County Congressional Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero, as apportioned by the 42d general assembly; in force July 1, 1901.

Issued by board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago January, 1914.

Light lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards. Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of congressional districts.

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

County.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate	Judicial Dis. Supreme.
Adams	Quincy	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander	Cairo	50	25	1	4	1
Bond	Greenville	47	22	3	4	2
Boone	Belvidere	8	12	17	2	6
Brown	Mount Sterling	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau	Princeton	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun	Hardin	36	20	8	3	2
Carroll	Mount Carroll	12	13	15	2	6
Cass	Virginia	30	20	8	3	4
Champaign	Urbana	24	19	6	3	3
Christian	Taylorville	40	21	6	3	2
Clark	Marshall	34	18	5	3	2
Clay	Louisville	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton	Carlyle	42	23	4	4	1
Coles	Charleston	34	19	5	3	3
Cook	Chicago	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	Not numbered	1	7
Crawford	Robinson	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland	Toledo	40	18	5	3	2
DeKalb	Sycamore	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt	Clinton	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas	Tuscola	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage	Wheaton	41	11	16	2	1
Edgar	Paris	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards	Albion	48	24	2	4	1
Effingham	Effingham	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette	Vandalia	40	23	4	4	2
Ford	Paxton	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin	Benton	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton	Lewistown	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin	Shawneetown	48	24	2	4	1
Greene	Carrollton	38	20	7	3	2
Grundy	Morris	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton	McLeansboro	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock	Carthage	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin	Elizabethtown	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson	Oquawka	33	14	9	3	4
Henry	Cambridge	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois	Watseka	20	18	12	2	3
Jackson	Murphysboro	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper	Newton	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey	Jerseyville	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess	Galena	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson	Vienna	51	24	1	4	1
Kane	Geneva	14	11	16	2	6
Kankakee	Kankakee	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall	Yorkville	14	12	16	2	6
Knox	Galesburg	43	15	9	2	5
Lake	Waukegan	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle	Ottawa	39	12	13	2	5
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	48	23	2	4	2
Lee	Dixon	35	13	15	2	6
Livingston	Pontiac	16	17	11	2	3
Logan	Lincoln	28	17	11	3	3
Macon	Decatur	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin	Carlinville	38	21	7	3	2
Madison	Edwardsville	47	22	3	4	2
Marion	Salem	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall	Lacon	16	16	10	2	5
Mason	Havana	30	20	8	3	4
Massac	Metropolis	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough	Macomb	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry	Woodstock	8	11	17	2	6
McLean	Bloomington	26	17	11	3	3
Menard	Petersburg	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer	Aledo	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe	Waterloo	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan	Jacksonville	45	20	7	3	4
Moultrie	Sullivan	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle	Oregon	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria	Peoria	18	16	10	2	5
Perry	Pinckneyville	44	25	3	4	1
Piatt	Monticello	24	19	6	3	3
Pike	Pittsfield	36	20	8	3	2
Pope	Golconda	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski	Mound City	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam	Hennepin	16	16	10	2	5
Randolph	Chester	44	25	3	4	1
Richland	Olney	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island	Rock Island	33	14	14	2	4
Saline	Harrisburg	51	24	1	4	1

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

County.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate.	Judicial Dis. Supreme
Sangamon	Springfield	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler	Rushville	30	15	8	3	4
Scott	Winchester	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby	Shelbyville	40	19	4	3	2
Stark	Toulon	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair	Belleville	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson	Freeport	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell	Pekin	30	16	10	3	3
Union	Jonesboro	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion	Danville	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash	Mount Carmel	48	23	2	4	1
Warren	Monmouth	22	14	9	2	4
Washington	Nashville	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne	Fairfield	46	24	2	4	1
White	Carmi	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside	Morrison	35	13	14	2	6
Will	Joliet	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson	Marion	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago	Rockford	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford	Eureka	16	17	11	2	5

ILLINOIS PRIMARY LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Illinois primary election law, approved June 28, 1919, providing for the nomination of candidates by political parties was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme court June 16, 1920. The decision of the court was unanimous and was announced orally by Chief Justice Cartwright. In the second clause of the ninth section of the act it was provided that at the presidential primary held in 1920, and at such primary held every four years thereafter, there should be elected by the qualified electors of each political party, respectively, in each ward of incorporated cities and villages having 500,000 or more inhabitants, a ward committeeman for each political party: "Provided, that in counties having within their limits an incorporated city or village having 500,000 or more inhabitants the county central committee of each political party of such county at its regular meeting in the month of December, or at an adjourned meeting in the year 1919, and at such regular meeting every four years thereafter, shall divide the territory in such county lying outside such city or cities into not less than six and not more than nine districts of contiguous territory, to be known as county committeeman's districts and designated as such by number." In section 10 it was provided in part:

"In the organization and proceedings of the county convention, each precinct committeeman shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof of his party cast in the precinct for governor at the general election then next preceding, and each ward or district committeeman shall have one vote for each precinct in his ward or district and one additional vote for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof of his party cast in the county for governor at the general election then next preceding."

It was urged by those attacking the law, and the point was sustained by the state Supreme court, that these provisions violated the constitutional requirement of uniformity and equality of privileges of electors.

"Such arbitrary power," said the court, "conferred with no regulation concerning size, population and the number of voters and without any rule for the exercise of the power under that provision, affords much opportunity for inequality. Under it the county central committee may from whim, caprice, favoritism or other motive create a district of such inequality as to destroy the constitutional provision for the freedom and equality of elections, which requires that every qualified voter shall be practically equal in his right with that of every other. Section 10 gives the small ward unequal, unbalanced and controlling power, destroys the equality and freedom of elections and discriminates against electors similarly situated. Section 10 violates constitutional rights and therefore is void. The act cannot be operated without section 10, and consequently the whole act is void."

The case reached the Supreme court through an appeal taken on behalf of William Fox of Chicago by Attorney Thomas R. Marshall. Fox was arrested for alleged fraudulent voting at the primary of April 13, 1920, under the name of W. B. Booth. Mr. Marshall, entering the case, after the arrest of Fox, as his attorney, took a writ of error to the Supreme court, claiming that the primary act was unconstitutional on the ground cited above.

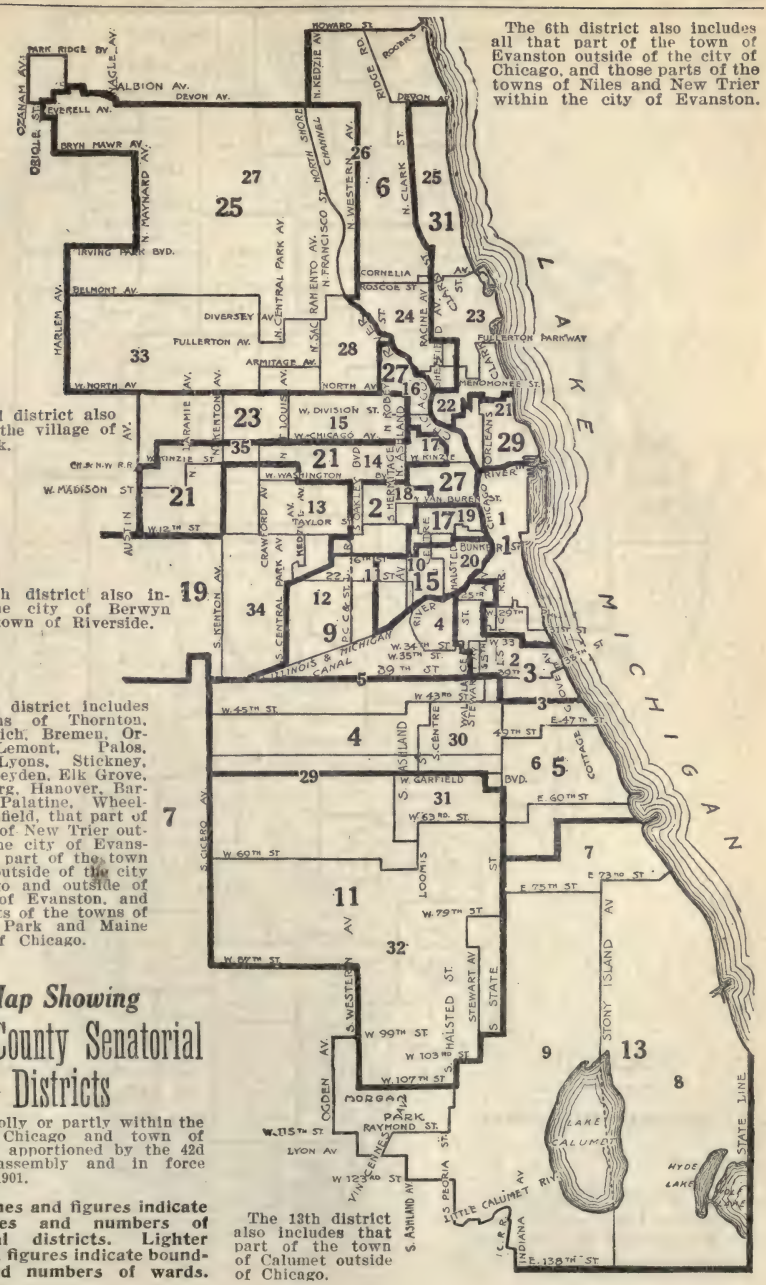
The effect of the decision, according to Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage, was to make illegal the county and state committees chosen at the April primary and in consequence make the acts of such committees illegal. On June 26 the attorney-general ruled that the precinct committeemen elected in 1918 would hold over until September, 1922. This ruling applied to areas outside of Chicago, precinct instead of ward committeemen being elected every two years.

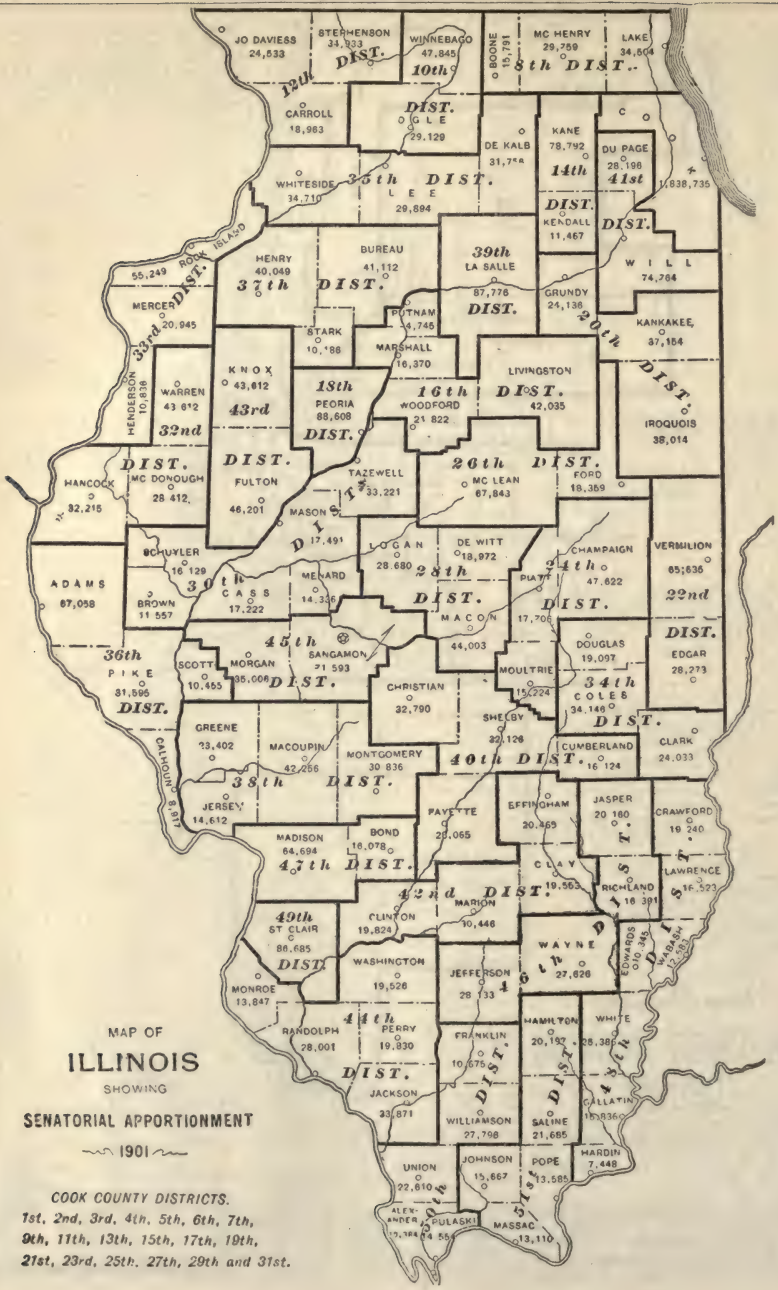
On Oct. 23 the state Supreme court handed down a decision that the primary laws existing in Illinois prior to the act of 1919 were not repealed by the passage of the act of that year on the ground that an unconstitutional law does not repeal a former law or part of a law by implication. Justices Thompson, Farmer and Duncan dissented.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1904-5	1,918,665	5,990,430	1909-10	1,698,921	5,133,578	1914-15	1,442,870	6,079,473
1905-6	1,988,955	6,138,063	1910-11	1,735,189	4,820,899	1915-16	1,962,048	7,256,936
1906-7	1,988,504	6,027,432	1911-12	1,733,188	6,294,251	1916-17	2,073,553	7,757,726
1907-8	1,817,737	6,205,410	1912-13	1,639,364	7,816,625	1917-18	2,411,750	6,284,586
1908-9	1,637,295	6,263,606	1913-14	1,520,440	6,154,932	1918-19	2,823,463	8,359,949


The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.
The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.
The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.
The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.
Map Showing
Cook County Senatorial Districts
Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.
Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.
The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.
LAKE MICHIGAN
HOWARD ST
PARK RIDGE BV
ALBION AV.
DEVON AV.
EVERELL AV.
BRYN MAWR AV.
IRVING PARK BVD.
BELMONT AV.
DIVERSEY AV.
FULLERTON AV.
ARMITAGE AV.
W. NORTH AV
NORTH AV
W. DIVISION ST.
W. CHICAGO AV.
W. KINZIE
W. WASHINGTON
W. MADISON ST
W. 12TH ST
W. 16TH ST
W. 18TH ST
W. 22ND ST
W. 26TH ST
W. 31ST ST
W. 34TH ST
W. 35TH ST
W. 39TH ST
W. 43RD ST
W. 45TH ST
W. 47TH ST
W. 49TH ST
W. GARFIELD BVD.
W. 63RD. ST.
W. 69TH ST
W. 75TH ST
W. 79TH ST
W. 87TH ST
W. 99TH ST
W. 103RD ST
W. 107TH ST
W. 115TH ST
W. 123RD ST
E. 47TH ST
E. 60TH ST
E. 73RD ST
E. 75TH ST
E. 138TH ST
RIDGE RD.
ROGERS
DEVON AV.
N. CLARK ST.
N. WESTERN AV.
N. CENTRAL PARK AV.
N. KEDZIE AV.
N. MAYNARD AV.
N. KENTON AV.
N. LOUIS AV.
N. HERMITAGE AV.
N. ASHLAND
N. ROBEY ST.
N. PAULINA ST.
N. DAMEN AV.
N. RACINE AV.
N. HALSTED ST.
N. CLARK ST.
N. LINCOLN AV.
N. CLIFTON AV.
N. SEDGWICK ST.
N. LARRABEE ST.
N. DEARBORN ST.
N. STATE PARKWAY
N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE
N. MICHIGAN AV.
N. ST. LOUIS AV.
N. KOSTNER AV.
N. KEELER AV.
N. KILPATRICK AV.
N. CRAWFORD AV.
N. KEDZIE AV.
N. CENTRAL PARK AV.
N. KENTON AV.
N. HOYNE AV.
N. LEAVITT ST.
N. OAKLEY AV.
N. HONORE ST.
N. PAULINA ST.
N. HERMITAGE AV.
N. ASHLAND AV.
N. DAMEN AV.
N. WESTERN AV.
N. CALIFORNIA AV.
N. ROCKWELL ST.
N. FRANCISCO AV.
N. SACRAMENTO AV.
N. CENTRAL PARK AV.
N. KEDZIE AV.
N. MAYNARD AV.
N. KENTON AV.
N. LOUIS AV.
N. HERMITAGE AV.
N. ASHLAND
N. ROBEY ST.
N. PAULINA ST.
N. DAMEN AV.
N. RACINE AV.
N. HALSTED ST.
N. CLARK ST.
N. LINCOLN AV.
N. CLIFTON AV.
N. SEDGWICK ST.
N. LARRABEE ST.
N. DEARBORN ST.
N. STATE PARKWAY
N. LAKE SHORE DRIVE
N. MICHIGAN AV.
S. CICERO AV.
S. WESTERN AV.
S. HALSTED ST.
S. STATE
S. ASHLAND AV.
S. CENTRE
S. LOOMIS ST.
S. STEWART AV.
S. OGDEN AV.
S. PEORIA ST.
S. CENTRAL PARK AV.
S. KENTON AV.
S. KEDZIE AV.
S. CRAWFORD AV.
S. KILPATRICK AV.
S. KEELER AV.
S. LOUIS AV.
S. KOSTNER AV.
S. HOYNE AV.
S. LEAVITT ST.
S. OAKLEY AV.
S. HONORE ST.
S. PAULINA ST.
S. HERMITAGE AV.
S. ASHLAND AV.
S. DAMEN AV.
S. WESTERN AV.
S. CALIFORNIA AV.
S. ROCKWELL ST.
S. FRANCISCO AV.
S. SACRAMENTO AV.
S. CENTRAL PARK AV.
S. KEDZIE AV.
S. MAYNARD AV.
S. KENTON AV.
S. LOUIS AV.
S. HERMITAGE AV.
S. ASHLAND
S. ROBEY ST.
S. PAULINA ST.
S. DAMEN AV.
S. RACINE AV.
S. HALSTED ST.
S. CLARK ST.
S. LINCOLN AV.
S. CLIFTON AV.
S. SEDGWICK ST.
S. LARRABEE ST.
S. DEARBORN ST.
S. STATE PARKWAY
S. LAKE SHORE DRIVE
S. MICHIGAN AV.
CHI. & N.W. R.R.
P.C.C.&St.L.
ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL
RIVER
CHICAGO
CALUMET
RIVER
LITTLE CALUMET RIV.
I.C.R.R.
INDIANA
LAKE CALUMET
HYDE LAKE
STATE LINE
STONY ISLAND AV
COTTAGE GROVE AV
MORGAN PARK
RAYMOND ST.
LYON AV
OGDEN AV
BUNKER
CORNELIA
ROSCOE ST.
SCHOOL ST.
BELDEN AV.
FULLERTON PARKWAY
WENONAH ST.
ORIENTAL
ORIOLE ST.
OSHKOSH AV.
EAGLE AV.
HARLEM AV.
AUSTIN
OAKLEY
LAWNDALE
KOSTNER
KEELER
KILPATRICK
CRAWFORD
KEDZIE
CENTRAL PARK
KENTON
HOYNE
LEAVITT
OAKLEY
HONORE
PAULINA
HERMITAGE
ASHLAND
DAMEN
WESTERN
CALIFORNIA
ROCKWELL
FRANCISCO
SACRAMENTO
CENTRAL PARK
KEDZIE
MAYNARD
KENTON
LOUIS
HERMITAGE
ASHLAND
ROBEY
PAULINA
DAMEN
RACINE
HALSTED
CLARK
LINCOLN
CLIFTON
SEDGWICK
LARRABEE
DEARBORN
STATE PARKWAY
LAKE SHORE DRIVE
MICHIGAN AV
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35


JO DAVIESS 24,533
STEPHENSON 34,933
WINNEBAGO 47,845
BOONE 15,791
MC HENRY 29,759
LAKE 34,604
12th DIST.
10th DIST.
8th DIST.
CARROLL 18,983
OGLE 29,129
DE KALB 31,758
KANE 78,792
DU PAGE 28,198
1,838,735
WHITESIDE 34,710
35th DIST.
LEE 29,894
14th DIST.
41st DIST.
KENDALL 11,467
WILL 74,764
ROCK ISLAND 55,249
HENRY 40,049
37th DIST.
BUREAU 41,112
39th DIST.
LA SALLE 87,776
GRUNDY 24,138
MERCER 20,945
PUTNAM 4,745
KANKAKEE 37,154
33rd DIST.
STARK 10,188
MARSHALL 16,370
30th DIST.
HENDERSON 10,838
KNOX 43,612
WARREN 43 612
43rd 32nd DIST.
18th DIST.
PEORIA 88,608
16th DIST.
WOODFORD 21 822
LIVINGSTON 42,035
IROQUOIS 38,014
HANCOCK 32,215
MC DONOUGH 28 412
FULTON 46,201
TAZEWELL 33,221
26th DIST.
MC LEAN 67,843
FORD 18,359
MASON 17,491
SCHUYLER 16 129
LOGAN 28,680
DE WITT 18,972
CHAMPAIGN 47,622
VERMILION 65,636
ADAMS 67,058
BROWN 11 557
CASS 17,222
MENARD 14,336
29th DIST.
28th DIST.
MACON 44,003
PIATT 17,706
14th DIST.
22nd DIST.
36th DIST.
PIKE 31,595
SCOTT 10,455
MORGAN 35,006
45th DIST.
SANGAMON 71 593
DOUGLAS 19,097
EDGAR 28,273
CHRISTIAN 32,790
MOULTRIE 15,224
34th DIST.
COLES 34,146
SHELBY 22,126
GREENE 23,402
MACOUPIN 42,256
MONTGOMERY 30 836
38th DIST.
CUMBERLAND 16 124
40th DIST.
CLARK 24,033
CALHOUN 8,917
JERSEY 14,612
PAYETTE 20,065
EFFINGHAM 20,469
JASPER 20 160
CRAWFORD 19 240
MADISON 64,694
BOND 16,078
47th DIST.
CLAY 19,563
42nd DIST.
RICHLAND 16 391
LAWRENCE 16,323
MARION 10,446
49th DIST.
ST CLAIR 86,685
CLINTON 19,824
WAYNE 27,626
EDWARDS 8,010
WABASH 10,583
WASHINGTON 19,526
JEFFERSON 28 133
16th DIST.
MONROE 13,847
RANDOLPH 28,001
44th DIST.
PERRY 19,830
FRANKLIN 10,675
HAMILTON 20,197
WHITE 28,386
JACKSON 23,871
WILLIAMSON 27,798
SALINE 21,685
GALLATIN 10,836
UNION 22,810
JOHNSON 15,667
POPE 13,585
HARDIN 7,448
ALEXANDER 14,554
PULASKI
MASSAC 13,110
MAP OF
ILLINOIS
SHOWING
SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT
1901
COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th and 31st.

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries:

Dist.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to Roosevelt road, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Laflin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C., B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogle and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calumet lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Laflin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C., B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to Roosevelt road, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to Roosevelt road, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to Roosevelt road, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast

and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
39. LaSalle county.
40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
41. DuPage and Will counties.
42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
43. Knox and Fulton counties.
44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
47. Madison and Bond counties.
48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
49. St. Clair county.
50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
B'nai Sholom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
B'rith Abraham—Des Plaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park-blvd.
Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chevra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west, on Des Plaines avenue, south of West Roosevelt-rd.
Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
Eden—Irving Park-blvd., near Franklin Park.
Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
Elmwood—G and Beach avenues.
Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th-st.
Fairmount—Willow Springs.
Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
Forest Home—West ten miles on Roosevelt-rd.
Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark-st., near Irving Park boulevard.
Highland—West Chicago.
Irving Park Boulevard—Irving Park boulevard, near Schiller park.
Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
Mount Israel—Dunning.
Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue near Irving Park boulevard.
Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
Norwood Park—Sanford-av. and Higgins-rd.
Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie-av.
Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West Roosevelt-rd.; west twelve miles.
Oakwoods—Greenwood-av. and 67th-st.; south.
Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
Ohavo Sholom—At Oakwoods.
Polish—Milwaukee-av., near Norwood Park.
Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson-avs.
Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater-avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
St. Joseph's—River Grove.
St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park-blvd.
Union Ridge—Higgins-av., near Norwood Park.
Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem-av.
Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold..... 1837
George Davis.....1837-1838
William H. Brackett 1839
Thomas Hoyne.....1840-1841
James M. Lowe..... 1843
E. A. Rucker.....1844-1845
William S. Brown.. 1845
Henry B. Clarke....1846-1847
Sidney Abell.....1848-1850
H. W. Zimmerman 1851-56, 1863-1864
H. Kreisman.....1857-1859
Abraham Kohn..... 1860
A. J. Marble.....1861-1862
Albert H. Bodman..1865-1869
Charles T. Hotchkiss1869-1873
Jos. K. C. Forrest..1873-1875
Caspar Butz.....1876-1878
F. J. Howard.....1879-1883
G. Neumeister...1883-1885
C. Herman Plautz..1885-1887
D. W. Nickerson...1887-1889
Franz Amberg.....1889-1891
James R. B. Van Cleave...1891-93, 1895-1897
Charles D. Gastfield 1893-1895
William Loeffler....1897-1903
Fred C. Bender.....1903-1905
A. C. Anson.....1905-1907
John R. McCabe....1907-1909
F. D. Connery.....1909-1915
John Siman.....1915-1917
Joseph Siman.....1917-1917
James T. Igoe.....1917-

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with an act passed by the 51st general assembly and approved June 21, 1919, a convention to revise the state constitution of Illinois was held in 1920 at Springfield. At noon on Jan. 6 the 102 delegates chosen at the election of Nov. 4, 1919, met and after a brief opening address by Gov. Frank O. Lowden organized by electing unanimously Charles E. Woodward, republican, of Ottawa as president. Bert H. McCann, republican, clerk of the house for a number of years, was elected secretary by a vote of eighty-two to seventeen, his only opponent being Lieut.-Col. John J. Bullington of Taylorville, a democrat. A committee on rules and organization was then chosen and instructed to report at the next session of the convention, which was fixed for Jan. 14. The men on this committee were, in addition to President Woodward, Henry I. Green, Urbana; Charles H. Hamill, Chicago; William E. Trautman, East St. Louis; George C. Gale, Galesburg; David E. Shanahan, Chicago; Edward C. Curtis, Grant Park; William Wall, Mound City; Frank Quinn, Peoria, and P. A. Pearce, Carmi.

The committee reported on the date named and its recommendations were adopted. The rules defined the duties of the president and secretary and prescribed the form in which proposals were to be made by the delegates and the committees to which they were to be referred. They also fixed the regular order in which proposals were to be handled, this being, briefly, as follows:

Introduction; first reading; reference to committee; report of committee and placing on general orders; consideration in committee of the whole; report by committee of the whole to the convention and reference to the committee on style and phraseology; report of that committee; second reading; vote on passage by yeas and nays; re-reference to committee on style and phraseology and then to the committee of the whole; report by the committee of the whole and placing on the order of third reading; third reading and passage by a majority vote of all delegates elected.

COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN.

The rules, in addition to many other details of procedure, provided for the appointment by the president of a number of committees. These with their chairmen were as follows:

Agriculture—Henry M. Dunlap.
Bill of Rights—Thomas Rinaker.
Chicago and Cook County—Morton D. Hull.
Corporations and Co-Operative Associations—Edgar E. Fyke.
County and Township Government—Arthur M. Smith.
Distinction Between Constitutional and Legislative Subjects—Cyrus E. Dietz.
Education—Rodney H. Brandon.
Executive Department—William E. Trautman.
Expenditures and Supplies—Harry H. Stahl.
Future Amendment of the Constitution—Joseph W. Fifer.
Industrial Affairs and Labor—Wm. J. Sneed.
Initiative, Referendum and Recall—F. R. Dove.
Judicial Department—Frederic R. DeYoung.
Legislative Department—Edward C. Curtis.
Military Affairs—William H. Beckman.
Miscellaneous Subjects—Martin J. O'Brien.
Municipal Government—Bruce H. Garrett.
Phraseology and Style—Charles H. Hamill.
Public Works and Improvements—Cicero J. Lindly.
Qualifications and Election of Delegates—Oscar Wolff.
Revenue, Taxation and Finance—Geo. C. Gale.
Rules and Procedure—Charles E. Woodward.
Schedule—George A. Dupuy.
Suffrage—William H. Cruden.

Many sessions of the convention were held in the spring and summer, but no proposal had reached the final stage at the time this issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book went to press. Up to the end of June sixteen proposals had been reported from the committee of the whole. Then an adjournment was taken and the convention did not reassemble until in November.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Following is a list of the delegates to the constitutional convention elected Nov. 4, 1919:

Baldwin, P. G., Chicago.
Barr, George A., Joliet.
Beckman, Wm. H., Chicago.
Brandon, R. H., Mooseheart.
Brenholt, John J., Jr., Alton.
Brewster, Edward H., Dixon.
Carey, Archibald J., Chicago.
Carlstrom, Oscar E., Aledo.
Chew, Wm. H., Shelbyville.
Clarke, Elam L., Waukegan.
Conkling, C. L., Springfield.
Coolley, E. B., Danville.
Corcoran, Edward J., Chicago.
Corlett, Edward, Joliet.
Cruden, Wm. H., Chicago.
Curtis, Edward C., Grant Park.
Cutting, Charles S., Chicago.
Davis, Abel, Chicago.
DeYoung, Fred. R., Chicago.
Dietz, Cyrus E., Moline.
Dove, F. R., Shelbyville.
Dryer, John L., Hillsboro.
Dunlap, Henry M., Savoy.
Dupee, Eugene H., Chicago.
Dupuy, George A., Chicago.
Elting, Philip E., Macomb.
Fifer, Jos. W., Bloomington.
Frole, Thomas F., Chicago.
Fyke, Edgar E., Centralia.
Gale, George C., Galesburg.
Ganschow, William, Chicago.
Garrett, Bruce H., Rockford.
Gee, S. J., Lawrenceville.
Gilbert, G. Gale, Mt. Vernon.
Goodyear, A. F., Watseka.
Gorman, John J., Chicago.
Gray, Wm. S., Coatsburg.
Green, Henry I., Urbana.
Hamill, Charles H., Chicago.
Hogan, Geo. W., McLeansboro.
Hollenbeck, Wm. T., Marshall.
Hull, Morton D., Chicago.
Iarussi, Michael, Chicago.
Ireland, C. H., Washburn.
Jack, James P., Newton.
Jarman, Lewis A., Rushville.
Johnson, Lawrence C., Galva.
Johnson, Watts A., Princeton.
Kerrick, T. C., Bloomington.
Kunde, Ernest, Chicago.
Latchford, Geo. P., Chicago.
Lill, H. F., Mascoutah.
Lindly, Cicero J., Greenville.
Lohman, George F., Chicago.
Mack, David E., Chicago.
Mayer, Levy, Chicago.
McEwen, Willard, Chicago.
McGuire, Sylvester W., Sparta.
Meinert, H. W., Hoyleton.
Michaelson, M. A., Chicago.
Michal, Charles J., Chicago.
Mighell, Lee, Aurora.
Miller, Amos C., Chicago.
Mills, Andrew H., Decatur.
Moore, C. B. T., Decatur.
Morris, Edward H., Chicago.
Nichols, James, Polo.
O'Brien, Martin J., Chicago.
Paddock, J. H., Springfield.
Parker, C. V., Harrisburg.
Pearce, Prince A., Carmi.
Pincus, S. E., Chicago.
Potts, Ernest D., Chicago.
Quinn, Frank J., Peoria.
Revell, Alex. H., Chicago.
Rinaker, Thomas, Carlinville.
Rosenberg, Michael, Chicago.
Scanlan, William M., Peru.
Shanahan, David E., Chicago.
Shaw, Guy L., Beardstown.
Shuey, Charles A., Charleston.
Six, Rollo, Barry.
Smith, Arthur M., Stockton.
Sneed, William J., Herrin.
Stahl, Harry H., Freeport.
Stewart, William, Paris.
Sutherland, Douglas, Chicago.
Sullivan, M. F.,* Chicago.
Taff, Albert E., Canton.
Tanner, J. Mack, Flora.
Todd, Hiram E., Peoria.
Torrance, H. E., Pontiac.
Traeger, John E., Chicago.
Trautman, W. E., E. St. Louis.
Wall, Wm. A., Mound City.
Warren, Alvin, Leland.
Whitman, F. S., Belvidere.
Wilson, W. H., Chicago.
Wolff, Oscar, Chicago.
Woodward, Charles, Chicago.
Woodward, Chas. E., Ottawa.

*Deceased.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to all the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly, with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them, as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

ILLINOIS CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

Enacted March 7, 1917, and amended June 10 and 19, 1919.

The act, which is officially known as "The civil administrative code of Illinois," creates the following departments of state government: Finance, agriculture, labor, mines and minerals, public works and buildings, public welfare, public health, trade and commerce, registration and education. Each department shall have at its head an officer who shall be known as a director, who shall execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in his department. In addition to the office of director the following offices are created:

Department of Finance.

Assistant director of finance.
Administrative auditor.
Superintendent of budget.
Superintendent of department reports.
Statistician.

The tax commission, which shall consist of three officers designated as tax commissioners.

The state tax commission shall, in its name, without any direction, supervision or control by the director of finance, exercise and discharge all duties now or hereafter imposed by law on it with reference to the assessment of property for taxation. All clerical and administrative functions pertaining to the business of the tax commission shall be discharged by the director of finance, who shall, for that purpose, act as its secretary and executive officer.

Department of Agriculture.

Assistant director of agriculture.
General manager of the state fair.
Superintendent of foods and dairies.
Superintendent of animal industry.
Superintendent of plant industry.
Chief veterinarian.
Chief game and fish warden.

The food standard commission, which shall consist of the superintendent of foods and dairies and two officers designated as food standard officers.

A board of agricultural advisers, composed of fifteen persons, and a board of state fair advisers consisting of nine persons, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from any one county.

Department of Labor.

Assistant director of labor.
Chief factory inspector.

Superintendent of free employment offices.
Chief inspector of private employment agencies.

The industrial commission, which shall consist of five officers designated as industrial officers.

A board of Illinois free employment office advisers, composed of five persons.

A board of local Illinois free employment office advisers, for each free employment office, composed of five persons on each local board.

Department of Mines and Minerals.

Assistant director of mines and minerals.

The mining board, which shall consist of four officers designated as mine officers and the director of the department of mines and minerals.

The miners' examining board, which shall consist of four officers, designated miners' examining officers.

Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Assistant director of public works and buildings.
Superintendent of highways.
Chief highway engineer.
Supervising architect.
Supervising engineer.
Superintendent of waterways.
Superintendent of printing.
Superintendent of purchases and supplies.
Superintendent of parks.

A board of art advisers, composed of eight persons.

A board of water resource advisers, composed of five persons.

A board of highway advisers, composed of five persons.

A board of parks and buildings advisers, composed of five persons.

Department of Public Welfare.

Assistant director of public welfare.
Alienist.
Criminologist.
Fiscal supervisor.
Superintendent of charities.
Superintendent of prisons.
Superintendent of pardons and paroles.

A board of public welfare commissioners, composed of five persons.

Department of Public Health.

Assistant director of public health.
Superintendent of lodging house inspection.

A board of public health advisers, composed of five persons.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Assistant director of trade and commerce.
Superintendent of insurance.
Fire marshal.
Superintendent of standards.
Chief grain inspector.

Public utilities commission to consist of five public utility commissioners.

Secretary of the public utilities commission.

Department of Registration and Education.

Assistant director of registration and education.
Superintendent of registration.

Normal school board to consist of nine officers, together with the director of the department and the superintendent of public instruction.

A board of natural resources and conservation advisers, composed of seven persons.

A board of state museum advisers, composed of five persons.

The immigrants commission, composed of five members, one of whom shall be the director of the department of registration and education.

The members of each of the above named boards shall be officers.

Terms of Office.

Each officer, except as otherwise specifically provided for, shall hold office for a term of four years from the second Monday in January next after the election of a governor, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Powers of Finance Department.

The department of finance shall have power—

1. To prescribe the installation of a uniform system of bookkeeping, accounting and reporting for the several departments.
2. To prescribe forms for accounts, financial reports and statements for the several departments.
3. To supervise the accounts of the departments.
4. To examine into accuracy and legality of the financial accounts and the use of public property by the several departments.
5. To keep such summary and controlling accounts as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of the detail accounts from the departments and to prescribe the method of certifying that funds are adequate to meet all obligations.
6. To prescribe uniform rules governing specifications for purchases of supplies, advertisements for proposals, opening of bids and making of awards, to keep a catalogue of prices current and to tabulate and analyze prices paid and quantities purchased.
7. To examine accounts of private institutions receiving appropriations from the general assembly.
8. To report to the attorney-general illegal expenditures or misappropriation of public money or property.
9. To examine and approve or disapprove vouchers, bills and claims of the departments.
10. To prescribe the form of receipt, voucher, bill or claim to be filed with it by the departments.
11. To inquire into and inspect articles and materials furnished or work and labor performed so as to ascertain that all requirements have been complied with.
12. To prepare and report to the governor, when requested, estimates of the income and revenues of the state.
13. To prepare biennially and submit to the governor a state budget not later than the first day of January preceding the convening of the general assembly.
14. To prepare bulletins of the work of the government.
15. To formulate plans for better co-ordination of departments.

Powers of Agricultural Department.

The department of agriculture shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of live stock commissioners.
2. State veterinarian.
3. Stallion registration board.
4. State inspector of apiaries.
5. State game and fish commission.
6. State food commissioner and food standard commission.
7. State entomologist.
8. To prevent fraud in manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.
9. To encourage agriculture, horticulture, live stock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry, bee keeping, forestry, fishing, wool industry and all allied industries.
10. To promote improved methods of conducting these industries so as to increase production and facilitate distribution.
11. To collect and distribute statistics relating to crop production and marketing and the marketing of agricultural products.
12. To encourage tree and shrub planting and the improvement of farm homes.

13. To manufacture and distribute to live stock producers at cost biological products.
14. To seek means for the prevention and cure of diseases among domestic animals.
15. To take measures for the preservation and restoration of fish, game birds and wild birds.
16. To be custodian of fair grounds and buildings and to maintain them.
17. To hold a state fair annually.
18. To adopt rules for the holding of the state fair.
19. To police and protect the state fair grounds.
20. To assist farmers' institutes and societies and the holding of fairs, fat stock shows and similar exhibits.
21. To see that money appropriated for county fairs and farmers' institutes is lawfully applied.
22. To see that live stock at stockyards, breweries, distilleries and other places is properly cared for.

Powe of Labor Department.

The department of labor shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—
1. Commissioners of labor.
2. Superintendents and advisory boards of free employment offices.
3. Chief inspector and inspectors of private employment agencies.
4. Chief factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors.
5. State board of arbitration and conciliation.
6. Industrial board.
7. To promote the welfare of wage earners.
8. To improve working conditions.
9. To advance opportunities for profitable employment.
10. To collect labor statistics.
11. To collect and systematize statistical details of the manufacturing industries and commerce of the state.
12. To acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with labor.
13. To acquire and diffuse useful information concerning means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of laboring men and women.
14. To acquire information and report upon the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the state.
15. To acquire and diffuse information as to the conditions of employment.
16. To acquire and diffuse information in relation to the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

The department of labor shall exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the industrial board under the workmen's compensation act. That act shall be administered by the industrial commission created by this act without any control by the director of labor. The same commission shall administer the arbitration and conciliation act.

Powers of Mines and Minerals Department.

The department of mines and minerals shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—
1. State mining board.
2. State mine inspectors.
3. Miners' examining commission.
4. Mine fire fighting and rescue station commission, superintendents and assistant superintendents.
5. To acquire and diffuse information concerning the nature, causes and prevention of mine accidents.
6. To acquire and diffuse information concerning improved methods, conditions and equipment of mines with reference to health, safety and conservation of mineral resources.
7. To inquire into economic conditions affecting mining and related industries.
8. To promote technical efficiency of miners by providing traveling libraries, lectures and correspondence work.

Powers of Public Works and Buildings Department.

The department of public works and buildings shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—
1. State highway department, state highway commission and state highway engineer.
2. Canal commissioners.
3. Rivers and lakes commission.
4. Illinois waterway commission.
5. Illinois park commission.
6. Fort Massac trustees.
7. Lincoln homestead trustees.
8. Commissioners of Lincoln monument.
9. Superintendent of printing.
10. To make contracts for and supervise telephone and telegraph service for the several departments.
11. To purchase and supply fuel, light, water and other office and building services for the departments, except where they are now supplied by the secretary of state.
12. To supply all general office equipment and supplies (other than stationery and office supplies issued by the secretary of state) needed by the several departments.
13. To procure and supply all clothing, instruments and apparatus, subsistence and provisions for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.
14. To procure and supply all cots, beds, bedding, general room and cell equipment, table, kitchen and laundry equipment, agricultural implements, harness, stable and garage supplies, household supplies, periodicals, machinery and tools, medicines and medical supplies, plumbing, light and engine supplies, wagons and other vehicles and workshop supplies needed by the several departments.
15. To purchase and supply necessary tools, machinery, supplies and materials to be used by the state in or about constructing or maintaining state highways.
16. To prepare general plans and estimates for public buildings.
17. To have general supervision over the erection of public buildings.
18. To make contracts for and supervise the construction and repair of buildings under control of any department.
19. To prepare and suggest comprehensive plans for the development of grounds and buildings under the control of any department.
20. To provide plans for all systems of sewerage, drainage and plumbing for state buildings and grounds.
21. To erect, supervise and maintain public monuments and memorials erected by the state, except where the supervision and maintenance thereof are otherwise provided by law.
22. To lease for not exceeding two years storage accommodations for the departments.
23. To lease for not more than two years unused lands under the control of any department, unless longer leases are expressly authorized by law.
24. To lease for not more than two years office space in buildings for the use of the departments.
25. To have general care and supervision of storerooms and offices leased for the use of the departments.

The advisory and nonexecutive boards in the department of public works shall have the following functions:

The board of art advisers shall advise relative to the artistic character of state buildings, works and monuments.

The board of water resource advisers shall advise relative to the riparian rights of the state and the conservation, use and development of water resources.

The board of highway advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state highways.

The board of parks and buildings advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state parks, buildings and monuments.

Powers of Public Welfare Department.

The department of public welfare shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of administration.
2. State deportation agents.
3. State agent for visitation of children.
4. Commissioners and warden of state penitentiary at Joliet.
5. Commissioners and warden of southern Illinois penitentiary.
6. Board of managers and superintendent of Illinois state reformatory.
7. Board of prison industries.
8. Board of classification.
9. Board of pardons.

In addition to the power vested by this act in advisory and nonexecutive boards, the board of public welfare commissioners shall have the power—

1. To investigate into the condition and management of the whole system of charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state.
2. To investigate, when directed by the governor, into any or all phases of the equipment, management or policy of any state charitable, penal or reformatory institution and report to the governor.
3. To inquire into the equipment, management and policies of all institutions and organizations coming under the supervision of the department of public welfare.
4. To collect and publish annually statistics relating to insanity and crime.

Powers of Public Health Department.

The department of public health shall have power—

1. To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the state board of health, except those under the act to regulate the practice of medicine and embalming.
2. To have general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state.
3. To act in an advisory capacity relative to public water supplies, sewerage systems and sewage treatment works.
4. To make sanitary investigations.
5. To investigate nuisances affecting life and health in any locality in the state.
6. To maintain chemical, bacteriological and biological laboratories and make examinations of milk, water, sewage, wastes and other substances and to make diagnoses of such diseases as may be necessary for the protection of the people.
7. To purchase and distribute free of charge to citizens of the state diphtheria antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, smallpox vaccine and other similar preparations of recognized efficiency in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.
8. To collect and preserve such information relative to mortality, morbidity, disease and health as may be useful in the discharge of its duties.
9. To make investigations with respect to causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality and the effect of localities upon the public health.
10. To keep informed of the work of local health officers and agencies in the state.
11. To inform the general public in all public health matters.
12. To assist local health authorities in the administration of health laws.
13. To enlist the co-operation of organizations of physicians and other agencies for the promotion of public health.
14. To make sanitary, sewage, health and other inspections for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and normal schools.
15. To inspect hospitals, sanitaria and other institutions conducted by county, city, village or township authorities and to report thereon.
16. To print and distribute documents, reports, bulletins and other matter relating to the prevention of diseases and to the health of the state.

Powers of Trade and Commerce Department.

The department of trade and commerce shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State public utilities commission.
2. Insurance superintendent.
3. Chief grain inspector, warehouse registrar, state weighmasters.
4. Inspectors of automatic couplers, brakes, etc.
5. State fire marshal and inspectors.
6. To administer all laws relating to weights and measures.
7. To administer all laws relating to the safety and purity of illuminating oils and gasoline.

Powers of Registration and Education Department.

The department of registration and education shall have the power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of education of the state of Illinois and boards of trustees of state normal schools.
2. State board of veterinary examiners.
3. Board of examiners of horseshoers.
4. State board of examiners of architects.
5. State board of examiners of structural engineers.
6. State board of health relating to practice of medicine.
7. State board of health relating to embalming.
8. State board of pharmacy.
9. State board of dental examiners.
10. State board of nurse examiners.
11. State board of optometry.
12. State board of barber examiners.
13. To study the natural resources of the state and to prepare plans for their conservation and development.
14. To co-operate with departments having administrative powers relating to the natural resources of the state and with similar departments in other states and with the federal government.
15. To conduct a natural history survey of the state.
16. To publish reports on the zoology and botany of the state.
17. To maintain a state museum and to collect and preserve objects of scientific and artistic value.
18. To supply natural history specimens to state educational institutions and public schools.
19. To investigate the entomology of the state.
20. To investigate all insects injurious to crops, plants, live stock, trees, etc., and to public health.
21. To experiment with methods for the prevention, abatement and control of injurious insects.
22. To instruct the people in the best methods of preventing injury by insects.

23. To publish articles on the injurious and beneficial insects of the state.

24. To study the geological formation of the state with reference to its mineral and other products.

25. To publish maps to illustrate the resources of the state.

26. To publish bulletins on the geological and mineral resources of the state.

27. To co-operate with the United States geological survey on the preparation of a contour topographical survey and map.

28. To collect facts and data concerning the water resources of the state.

29. To determine standards of purity of drinking water for the various sections of the state.

30. To publish reports on the waters of the state so that they may become better known and more available.

31. To make analyses of samples of water from municipal and private sources.

32. To distribute to the various educational institutions of the state specimens, samples and materials collected by it after the same have served the purposes of the department.

The normal school board, of which the director of registration and education shall be chairman and ex officio member and of which the superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio a member and shall be secretary, shall have power, independently of the officers of the department of registration and education, to make rules for the management of the state normal schools, to visit them, to regulate the courses of study and to employ officers, teaching staffs and assistants and to fix their salaries.

The department of registration and education shall, whenever the several laws regulating professions, trades and occupations which are devolved upon the department for administration so require, exercise in its name, but subject to the provisions of the act, the following powers:

1. Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications of applicants to exercise the profession, trade or occupation for which an examination is held, and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for reciprocal licenses, certificates and authorities.

2. Prescribe rules for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination of candidates to exercise the respective professions, trades and occupations.

3. Prescribe rules defining what shall constitute a school, college or university, or department of a university, or other institutions, and to determine their reputability and good standing by reference to a compliance with such rules.

4. Adopt rules establishing a uniform and reasonable standard of maintenance, instruction and training to be observed by all schools for nurses.

5. Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite to admission to a school, college or university and to require satisfactory proof of the enforcement of such standard.

6. Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses, certificates or authorities of persons exercising the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or to refuse to renew such licenses, certificates or authorities.

7. Formulate rules when required in any act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the department of registration and education, except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated by the director of the department to take such action and to make such report for the respective professions, trades and occupations, as follows:

For the veterinary practitioners, three competent veterinary surgeons, not more than two of whom shall be from the same college and neither of whom shall be connected with any veterinary college.

For the horseshoers, three practical horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers with at least three years' experience in this state.

For the architects, five persons, one of whom shall be member of the faculty of the University of Illinois and the other four of whom shall be architects living in the state and with ten years' experience.

For the structural engineers, five persons, of whom one shall be a professor in the civil engineering department of the University of Illinois and the others of whom shall be structural engineers of recognized standing, with not less than ten years' experience.

For medical practitioners, embalmers and midwives, five reputable physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state and not connected with any medical college or institution.

For the pharmacists, five registered pharmacists with ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions since registration.

For the dentists, five licensed practitioners of dentistry or dental surgery, with five years' experience and not connected with or interested in any dental school.

For the registered nurses, five registered nurses who have been graduated at least five years from a school for nurses and during the course of training have served two years in a general hospital and three of whom shall have had at least two years' experience in educational work among nurses.

For the optometrists, five practicing optometrists with at least five years' experience and not connected with any optical school or firm.

For the barbers, three practical barbers with five years' experience in the state.

Unless otherwise provided by law the duties formerly exercised by the state entomologist, state laboratory of natural history, state water survey and the state geological survey, vested by this act in the department of registration and education, shall continue to be exercised at the University of Illinois.

The board of natural resources and conservation, acting through five or more subcommittees, each of whom shall be composed of the director of registration and education, the president of the University of Illinois, or his representative, and the expert adviser specially qualified in each of the fields of investigation, shall—

1. Consider and decide all matters pertaining to natural history, geology, water and water resources, forestry and allied research, investigational and scientific work.

2. Select and appoint, without reference to the state civil service law, members of the scientific staff, prosecuting such research, investigational and scientific work.

3. Co-operate with the University of Illinois in the use of scientific staff and equipment.

4. Co-operate with the various departments in research, investigational and scientific work useful in the prosecution of the work in any department.

The board of state museum advisers shall advise the director of education and registration in all matters pertaining to maintenance, extension and usefulness of the state museum.

The immigrants commission shall—

1. Make a survey of the immigrant, alien born and foreign speaking people of the state, and of their distribution, conditions of employment and standards of housing and living.

2. Examine into their economic, financial and legal customs, their provisions for insurance and other prudential arrangements,

their social organization and their educational needs; keeping in friendly and sympathetic touch with alien groups and co-operating with state and local officials, and with immigrant or related authorities of other states and of the United States.

Salaries.

In the Department of Finance.

The director of finance shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of finance shall receive $4,200.
The administrative auditor shall receive $4,800.
The superintendent of budget shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of department reports shall receive $3,600.
The statistician shall receive $4,000.
Each tax commissioner shall receive $6,000.

In the Department of Agriculture.

The director of agriculture shall receive $6,000.
The assistant director of agriculture shall receive $3,600.
The general manager of the state fair shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of foods and dairies shall receive $4,800.
The superintendent of animal industry shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of plant industry shall receive $3,600.
The chief veterinarian shall receive $4,200.
The chief game and fish warden shall receive $3,600.
Each food standard officer shall receive $450.

In the Department of Labor.

The director of labor shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of labor shall receive $3,000.
The chief factory inspector shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of free employment offices shall receive $3,000.
The chief inspector of private employment agencies shall receive $3,000.
Each industrial officer shall receive $5,000.

In the Department of Mines and Minerals.

The director of mines and minerals shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of mines and minerals shall receive $3,000.
Each mine officer shall receive $500.
Each miners' examining officer shall receive $1,800.

In the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The director of public works and buildings shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of public works and buildings shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of highways shall receive $5,000.
The chief highway engineer shall receive $5,000.
The supervising architect shall receive $4,000.
The supervising engineer shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of waterways shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of printing shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of purchases and supplies shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of parks shall receive $2,500.

In the Department of Public Welfare.

The director of public welfare shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of public welfare shall receive $4,000.
The alienist shall receive $5,000.
The criminologist shall receive $5,000.
The fiscal supervisor shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of charities shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of prisons shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of pardons and paroles shall receive $5,000.

In the Department of Public Health.

The director of public health shall receive $6,000.
The assistant director of public health shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of lodging house inspection shall receive $3,000.

In the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The director of trade and commerce shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of trade and commerce shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of insurance shall receive $5,000.
The fire marshal shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of standards shall receive $2,500.
The chief grain inspector shall receive $5,000.
Each public utility commissioner shall receive $7,000.
The secretary of the public utilities commission shall receive $4,000.

In the Department of Registration and Education.

The director of registration and education shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of registration and education shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of registration shall receive $4,200.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.	1818-1822
Edward Coles, Dem.	1822-1826
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1826-1830
John Reynolds, Dem.	1830-1834
William L. D. Ewing,* Dem.	1834-1834
Joseph Duncan, Whig	1834-1838
Thomas Carlin, Dem.	1838-1842
Thomas Ford, Dem.	1842-1846
Augustus C. French, Dem.	1846-1853
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.	1853-1857
William H. Bissell,† Rep.	1857-1860
John Wood, Rep.	1860-1861
Richard Yates, Rep.	1861-1865
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1865-1869
John M. Palmer,‡ Rep.	1869-1873
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873 1873
John L. Beveridge, Rep.	1873-1877
Shelby M. Cullom,§ Rep.	1877-1883
John M. Hamilton, Rep.	1883-1885
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1885-1889
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	1889-1893
John P. Altgeld, Dem.	1893-1897
John R. Tanner, Rep.	1897-1901
Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.	1901-1905
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1905-1909
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1909-1913
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1913-1917
Frank O. Lowden, Rep.	1917-1921
Len Small, Rep.	1921-1925

*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS.

LEN SMALL,
Governor.

FRED E. STERLING,
Lieutenant-Governor.

L. L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

CAPITOL BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Gibson, Sykes & Fowler.
EDW. J. BRUNDAGE,
Attorney-General.

McDougal Photo, Jacksonville.
ANDREW RUSSEL,
State Auditor.

EDWARD E. MILLER,
State Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1920.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Len Small, R., Kankakee..$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, R., Rockford..... 2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Mount Vernon..... 7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russel, R., Jacksonville 7,500
Treasurer—Edward E. Miller, R., East St. Louis..... 10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Charleston..... 7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, R., Chicago 10,000
The Adjutant-General—Gen. F. S. Dickson 7,000
Secretary to Governor—G. D. Sutton, Oregon 5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

Justices.

Salary $10,000.

Dist.		Term expires.
1.	Warren W. Duncan, Marion	1924
2.	William M. Farmer, Vandalia	1924
3.	Frank K. Dunn, C. J., Charleston	1924
4.	Floyd E. Thompson, Rock Island	1921
5.	Clyde E. Stone, Peoria	1927
6.	James H. Cartwright, Oregon	1924
7.	Orrin N. Carter, Chicago	1924

Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, $7,500.
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.
Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin.
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, $3,000.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, $1,500.

Ralph E. Eaton, chief justice....Mount Carroll
W. S. Phillips.....Ridgeway
Benjamin H. Miller.....Libertyville
Secretary (ex officio)—Louis L. Emmerson, Springfield.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Albert Watson, president.....Mount Vernon
Albert M. Rose.....Louisville
James W. Watts.....Dixon
Frederick A. Brown.....Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary and treas..Quincy

COMMITTEES ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS.

Dist.		
1.	Silas H. Strawn, chairman	Chicago
	Mitchell D. Follansbee	Chicago
	Charles R. Webster	Chicago
	Donald L. Morrill	Chicago
2.	James W. Watts, chairman	Dixon
	George Sucher	Peoria
	Henry S. Dixon	Dixon
	Eugene W. Welch	Galesburg
3.	Henry A. Neal, chairman	Charleston
	Clifton J. O'Harra	Carthage
	Franklin L. Velde	Pekin
	Charles L. Bartlett	Quincy
4.	Albert Watson, chairman	Mount Vernon
	J. G. Burnsides	Vandalia
	Robert M. Farthing	Mount Vernon
	Samuel W. Baxter	East St. Louis
	Albert M. Rose	Louisville

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

Board of Trustees.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the state superintendent of public instruction.

William L. Abbott, Chicago	1923
Mrs. Mary E. Busey, Urbana	1923
Otis W. Hoit, Geneseo	1923
Cairo A. Trimble, Princeton	1925
John M. Herbert, Murphysboro	1925
Mrs. Margaret D. Blake, Chicago	1925
Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville	1927
Mrs. Helen M. Griggsby, Pittsfield	1927
Dr. William L. Noble, Chicago	1927

Officers.

President of University—Dr. David Kinley.
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.
Comptroller—Lloyd Morey, Urbana.
Registrar—George P. Tuttle, Urbana.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

All the officers in this and the other state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. Department offices are in Springfield.

Director—Omar H. Wright, Belvidere....$7,000
Assistant Director—Everett H. Tripp, Belvidere 4,200
Administrative Auditor—Joseph C. Mason, Chicago..... 4,800
Superintendent of Budget—W. H. McLain, Springfield..... 3,600
Superintendent of Department Reports—H. O. Crews, Springfield.

The Illinois Tax Commission.

Appointed by the governor; term six years (except that of first three one serves two years and one four years); salary, $6,000.

Tax Commissioners.

Frank E. Noleman, chairman.....Centralia
Col. Joseph B. Sanborn.....Chicago
Judge Charles C. Craig.....Galesburg
Statistician—Charles F. Rodenberg.
Chief Clerk—Capt. W. H. Eubanks.
Office—On 6th floor of DeWitt Smith building, Springfield, Ill.
Official Newspaper—Decatur Review.

The Illinois state tax commission takes the place of the former state board of equalization, which went out of existence when the act creating the commission, approved June 19, 1919, became effective. This act, which sets forth the powers and duties of the commission, will be found on page 812 of this volume.

Hearings will be held in the office of the commission in Springfield unless otherwise ordered. All complaints, petitions or answers in any proceeding before the commission and all letters and telegrams must be addressed to the Tax Commission, Springfield, Ill., where original schedules, documents, files and records are kept. Complaints of assessments or applications for a review of the same must be in writing.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director—Charles Adkins, Bement.....$6,000
Assistant Director—H. H. Parke, Sycamore 3,600
Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—J. L. McLaughlin, Chicago..... 4,800
Superintendent of Animal Industry—W. W. Wright, Toulon..... 3,600
Superintendent Plant Industry—P. A. Glenn, Urbana..... 3,600
Chief Veterinarian—A. T. Peters, Peoria. 4,200

Chief Game and Fish Warden—Ralph F. Bradford, Pontiac.....$3,600
General Manager of State Fair—B. M. Davison, Marshall.
Superintendent Dairy Extension—Lewis N. Wiggins, Springfield.
Chief Inspector of Apiaries—A. L. Kildow, Putnam.
Chief Seed Analyst—A. C. Wilson, Springfield.
Agricultural Statistician—S. D. Fessenden, Springfield.

Board of Agricultural Advisers.

Alvin H. Sanders.....Chicago
Eugene Davenport.....Urbana
Eugene Funk.....Bloomington
J. T. Williams.....Sterling
W. S. Corsa.....Whitehall
J. P. Mason.....Elgin
W. E. Taylor.....Moline
C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
John M. Crebs.....Carmi
H. J. Sconce.....Sidell
J. F. Prather.....Williamsville
J. G. Imboden.....Decatur
J. C. Sailor.....Cissna Park
Henry Davis.....Springfield
J. R. Fulkerson.....Jerseyville

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director—Barney Cohen, Chicago.....$5,000
Assistant Director—Burt C. Bean, Chicago..... 3,000
Chief Factory Inspector—James A. Short, Chicago..... 3,000
Superintendent Free Employment Agencies—W. C. Lewman, Danville..... 3,000
Chief Inspector Private Employment Agencies—John J. McKenna, Chicago. 3,000

Industrial Commission.

Charles S. Andrus, Springfield, chairman.$5,000
Robert Eadie, Springfield..... 5,000
Peter Angsten, Chicago..... 5,000
James A. Culp, Blue Island..... 5,000
Omer N. Custer, Galesburg..... 5,000

Free Employment Offices.

Superintendents.

East St. Louis.....Stewart Campbell
Chicago.....Charles J. Boyd
Peoria.....Thomas Metts
Rockford.....Peter T. Anderson
Springfield.....Luther O. German
Rock Island-Moline.....Fred W. Rinck

Advisory Board, Free Employment Offices.

F. S. Diebler.....Chicago
Dr. A. H. R. Atwood.....Chicago
Oscar G. Mayer.....Chicago
John H. Walker.....Springfield
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....Chicago

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director—Robert M. Medill, Springfield..$5,000
Assistant Director—Martin Bolt, Springfield..... 3,000

Mine Officers.

William Hutton, DuQuoin..... $500
James Richards, Belleville..... 500
M. S. Coleman, Harrisburg..... 500
James Needham, Chicago..... 500

Miners' Examining Board.

William Hall, Springfield.....$1,800
William H. Turner, Collinsville..... 1,800
Joseph C. Viano, Coal City..... 1,800
William Hogan, Zeigler, secretary..... 1,800

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director—Frank I. Bennett, Chicago.....$7,000
Assistant Director—Thomas G. Vennum, Watseka..... 4,000
Supt. of Highways—S. E. Bradt, DeKalb. 5,000
Chief Highway Engineer—Clifford Older, Springfield..... 5,000
Supervising Engineer — Fred J. Postel, Chicago.....$4,000
Supervising Architect—Edgar D. Martin, Chicago..... 4,000
Superintendent of Waterways—William L. Sackett, Morris..... 5,000
Superintendent of Printing—H. L. Williamson, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies—Henry H. Kohn, Anna..... 5,000
Superintendent of Parks—Frank D. Lowman, Sandwich..... 2,500

Board of Art Advisers.

Frederick Clay Bartlett.....Chicago
Ralph Clarkson.....Chicago
Lorado Taft.....Chicago
Nellie Walker.....Chicago
Irving K. Pond.....Chicago
Howard Shaw.....Chicago
Martin A. Ryerson.....Chicago
Hugh S. Magill, secretary.....Springfield

Board of Highway Advisers.

A. R. Hall.....Danville
Robert D. Clarke.....Peoria
William G. Edens.....Chicago
Harry S. Sholes.....Lexington
J. M. Page.....Jerseyville

Board of Parks and Building Advisers.

Charles L. Hutchinson.....Chicago
George W. Maher.....Chicago
Frank E. Davidson.....Chicago
Julius W. Hegeler.....Danville
S. R. Lewis.....Marseilles

Board of Water Resource Advisers.

E. S. Conway.....Chicago
John T. Pirie.....Chicago
Joy Morton.....Chicago
George T. Page.....Peoria
Charles B. Fox.....East St. Louis

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director—Charles H. Thorne, Chicago....$7,000
Assistant Director—James E. McClure, Carlinville..... 4,000
Alienist—H. Douglas Singer, Chicago... 5,000
Criminologist—Herman M. Adler, Chicago 5,000
Fiscal Supervisor—Frank D. Whipp, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Charities—A. L. Bowen, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Prisons—John L. Whitman, Chicago..... 5,000
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles—William Colvin, Springfield..... 5,000
Division of Visitation of Adult Blind (1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago)—Charles E. Comstock, managing officer.
Division of Visitation of Children (Springfield)—Charles Virden, state agent.
State Psychopathic Institute (Dunning)—H. Douglas Singer, M. D., M. R. C. P., alienist.
Institute for Juvenile Research (721 S. Wood street, Chicago)—Herman M. Adler, M. D., criminologist.
Division of Pardons and Paroles—Will Colvin, superintendent; John L. Whitman, associate; James E. McClure, associate.
Welfare Commissioners—Frank P. Norbury, M. D., Springfield; Benjamin R. Burroughs, Edwardsville; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Amelia B. Sears, Chicago; Annie Hinrichsen, executive secretary, Springfield.

State Charitable Institutions.

Elgin State Hospital—Ralph T. Hinton, M. D., managing officer.
Kankakee State Hospital—Eugene Cohn, M. D., managing officer.
Jacksonville State Hospital—E. L. Hill, M. D., managing officer.
Anna State Hospital—Cyrus H. Anderson, M. D., managing officer.
Watertown State Hospital, East Moline—M. C. Hawley, M. D., managing officer.
Peoria State Hospital—Ralph A. Goodner, M. D., managing officer.

Chicago State Hospital, Dunning—Charles F. Read, M. D., managing officer.
Alton State Hospital—George A. Zeller, M. D., managing officer.
Lincoln State School and Colony—C. B. Caldwell, M. D., managing officer.
Dixon State Colony—H. B. Carriel, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville—H. T. White, managing officer.
Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville—R. W. Woolston, managing officer.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, 1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago—H. O. Hilton, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy—John W. Reig, managing officer.
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie F. McGowan, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal—John W. Rodgers, managing officer.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 904 West Adams street, Chicago—H. J. Smith, M. D., managing officer.
St. Charles School for Boys—Col. C. B. Adams, managing officer.
State Training School for Girls, Geneva—Clara E. Hayes, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois Surgical Institute for Children, Chicago. (Not organized).
Psychopathic Hospital, Chicago. (Not organized).

State Penal Institutions.

Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet—E. J. Murphy, warden.
*New Penitentiary, Lockport.
Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Menard—James A. White, warden.
Chester State Hospital, Menard—Frank A. Stubblefield, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac—James F. Scouller, general superintendent.
Women's Prison, Joliet—Grace Fuller, superintendent.
Illinois State Farm for Men, created 1919, Vandalia—Charles T. Hoblit, superintendent.
*The department is supervising the operation of the new penitentiary in conjunction with the penitentiary building commission which is in charge of building construction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director—C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., Springfield $6,000
Assistant Director—George T. Palmer, M. D., Springfield..... 3,600
Superintendent of Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, Chicago..... 3,000
Executive Division—Amos Sawyer, chief clerk.
Division of Communicable Diseases—John J. McShane, M. D., Dr. P. H., chief.
Division of Tuberculosis—George T. Palmer, M. D., acting chief.
Division of Diagnostic Laboratories—Thomas G. Hull, acting chief.
Division of Sanitary Engineering—Harry F. Ferguson, acting chief.
Division of Surveys and Rural Hygiene—Samuel W. Kessinger, acting chief.
Division of Hotel and Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, superintendent; office, 130 North Wells street, Chicago.
Division of Vital Statistics—Sheldon L. Howard, registrar.
Division of Public Health Instruction—Baxter K. Richardson, chief.
Division of Social Hygiene—G. G. Taylor, M. D., chief.
Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing—C. W. East, M. D., chief.

Laboratories.

Main Laboratory (for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies, etc.)—Capitol building, Springfield.
North State Laboratory*—Chicago.
South State Laboratory*—Mount Vernon.
East State Laboratory*—Urbana.
West State Laboratory*—Galesburg.
North Central Laboratory*—Ottawa.
*For the diagnosis of diphtheria only.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director—William H. Boys, Streator..... $7,000
Assistant Director—James S. Baldwin, Decatur 4,000
Superintendent of Insurance—Fred W. Potter, Albion..... 5,000
Fire Marshal—John G. Gamber, Ottawa. 3,000
Superintendent of Standards—Robert F. Adams, Oregon..... 2,500
Chief Grain Inspector—Walter E. Schmidt, Chicago..... 5,000

Public Utilities Commission.

James H. Wilkerson, Chicago, chairman. $7,000
Frank H. Funk, Bloomington..... 7,000
Walter A. Shaw, Evanston..... 7,000
Thomas E. Dunphy, East St. Louis.... 7,000
Patrick J. Lucey, Chicago..... 7,000
R. Allan Stephens, Danville, secretary.. 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Director—Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, $5,000.
Superintendent of Registration—Fred C. Dodds, Springfield, $4,200.
Chief, State Geological Survey—F. W. DeWolf, Urbana.
Chief, State Natural History Survey—S. A. Forbes, Urbana.
Chief, State Water Survey—Arthur M. Buswell, Urbana.
Chief, State Museum—A. R. Crook, Springfield.
Executive Secretary, Immigrants Commission—Grace Abbott, Chicago.
President, Illinois State Normal University—David Felmley, Normal.
President, Southern Illinois State Normal University, H. W. Shryock, Carbondale.
President, Eastern Illinois State Normal School—L. C. Lord, Charleston.
President, Western Illinois State Normal School—Walter P. Morgan, Macomb.
President, Northern Illinois State Normal School—J. Stanley Brown, DeKalb.

Board of Natural Resources and Conservation.

Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury.....Chicago
Prof. William Trelease .....Urbana
Prof. William A. Noyes.....Urbana
Prof. John M. Coulter.....Chicago
John W. Alvord.....Chicago
Dean Kendric C. Babcock.....Urbana

Board of State Museum Advisers.

C. F. Millspaugh.....Chicago
Charles L. Owen.....Chicago
Prof. Henry B. Ward.....Urbana
Edward Payne .....Springfield
Charles L. Hutchinson.....Chicago

Normal School Board.

Roland E. Bridges.....Carbondale
Charles L. Capen.....Bloomington
John C. Allen.....Monmouth
Frank B. Stitt.....El Paso
Leroy A. Goddard.....Chicago
William B. Owen.....Chicago
Frank E. Richey.....LaSalle
Henry A. Neal .....Charleston
Elmer E. Walker.....Macomb

The Immigrants Commission.

Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley.....Chicago
Abel Davis.....Chicago
John W. Fornoff.....Streator
Charles F. Harding.....Chicago
Francis W. Shepardson.....Chicago

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, $4,000; of two members, $3,000 each; of secretary, $3,500.

Albert D. Early, president.....Rockford
Michael F. Walsh.....Harvard
C. A. Purdum.....Marshall
Isidore Levin, secretary.....Chicago

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Gov. Len Small.
Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson.
D. E. Shanahan, speaker house of representatives.
Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.
Edward W. Payne, Springfield.
W. B. McHenry, Rochelle.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1913. Office in Springfield.

Governor, chairman, ex officio.
Chairmen of the appropriation and judiciary committees of the senate and house.
E. J. Verlie, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, $5,000.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two years.

Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
Mrs. Eugene M. Bacon.....Decatur
Anna M. Price, secretary and director, $1,800.
Secretary of state, ex officio.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, $3,000.

Evarts B. Greene, president.....Urbana
Otto L. Schmidt, secretary.....Chicago
C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The capitol, Springfield.
Commissioners—The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction.
Secretary of state, librarian, ex officio. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, acting librarian.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, $3,000.

President—Frank S. Haynes, Geneseo.
Vice-President—J. P. Gilbert, Carbondale.
Secretary—H. E. Young, Springfield.
Treasurer—Clayton C. Pickett, Chicago.
Auditor—F. I. Mann, Gilman.

Board of Directors.

Ex officio, superintendent of public instruction—F. G. Blair, Springfield.
Dean of the college of agriculture—Eugene Davenport, Urbana.
Director state department of agriculture—Chas. Adkins, Springfield.
President state horticultural society—A. W. Brayton, Mount Morris.
President state dairymen's association—J. P. Mason, Elgin.

Elective by congressional districts:

1. W. E. Meier.....Arlington Heights
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. W. J. Fulton.....Tinley Park
4. H. Clay Calhoun.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. L. C. Brown.....LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....Chicago
8. Arthur C. Page.....Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....Chicago
10. R. B. Swift.....Libertyville
11. J. P. Mason.....Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....Morrison
14. George A. Switzer.....Macomb
15. Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....Havana
21. Edward Grimes.....Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....Edwardsville
23. O. L. Wakefield.....Robinson
24. D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
25. J. P. Gilbert.....Carbondale

OGLESBY MONUMENT COMMISSION.
Appointed by governor. No salary.

John S. Runnells.....Chicago
John Barton Payne.....Chicago
John W. Bunn.....Springfield
Charles L. LeForgee.....Decatur
Martin B. Bailey.....Danville

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.
Created by act of June 5, 1907.

James A. Patten.....Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....Aurora
John Lambert.....Joliet

VICKSBURG MILITARY STATUE COMMISSION.

Charles H. Noble.....Dixon
F. D. Meacham.....Chicago
T. B. Orear.....Jacksonville
Bluford Wilson.....Springfield
Harvey M. Trimble.....Springfield

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Dr. Ernst Freund, president.....Chicago
Col. Nathan W. MacChesney.....Chicago
John H. Wigmore.....Chicago
James M. Graham.....Springfield
Joseph J. Thompson, secretary.....Chicago

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.
Created by act of April 3, 1872.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Operative Members.

Thomas Jeremiah.....Willisville
A. B. McLaren.....Marion
Rice Miller.....Hillsboro

Miners' Members.

Mathew Schultz.....Christopher
Charles Jones.....Marion
Peter Joyce.....Springfield

Independent Members.

Charles E. Woodward.....Ottawa
Thomas Hudson.....Galva
P. H. Donnelly.....Chicago

HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.

William Beye, chairman.....Chicago
Edna L. Foley.....Chicago
John E. Ransom.....Chicago
Matthew Woll.....Chicago
William Butterworth.....Moline
Alice Hamilton.....Chicago
Mary McEnerney.....Chicago
M. J. Wright.....Woodstock
E. B. Coolley.....Danville

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Milton S. Florsheim.....Chicago
Agnes Nestor.....Chicago
George W. Webster.....Chicago
Elizabeth Maloney.....Chicago
James B. Herrick, chairman.....Chicago
P. C. Withers.....Mount Vernon
Solomon Strouse.....Chicago

ELECTION LAWS COMMISSION.

Clarence F. Buck, chairman.....Monmouth
Adam C. Cliffe.....Sycamore
Al F. Gorman.....Chicago
Gotthard A. Dahlberg.....Chicago
William H. Dieterich.....Beardstown
Edwin C. Perkins.....Lincoln
Louis L. Emmerson.....Mount Vernon
Colin C. H. Fyffe.....Chicago
W. W. Wheelock.....Chicago

ILLINOIS PENSION LAWS COMMISSION.

George E. Hooker, chairman.....Chicago
John P. Dillon.....Chicago
H. L. Reitz.....Chicago
Rufus C. Dawes.....Chicago

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGES, COUNTY CLERKS, CIRCUIT CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

P.—Probate. R.—Recorder.

County. County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams—Quincy	Fred G. Wolfe	W. J. Smith	Lee J. Donley Rolla McNeil, R.
Alexander—Cairo	Harry Hood	Fred D. Nellis	John M. Dewey
Bond—Greenville	William H. Hubbard	W. H. Koonce	W. T. Harlan
Boone—Belvidere	William C. DeWolf	William Bowley	Albert E. Loop
Brown—Mount Sterling	W. Y. Baker	Dayton G. Gordley	Lawrence A. Davis
Bureau—Princeton	J. R. Pritchard	James Fletcher	Henry Fuller
Calhoun—Hardin	John Day, Jr.	Roy N. Bailey	J. A. Williams
Carroll—Mount Carroll	John L. Brearton	A. B. Adams	Valentine Boern
Cass—Virginia	Charles A. E. Martin	Henry Jacobs	Frank W. Finn
Champaign—Urbana	Roy C. Freeman	Fred Hess	Boyd S. Blaine
Christian—Taylorville	Logan G. Griffith	John E. George	James Hunter
Clark—Marshall	Edward Pearce	F. R. Black	Emery W. Hodson
Clay—Louisville	Ben Hagle	James McGregor	Edward McConnell
Clinton—Carlyle	James Allen	Adam Junker	H. H. Schlarmann
Coles—Charleston	John P. Harragh	Elmer E. Elston	Oscar B. Root
Cook—Chicago	Frank S. Righeimer Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Sweitzer	August W. Miller Joseph F. Haas, R.
Crawford—Robinson	J. C. Maxwell	Frank Kopta	W. R. Coon
Cumberland—Toledo	Albert F. Bussard	William C. Park	Joseph H. Hill
DeKalb—Sycamore	William L. Pond	S. M. Henderson	George A. James
DeWitt—Clinton	John Bedinger	C. R. Griffin	R. G. Moreland
Douglas—Tuscola	D. H. Wamsley	Charles A. Hawkins	Henry Wallace
DuPage—Wheaton	Sylvanus L. Rathje	A. A. Kuhn	Lewis Ellsworth
Edgar—Paris	D. V. Dayton	George D. Murphy	James Marley
Edwards—Albion	Joel C. Fitch	Arch C. Smith	Earl S. Bunting
Effingham—Effingham	Barney Overbeck	John A. Craver	Clarence Phillips
Fayette—Vandalia	Caleb R. Torrence	George A. Brown	Charles F. Cox
Ford—Paxton	Samuel Ludlow	J. S. Thompson	W. R. Watts
Franklin—Benton	Thomas J. Myers	Fred Bagley	F. D. Whittington
Fulton—Lewistown	Hobart S. Boyd	Clarence H. Tanner	Eugene Whiting
Gallatin—Shawneetown	W. S. Sanders	John P. Kinsall	Telman R. Brewner
Greene—Carrollton	Thomas Henshaw	Louis J. Ballard	B. F. Ford
Grundy—Morris	George Bedford	William Robinson	Frank D. Condon
Hamilton—McLeansboro	James M. Lee	Amos Albretton	Miss Carrie Hayted
Hancock—Carthage	Warren H. Orr	W. E. Miller	T. Blueford Stewart
Hardin—Elizabethtown	A. A. Miles	H. C. Fletcher	Charles L. Hess
Henderson—Oquawka	James W. Gordon	Joseph J. Barnes	Walter P. Martin
Henry—Cambridge	Leonard E. Telleen	John S. Smith	J. A. Horberg
Iroquois—Watseka	John H. Gillan	Clarence South	Victor Wilson
Jackson—Murphysboro	A. L. Spiller	H. Amber Hagler	Joseph V. Wells
Jasper—Newton	Milo D. Yelvington	H. K. Powell	W. E. Trainor
Jefferson—Mount Vernon	E. M. Pendler	Leonard L. Scott	James M. Latta
Jersey—Jerseyville	Will T. Sumner	Thomas S. Ford	Anthony H. Quinn
Jo Daviess—Galena	F. J. Campbell	E. J. Menzemer	Walter J. Ehrler
Johnson—Vienna	John O. Cowan	E. F. Throgmorton	John W. Carlton
Kane—Geneva	S. N. Hoover John H. Williams, P.	Charles Lowry	Eugene C. Dwyer Charles Doetschman, R.
Kankakee—Kankakee	James T. Burns	H. J. Groenewould	Charles F. Skinner
Kendall—Yorkville	Clarence S. Williams	Edward Budd, Jr.	Miss Frances E. Lane
Knox—Galesburg	Walter C. Frank	Frank L. Adams	C. H. Westerberg
Lake—Waukegan	Perry L. Persons	Lew A. Hendee	L. O. Brockway
LaSalle—Ottawa	Harry Reck Richard D. Mills, P.	Thomas A. Ferguson	J. L. Witzeman J. F. Buchner, R.
Lawrence—Lawrenceville	Lester B. Fish	Lyle G. Steffey	George S. May
Lee—Dixon	John B. Crabtree	Fred G. Dimick	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Livingston—Pontiac	Ray Sesler	Joe S. Reed	J. G. Whitson
Logan—Lincoln	Lawrence B. Stringer	David S. Mowrey	Vincent Jones
Macon—Decatur	John H. McCoy	Charles H. Patterson	Coral L. Taylor Lelah Foster, R.
Macoupin—Carlinville	Andrew J. Duggan	Ernest Whittler	J. A. Blaener
Madison—Edwardsville	J. E. Hillskotter G. W. Crossman, P.	C. J. Blattner	John Mellon H. M. Sanders, R.
Marion—Salem	W. G. Wilson	W. H. Betts	Frank C. Hensley
Marshall—Lacon	Andrew E. Treacey	Lawrence D. Gregory	Fred Garrels
Mason—Havana	John Greenway	Carl F. Taylor	Maurice E. Barnes
Massac—Metropolis	Fred Smith	Henry Morrow	Loren Smith
McDonough—Macomb	Charles I. Imes	John G. Norton	Will B. Martin
McHenry—Woodstock	Charles P. Barnes	Guy E. Still	Charles F. Hayes

County. County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
McLean—Bloomington	James C. Riley	P. A. Guthrie	J. Huber Allen
			N. B. Carson, R.
Menard—Petersburg	Jesse M. Ott	A. W. Hartley	Arthur H. Trewert
Mercer—Aledo	Friend L. Church	Frank A. Gibson	S. A. Nelson
Monroe—Waterloo	Henry Schneider	Henry Eisenbart	Louis A. Wiehl
Montgomery—Hillsboro	J. H. Ragsdale	A. H. Bartlett	William E. Cole
Morgan—Jacksonville	Paul Samuell	George L. Riggs	F. E. Wanamaker
Moultrie—Sullivan	Oscar F. Cochran	J. D. Martin	S. P. English
Ogle—Oregon	Frank E. Reed	Sidney J. Hess	John D. Mead
Peoria—Peoria	Robert H. Lovett	Louis J. Ganss	George Sturch
	Glen Cameron, P.		A. C. Grebe, R.
Perry—Pinckneyville	Louis R. Kelly	H. H. Baughman	John D. Roe
Piatt—Monticello	William A. Doss	Harvey Fay	B. G. Duncan
Pike—Pittsfield	Burr N. Swan	Charles A. Helkey	Ray G. Ruyle
Pope—Golconda	B. F. Anderson	J. D. Reid	J. W. Mitchell
Pulaski—Mound City	Fred Hood	Walter W. Waite	E. P. Easterday
Putnam—Hennepin	Henry J. Gunn	Oldon C. Cofoid	H. B. Ramage
Randolph—Chester	J. Fred Gilster	Henry Boeknoff	W. H. Tripp
Richland—Olney	R. B. Witcher	John F. Hanes	R. L. Rinehart
Rock Island—Rock Island	Nels A. Larson	Henry B. Hubbard	G. W. Gamble
	Frank J. Landee, P.		Sam Eyerson, R.
Saline—Harrisburg	William W. Damron	H. E. Wills	R. E. Holmes
Sangamon—Springfield	J. B. Weaver	Charles W. Byers	Charles F. Koehn
	C. H. Jenkins, P.		William T. Fossett, R.
Schuyler—Rushville	Isaac Lewis	James A. Long	L. H. Byrns
Scott—Winchester	John A. McKeene	Bluford McClure	Frank Cowhick
Shelby—Shelbyville	A. J. Steidley	Ed R. Allen	W. W. Griffith
Stark—Toulon	Frank Thomas	William E. Nixon	Walter F. Young
St. Clair—Belleville	J. B. Messick	A. J. H. Hoerr	Otto C. Weibert, R.
	Frank Perrin, P.		
Stephenson—Freeport	Oscar R. Zipf	A. H. Volkers	J. O. Templeton
Tazewell—Pekin	Charles Schaefer	T. E. Solterman	E. L. Meyers
Union—Jonesboro	David W. Karracker	Charles L. Kimmel	W. E. Lemons
Vermilion—Danville	Thomas A. Graham	John R. Moore	C. E. Wellman
	Walter J. Bookwalter, P.		W. H. Carter, R.
Wabash—Mount Carmel	W. S. Wilhite	E. L. Holsen	Harmon W. Grace
Warren—Monmouth	C. M. Huey	W. W. Brent	James B. Bereth
Washington—Nashville	William P. Green	Henry F. Heckert	Oscar H. Rinne
Wayne—Fairfield	J. V. Heidinger	E. D. Freshwater	Elmer Hargrave
White—Carmi	Ulys Pyle	Matthew Martin	N. Arbauh
Whiteside—Morrison	W. A. Blodgett	M. W. Chapin	C. W. McCall
Will—Joliet	G. J. Cowing	Edward G. Young	Paul V. Wunder
	Samuel Drew	Henry F. Schmidt, P.C.	Wm. W. Smith, R.
Williamson—Marion	Wiley F. Slater	E. H. Scobey	Leslie O. Caplinger
Winnebago—Rockford	Fred E. Carpenter	Truman Johnson	Lewis F. Lake
			John A. Bowman, R.
Woodford—Eureka	Arthur C. Fort	C. S. Holman	E. T. Holstman

TREASURERS, SHERIFFS, STATE'S ATTORNEYS AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Adams	Frank A. Jasper	E. J. Simmons	J. F. Garner	John H. Steiner
Alexander	E. J. Hodges	Jesse A. Miller	Leslie L. Wilbourn	Asa D. Twente
Bond	H. L. Mudd	John W. Wilson	J. H. Allis	J. W. Anthony
Boone	Charles D. Loop	Edward J. Haac	Frank A. Oakley	Elizabeth B. Harvey
Brown	W. F. Mansir	C. W. Cory	O. T. Briggs	Lavina O'Neil
Bureau	Watts T. Mercer	Len Spalding	C. R. Johnson	George O. Smith
Calhoun	Elias M. Bailey	Peter A. Gotway	C. C. Worthy	S. J. Sibley
Carroll	Jacob M. Landis	Henry S. Wise	John R. Connell	John Hay
Cass	J. R. Sligh	G. W. Farrar	L. M. McClure	Walter E. Buck
Champaign	James A. Reeves	Geo. W. Davis	Ray R. Cline	C. H. Watts
Christian	Jesse L. Patterson	Dan'l L. Dunbar	Edward E. Dowell	O. P. Simpson
Clark	John W. Lewis	W. A. Byram	Everett Connelly	Harold Bright
Clay	Aden H. Kellums	H. N. McElyia	A. N. Tolliver	George W. Brewer
Clinton	R. P. Farrell	John Knies	Hugh V. Murray	William Johnston
Coles	Grant Childress	Vincent Axe	Charles H. Fletcher	O. M. Minter
Cook	Harry Gibbons	Charles W. Peters	Robert E. Crowe	E. J. Tobin
Crawford	J. T. Cox	H. E. Parker	Charles E. Jones	O. B. Mount
Cumberland	Edward A. Ormsby	Elias Jobe	Charles C. Eggleston	L. C. Markwell
DeKalb	Walter H. Hay	William H. Decker	Cassius Poust	Warren Hubbard
DeWitt	Joel C. Cool	J. W. Persons	William F. Smith	Roy H. Johnson
Douglas	Theodore F. Howard	F. E. Parker	Robert F. Cotton	E. E. Gere
DuPage	John F. Hesterman	Geo. F. Leineke	C. W. Reed	Charles B. Bowman
Edgar	Elmer Sunkel	Oda M. Sizemore	George Bristow	O. Rice Jones
Edwards	Charles Naylor	Clyde Roosevelt	Allen E. Walker	Grant Balding
Effingham	Amos B. Munday	J. D. Marshall	Paul Taylor	J. W. Davis
Fayette	William H. Gray	Levi J. Browning	Will P. Welker	Frank E. Crawford
Ford	T. A. Flora	Albert T. Carlson	C. M. Swanson	H. M. Rudolph
Franklin	John A. McClintock	R. S. Watkins	Roy C. Martin	H. Clay Ing
Fulton	H. L. Fouts	Guy R. Williams	Reed F. Cutler	Perry H. Hellyer
Gallatin	Robert R. Elliott	Allen Barnett	Joseph L. Barkley	J. F. Ashley
Greene	Horace W. Foreman	W. A. Holmes	T. J. McKnight	Rollins Scott
Grundy	Roy Enger	Joseph H. Francis	Frank L. Flood	Earl F. Booth
Hamilton	Abraham Peer	William J. Campbell	Whitson W. Daily	Samuel O'Dale
Hancock	Fred Salm, Jr.	J. N. Bennett	Lee Siebenborn	Stephen D. Faris
Hardin	W. B. Allard	D. V. Cox	C. E. Soward	Hattie M. Rittenhouse

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Henderson	Oscar A. Rankin	Robert T. McDill	Michael E. Nolan	Allen L. Beall
Henry	Charles A. Kellogg	Samuel Wilson	Carl A. Melin	William F. Huston
Iroquois	Homer M. Browne	George P. Heikes	Elmer A. Taylor	F. A. Gilbreath
Jackson	William S. Roberts	James W. Gibson	John H. Searing	Otto F. Aken
Jasper	John W. Howell	James A. Eaton	W. E. Isley	Joseph H. Pursiful
Jefferson	James H. Kell	Grant Irvin	Frank G. Thompson	William Miner
Jersey	Fred W. Howell	James Catt	Paul M. Hamilton	Joseph W. Becker
Jo Daviess	John A. Bingham	W. J. Shipton	Harry C. Tear	Benjamin L. Birkbeck
Johnson	W. C. Kelley	John L. Veach	C. J. Huffman	E. W. Sutton
Kane	Oscar B. Nelson	Claude Poole	Charles L. Abbott	Edwin M. Harris
Kankakee	Albert J. Bothfuhr	Wm. J. Riley	Anker C. Jensen	Lewis Ogilvie
Kendall	Arthur E. Larson	Martin N. Hextell	Richard O. Leitch	George Elliott
Knox	Herbert M. Bloomquist	Jas. T. Wheeler	A. J. Boutelle	W. F. Boyes
Lake	Leroy W. Bracher	Elmer J. Green	Ashbel V. Smith	T. A. Simpson
LaSalle	George M. Reynolds	Curt S. Ayers	Harry F. Kelley	W. R. Foster
Lawrence	A. L. Caudle	William H. Stivers	O. W. Longenecker	Edwin Ashbaugh
Lee	Wm. C. Thompson	Frank C. Schoenholz	Mark C. Keller	L. W. Miller
Livingston	A. B. Carrithers	Robt. T. Gorman	J. H. McFadden	W. W. McCulloch
Logan	H. J. Mayer	A. G. Alberts	Evan Worth	E. H. Lukentill
Macon	Charles H. Mooney	Mont E. Penniwell	Charles F. Evans	E. L. Dickey
Macoupin	William T. Baird	W. E. Morris	L. M. Harlan	George W. Solomon
Madison	R. S. Ferguson	George E. Little	Joseph P. Streuber	H. T. McCrea
Marion	W. F. Wilson	Lincoln Beasley	Charles F. Dew	Hattie Blair
Marshall	Louis V. Osborne	Wm. S. Riddell	Bayard W. Wright	Willard E. King
Mason	W. J. Shirley	George W. White	Scott W. Lucas	J. C. Stoddard
Massac	Elmer Brown	Oscar Miller	Walter Roberts	Luther J. Evers
McDonough	John A. Barclay	E. E. Sapp	Andrew L. Hainline	B. E. Decker
McHenry	Wm. S. McConnell	Roy J. Stewart	Vincent S. Lumley	A. M. Shelton
McLean	William C. Means	Ralph Spafford	Lester H. Martin	B. C. Moore
Menard	W. D. Power	Harry Graustaff	H. E. Pond	William Small
Mercer	Charles A. Freise	John P. Fleming	Paul J. Graham	George E. Platt
Monroe	Hugo Bremser	Ernest W. Loehr	Roy E. Gauen	William C. Heyl
Montgomery	John W. Rea	E. T. Marshall	Frank A. Ramey	E. A. Lewey
Morgan	Grant Graff	W. H. Weatherford	Carl E. Robinson	H. H. Vascovcellos
Moultrie	Oliver F. Dolan	Charles Lansden	Merrill F. Wemhoff	Lois Coombs
Ogle	William D. Mackey	George D. Banning	James L. McDowell	John E. Cross
Peoria	A. B. McGill	Lewis M. Hines	Ernest J. Galbraith	John A. Hayes
Perry	Samuel N. Hunter	Thos. H. Thimmig	Judson E. Harris	R. B. Templeton
Piatt	David A. Troxel	Edward R. Gale	Burt A. Edie	C. McIntosh
Pike	Merle S. Barber	John H. Davis	Barry Mumford	T. C. Moore
Pope	Thomas F. Phelps	H. G. McCormick	C. O. Conley	Stella A. Wierwille
Pulaski	I. J. Hudson	Imon Bankson	Loren H. Boyd	May S. Hawkins
Putnam	John W. Stouffer	C. D. Maulfair	Michael J. Faletti	Anna M. Holliday
Randolph	Henry Lucht	J. H. McGuire	L. F. Hachman	Louis W. von Behren
Richland	Charles Byer	Frank Craig	S. C. Lewis	Earl H. Hostettler
Rock Island	Geo. H. Richmond	J. G. Miller	Benjamin S. Bell	Justin Washburn
Saline	Guy M. Wallace	John D. Cummins	Charles H. Thompson	B. D. Gates
Sangamon	George A. Fish	Henry H. Mested	Charles F. Mortimer	E. C. Pruitt
Schuyler	C. E. Worthington	Edw. Lashbrook	Paul W. Mourning	Calvin L. Cain
Scott	C. M. Danner	Fritz L. Haskell	Loyal A. Mehrhoff	Olive L. Wells
Shelby	Ed. R. Knecht	William T. Biggs	Robert I. Pugh	Charles B. Guinn
Stark	E. G. Williamson	Grant G. Kilgore	Floid B. Brian	George C. Baker
St. Clair	M. P. Murray, Jr.	Ed P. Petri	H. A. Schaumleffel	W. A. Hough
Stephenson	Samuel Markel	John G. Hayes	Charles H. Green	George W. Scott
Tazewell	Henry W. Toennigs	A. S. Whitmore	Edward E. Black	C. I. Martin
Union	Jeff M. Johnson	John J. Tygett	R. W. Karracker	Charles O. Otrick
Vermilion	Robert H. Maler	Charles N. Knox	J. H. Lewman	O. P. Haworth
Wabash	Charles Buchanan	John S. Rigg	Ben G. Greathouse	Elmer Greathouse
Warren	W. D. Marshall	A. M. Hicks	C. E. Lauder	F. M. Wenbiger
Washington	H. W. Finke	H. Klosterhoff	H. H. House	T. E. Allen
Wayne	J. L. Matthews	G. H. Anderson	Roscoe Forth	J. B. Galbraith
White	C. W. Frazier	Charles D. Gibbs	Charles T. Randolph	D L Boyd
Whiteside	Fred W. Tripp	P. A. Whitney	Edward E. Black	C. I. Martin
Will	Benjamin D. Jones	James E. Newkirk	R. W. Karracker	Charles O. Otrick
Williamson	Ed. M. Heaton	Melvin Thaxten	J. H. Lewman	O. P. Haworth
Winnebago	Frank A. Carson	Harry H. Baldwin	Ben G. Greathouse	Elmer Greathouse
Woodford	Homer Darst	George W. Tegard	C. E. Lauder	F. M. Wenbiger
			H. H. House	T. E. Allen
			Roscoe Forth	J. B. Galbraith
			Charles T. Randolph	D L Boyd
			Robert N. Beese	Harry B. Price
			Robert W. Martin	August Maue
			Delos L. Duty	J. W. McKinney
			William Johnson	Abbie J. Craig
			E. J. Henderson	Roy L. Moore

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

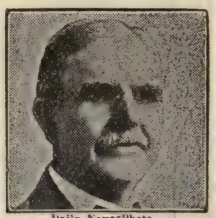
Hiram Pearsons	1837-1838	W. H. Rice	1861-1862	M. J. Bransfield	1893-1895
George W. Dole	1839	David A. Gage	1863-1864, 1869-1873	Adam Wolf	1895-1897
Walter S. Gurnee	1840, 1843-1844	A. G. Throop	1865-1866	Ernst Hummel	1897-1899
N. H. Bolles	1840-1841	W. F. Wentworth	1867-1869	Adam Ortseifen	1899-1901, 1903-1905
William L. Church	1845-1846, 1848-1849	Daniel O'Hara	1873-1875	Charles F. Gunther	1901-1903
Andrew Getzler	1847	Clinton Briggs	1876	Fred. W. Blocki	1905-1907
Edward Manierre	1850-1853	C. R. Larrabee	1877-1878	John E. Traeger	1907-1909
Uriah P. Harris	1854	William C. Seipp	1879-1881	Isaac N. Powell	1909-1911
Wm. F. DeWolf	1855	Rudolph Brand	1881-1883	Henry Stuckart	1911-1913
O. J. Rose	1856	John M. Dunphy	1883-1885	Michael J. Flynn	1913-1915
C. N. Holden	1857	William M. Devine	1885-1887	Charles H. Sergel	1915-1917
Alonzo Harvey	1858-1860	C. Herman Plautz	1887-1889	Clayton F. Smith	1917-1919
Charles H. Hunt	1860	Bernard Roesing	1889-1891	Henry Stuckart	1919-1921
		Peter Kiolbassa	1891-1893		

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

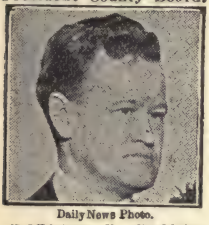
Scheuer Photo.
PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.

H. R. GIBBONS,
Treasurer.

Walinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.



Daily News Photo.
C. W. PETERS,
Sheriff.



Daily News Photo.
ROBERT E. CROWE,
State's Attorney.

Barrett Photo.
JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.

Moffett Photo.
F. S. RIGHEIMER,
County Judge.

Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.

Varney Photo.
WILLIAM R. PARKER,
Clerk Criminal Court.

Copyright, 1918, Moffett Studio, Chicago
HENRY HORNER,
Judge Probate Court.

Matzene Photo.
CHARLES H. SERGEL,
Sanitary District.

Coover Photo.
P. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.

Steffens Photo.
EDW. R. LITSINGER,
Board of Review.

Kuehne Photo.
P. A. NASH,
Board of Review.

Walinger Photo.
O. V. BARRETT,
Board of Review.

WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.

Walinger Photo.
CHARLES RINGER,
Board of Assessors.

GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,
Board of Assessors.

Coover Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.

Walinger Photo.
CHAS. KRUTCKOFF,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.
Secretary to the President—Guy Cramer.
Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 county building.
Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg, D.; Charles N. Goodnow, R.; Robert W. McKinlay, D.; Frank J. Wilson, D.; Emmett Whealan, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; Tom Murray, R. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. Maclean, R. Room 537 county building.
Committee Clerk—Peter J. Ellert, 537 county building.
Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.
Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employes whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, second floor, south end.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—William T. O'Brien.
Chief Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Cashier—J. S. Mayer.
Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.
Chief Election Department—John D. Hayes.
Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.
Duties—See county clerk.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.
County Treasurer—Harry Gibbons, D.
Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 519 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.
Chief Clerk—F. H. Chambers.
Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, second floor, and 507 county building.

State's Attorney—Robert E. Crowe, R.
First Assistant—Edward S. Day.
Second Assistant—George E. Gorman.
Assistants—Robert E. McMillan, Charles S. Wharton, Frank Peska, George Crane, Benjamin Newmark, George S. Nye, Richard Prendergast, James A. Scott, Grover C. Niemeyer, Daniel G. Ramsay, John W. Beckwith, Nicholas Michaels, Edward A. Prindeville, Ernst Buehler, Walter T. Stanton, Nellie Carlin, George C. Bliss, John P. Moran, Edward E. Wilson, Joseph P. Ryan, John E. Foster, James R. Considine, Augustus Kelly, Henry Eckhardt, George Emmicke, Robert E. Hogan, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Robert P. Rollo, James E. McShane, Michael L. Rosinia, James C. Dooley, Joseph A. Smejkal, W. W. DeArmond, Eugene P. Quirke, Joel C. Carlson, Robert W. Daniels, Martin Korski, Jacob M. Arvey, Irwin N. Walker, Lloyd David Heth, William Scott Stewart, John F. Cashen, John C. Melaniphy, Harold P. O'Connell, Thomas F. Reilly, Samuel A. Bristow, Max Daniels, James F. Lyons, George P. Foster, Jr., Meyer Kauffman, Michael Kaveney, Samuel A. Bristow, Avern B. Scolnik, Frank Souhrada.
Duties of State's Attorney—To begin and prosecute, in courts of record in his county, all criminal and civil actions in which the people of the state or county may be concerned; to prosecute or defend (as the case may be) all civil actions brought by or against his county or any county officer in his official capacity, and all suits which it may become necessary to prosecute or defend to enforce the collection of taxes; to give his opinion to county officers and justices of the peace upon questions of law relating to matters in which the people are concerned.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, first floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Clerk—Theodore R. Steinert.
Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, first floor, south end.

Registrar of Titles—Joseph F. Haas, R.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.

Chief Examiner of Titles—J. Scott Matthews.
Examiners of Titles—Blake C. Smith, Eugene Stewart, Bazel W. Veirs, Charles S. Frank.
Examiner's Assistant—John A. Senne.
Chief Clerk—Emil J. Heine.
Duties—The registrar of titles is the responsible administrative head in Cook county of the system of land title registration, commonly known as the Torrens system, whereby the title to land is registered and the people of Cook county guarantee that the title as registered is correct, thus doing away with the necessity of an abstract of title and affording a simple, inexpensive and speedy means for transfer of title to real property.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Room 512 county building.

President—Harry A. Lipsky. Commissioners: Ralph L. Peck, secretary; James M. Whalen.
Assistant Secretary—Walter F. Gallas.
Department Inspector—William F. Foehringer.
Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.
Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Charles W. Steinwerth, president; Joseph H. Barnett, secretary; Bernard J. Mullaney.
Clerk—Martin Peterson.
Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.
County building, third floor, north end.

Members of the Board—William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; George K. Schmidt, R.; Charles Krutckoff, R.; Charles Ringer, R.
Chief Clerk—Charles Krutckoff.
Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.
County building, third floor, south end.

Members of Board—Edward Litsinger, R.; P. A. Nash, D.; Charles V. Barrett.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.
Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. Decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.
In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.
Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.
123 West Madison street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.
Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
Room 506 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.
Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the schools.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF COOK COUNTY.
Room 1130 county building.

Superintendent—Miss Katherine Meade (attendant).
Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.
Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Michael Zimmer, D.
Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office, 213-215 South Peoria street; branch offices, 1736 West North avenue, 837 West 47th street, 8800 Houston avenue, 229 West North avenue, 3466 Archer avenue, 1655 Blue Island avenue, 2701 West Roosevelt road, 221 East 115th street.
County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.
Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the county of Cook. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American war. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, through the medium of county physicians. He is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payment of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husbands or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts having jurisdiction.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Ben H. Suhr, R.
Duties—Makes official surveys of either public or private property in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in Cook County psychopathic hospital, Polk and Wood streets.
Duties—The county physician is the superintendent and psychiatrist in chief of the

Cook County psychopathic hospital. He supervises the medical treatment of the patients in the institution. He also acts as an adviser to the County court in trials for the insane.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
Assistant Chief Deputy—George A. Webster.
General Clerk—Otto Rexses.
Deputy Coroners—S. L. Davis, Charles Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, Peter Seese, M. G. Walsh, J. J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, B. J. Evans, John Thumm, George Williston, George A. Webster, George Clark.
Physicians—William H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. LeCount, Joseph Springer, Edward Hatton, James P. Simonds.
Chemist—Dr. William D. McNally.
Assistant Chemist—J. E. Newcomb, P. L. Hasbrouck.
Reporters—E. E. Wenger, W. C. Yunker, C. E. Gilman, David T. Richie, Claude Van Fleet, W. P. Scanlon, G. J. Healy, A. J. Lewis, Lewis Mills.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—Charles W. Peters, R.
Chief Deputy—H. C. W. Laubenheimer, R.
Jailer—George F. Lee, R.
Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

1412 Otis building.
Appointed by governor.

Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay.
Attorney—Ward B. Sawyer.
Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 county building.

Custodian—Albert F. Peters.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
Criminal Court Building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
Children's Hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Psychopathic Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.
Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.
Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
County Commissioners—Room 537.
Committee Clerk—Room 537.
County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
County Court—Room 603.
County Court Clerk—Room 600.
County Comptroller—Room 511.
County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
County Surveyor—Room 726.
Custodian—Room 1026.
Coroner—Room 500.
Civil Service Commissioners—Room 512.
Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
President County Board—Room 523.
Probate Court—Sixth floor.
Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.
Superior Court—Eighth floor.
Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
Sheriff (Bailiffs) in Charge of Criminal Court—First floor.
Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
State's Attorney—Second floor.

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1897.....	5,294	$21,777,230	1905.....	8,442	$63,970,950	1913.....	10,792	$89,668,427
1898.....	4,067	21,294,325	1906.....	10,629	64,822,030	1914.....	9,938	83,261,710
1899.....	3,794	20,856,750	1907.....	9,353	59,093,080	1915.....	10,340	97,291,480
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050	1908.....	10,771	68,203,920	1916.....	10,277	112,835,150
1901.....	6,053	34,962,075	1909.....	11,241	90,559,580	1917.....	4,938	64,244,450
1902.....	6,074	48,070,399	1910.....	11,409	96,932,700	1918.....	2,529	34,792,200
1903.....	6,221	37,447,175	1911.....	11,106	105,269,700	1919.....	6,589	104,198,850
1904.....	7,151	44,724,790	1912.....	11,325	88,786,960	1920*.....	3,314	69,955,950

*First ten months.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

President—Joseph R. Noel.
Vice-President—Abel Davis.
Vice-President Interstate and Foreign Trade Division—John P. Hovland.
Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—Judson F. Stone.
Vice-President Local Division—A. R. Bone.
General Secretary—A. C. Cronkrite
General Treasurer—Albert W. Harris.

Official Staff.

Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper; managing editor, Joseph M. Sheahan.
Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST. ILLINOIS.

14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

Main Court—Jesse Holdom, presiding judge; William E. Dever and William H. McSurely.

First Branch—Albert C. Barnes, presiding judge; Martin M. Gridley and David F. Matchett.

Second Branch—Thomas Taylor, Jr., presiding judge; John M. O'Connor and Charles M. Thomson.

Clerk—Francis P. Brady.

Deputy Clerks—Joseph P. Morrison, Michael Normoyle, James T. McInerney, James T. Sheahy.

Bailiff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than $1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Albert C. Barnes, R.	1923
Theodore Brentano, R.	1921
William Fenimore Cooper, D.	1922
Joseph B. David, D.	1923
William E. Dever, D.	1922
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1923
Charles M. Foell, R.	1923
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1922
Harry A. Lewis, R.	1925
Jacob H. Hopkins, D.	1923
Oscar Hebel, R.	1923
Joseph Sabath, D.	1922
Marcus A. Kavanagh, R.	1923
Charles A. MacDonald, D.	1922
M. L. McKinley, D.	1923
William H. McSurely, R.	1923
John M. O'Connor, D.	1923
Hugo Pam, R.	1923
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1923
John J. Sullivan, D.	1920

Clerk—Samuel E. Erickson, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief deputy, Leonard A. Brundage. Salaries—Judges, $12,000; of clerk, $9,000.

(Judges elected prior to 1915 get $10,000 a year.)

Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1921.

Judges.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	F. George Rush, R.
Jesse A. Baldwin, R.	Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.
George F. Barrett, R.	Chas. M. Thomson, R.
David M. Brothers, R.	Oscar M. Torrison, R.
Jesse Holdom, R.	Francis S. Wilson, D.
George Kersten, D.	Donald L. Morrill, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
F. R. de Young, R.	Frank Johnston, Jr., D.
Hugo M. Friend, R.	Anton T. Zeman, R.
Kickham Scanlan, R.	Chas. A. Williams, R.

Clerk—August W. Miller, Rep.; chief clerk, Louis A. Hutt; fourth floor, north end.

Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.

Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.

Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Frank S. Righeimer, R.; term expires in December, 1924.

Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 county building.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed $1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.

Clerk—William R. Parker, R.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1922.

Assistants—Harry G. Keats, John F. Devine, Jr., Paul Corkell, Philip Finnegan.

Clerk—John F. Devine, R.

Chief Deputy Clerk—Jacob Verburg, R.

Public Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay, R.

Public Guardian—Mary Belle Spencer.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 900 county building.

Judge—Victor P. Arnold.

Assistant to Judge—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joseph L. Moss.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and truant cases brought before it under the compulsory education law. It also administers the law providing for the partial

support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place. The judges of the Circuit court each summer select one of its members to sit in the Juvenile court one year.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—John H. Clarke.
Judges—Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page.
Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.
Salary of judges, $8,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeals have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, G. A. Carpenter.
Clerk—John H. R. Jamar.
Marshal—John J. Bradley.
Salary of judges, $7,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.
Clerk—James A. Kearns, R.
Bailiff—Dennis J. Egan, D.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Samuel H. Trude, R.	1926
William R. Fetzer, R.	1926
Henry M. Walker, R.	1926
William L. Morgan, R.	1926
Joseph W. Schulman, R.	1926
Asa G. Adams, R.	1926
Robert E. Gentzel, R.	1926
John A. Bugee, R.	1926
Laurence B. Jacobs, R.	1926
George B. Holmes, R.	1926
Harry Olson, R.	1924
Daniel P. Trude, R.	1924
Harry M. Fisher, D.	1924
William N. Gemmill, R.	1924
John J. Rooney, D.	1924
Joseph S. LaBuy, D.	1924
Charles F. McKinley, R.	1924
John K. Prindiville, D.	1924
Arnold Heap, R.	1924
Bernard P. Barasa, R.	1924
Charles A. Williams, D.	1924
John R. Newcomer, R.	1922
Hosea W. Wells, R.	1922
Wells M. Cook, R.	1922
John A. Swanson, R.	1922
John Richardson, R.	1922
Hugh R. Stewart, R.	1922
John F. Haas, R.	1922
Howard Hayes, R.	1922
John R. Caverly, D.	1922
Theodore F. Ehler, R.	1922

Salaries—Chief justice, $12,000 a year; associate justices, $9,000; clerk, $9,000; chief deputy clerk, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, $3,000; other clerks, $1,800 to $2,500; bailiff, $9,000; chief deputy bailiff, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, $2,500; other bailiffs, $1,500 to $2,000.

Civil cases are heard in the branches of the court located on the eighth, ninth and eleventh floors of the city hall. These include the Automobile court (room 906), the Morals court (room 1106) and the Court of Domestic Relations (room 902). Criminal cases are heard in one of the branches in the city hall (room 1108) and at branches located at 113 West Chicago avenue, 2742 Sheffield avenue, 2138 North California avenue, 731 North Racine avenue, 6347 Wentworth avenue, 811 West 47th place, 8855 Exchange avenue, 943 Maxwell street and 120 North Desplaines street.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2
Senators	4
Governor	4
Lieutenant-governor	4
Secretary of state	4
Treasurer	2
Auditor	4
Attorney-general	4
Supt. public instruction	4
University trustees	4
Judges Supreme court	9
Clerk Supreme court	6
Appellate court clerks	6
Cook Co.—Commissioners	4
Pres. county commissioners	4
Sheriff	4
Treasurer	4
Coroner	4
State's attorney	4
Superintendent of schools	4
County clerk	4
Recorder	4
County judge	4
Probate judge	4
Clerk Probate court	4
Circuit court judges	6
Clerk Circuit court	4
Judges Superior court	6
Clerk Superior court	4
Clerk Criminal court	4
Assessors	6
Members board of review	6
Chicago—Mayor	4
Aldermen	2
City clerk	2
City treasurer	2
Municipal court judges	6
Chief justice Municipal ct.	6
Clerk Municipal court	6
Bailiff Municipal court	6
Sanitary district trustees	6
President sanitary board	6

County officers throughout the state are elected for four years. Township officers, such as supervisors, assessors, collectors and town clerks, are elected for one-year terms. Highway commissioners are elected for three years.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President $9,000
Commissioners, 14 at... 5,000
Secretary to president.. 4,000
Committee clerk..... 4,400
Stenographers, 3, each. 1,756
Investigator 3,600

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk).
Deputy comptroller.....$6,600
Chief clerk..... 5,000
Auditor 2,760
Fee office examiner..... 3,600
Accountants, 2 at..... 2,352
Cashiers, 2 at..... 2,200
Bookkeeper 2,626
Clerks .....$1,976 to 2,153
Stenographer 2,136

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent $6,600
Head clerk..... 4,000
Inspector purchases..... 2,970
Principal bookkeeper... 2,153
Buyer 2,734
Storekeeper 1,869
Supt. mechanics..... 3,630
Chief electrician..... 2,880
Note—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff $9,960
Chief deputy..... 4,400
Chief bailiffs, 2 at..... 2,915
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at. 2,243
Real estate clerk..... 2,429
Cashier 2,162
Summons clerk..... 2,279
Execution clerk..... 2,279
Clerks .....$1,764 to 2,279
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at.. 2,362
Bailiffs, 125 at..... 2,057

Criminal Court Building.

Custodian $2,463
Chief engineer..... 2,925
Electrician 2,580
Plumber 2,580
Steamfitter 2,580
Janitors, 10 at..... 1,200

County Jail.

Jailer $3,600
Assistant jailers, 4 at.. 2,143
Storekeeper 1,845
Physician 1,976
Head matron..... 1,492
Matrons, 4 at..... 1,321
Engineer 2,250
Jail guards (per mo.).. 135

County Building.

Custodian $3,300
Assistant custodian..... 2,016
Chief engineer..... 3,600
Steamfitter 2,580
Plumber 2,580
Electrician 2,580
Elevator starters, 2 at. 1,620
Elevator men, 18 at... 1,482

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at....$3,000
Chief examiner..... 2,496
Principal examiner..... 2,364
Senior clerk..... 2,016
Principal clerk..... 2,496

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 2 at.....$7,000
Assessors, 3 at..... 5,000
Attorney 3,960
Chief clerk..... 4,400
Assistant chief clerk...$3,600
Valuation expert (bldgs) 2,484
Real estate expert..... 2,573
Chief draftsman..... 3,201
Surveyor 2,285
Chief docket clerk..... 2,350
Clerks .....$1,200 to 2,615

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at.....$7,000
Chief clerk 4,400
Assistant chief clerk... 3,300
Attorney for board..... 3,960
Principal clerk..... 2,462
Real estate expert..... 3,300
Building val. expert.... 2,493
Valuation extender..... 3,225

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer $9,960
Assistant treasurer..... 6,600
Chief clerk..... 5,000
Auditor 3,300
Head cashier..... 3,600
Head bookkeeper..... 3,660
Head clerk..... 3,300
Secretary to treasurer.. 3,000
Clerks (per mo.) $135 to 198

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk.....$9,000
Tax commissioner..... 6,000
Private secretary..... 2,016
Chief deputy..... 4,000
Chief clerk..... 3,600
Cashier 2,772
Head clerk..... 3,000
Head bookkeeper..... 2,772
Clerks (per mo.) $135 to 198

RECORDER.

Recorder $9,000
Chief deputy..... 3,900
Chief clerk..... 3,442

Publicity Division.

Principal clerk.....$2,025
Senior clerk..... 1,756

Recording Division.

Cashier $2,227
Teller 2,025

Abstract Department.

Superintendent $3,600

Retranscribing Department.

Superintendent $2,700
Assistant supt..... 2,316

Torrens Department.

Attorney and examiner..$4,845
Chief examiner..... 6,000
Asst. chief examiner.... 4,992
Chief clerk..... 3,525

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court $9,000
Chief deputy..... 4,000
Assistant deputy..... 2,520
Chief clerk..... 2,100
Principal clerk..... 2,496
Cashier 2,496

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court $9,000
Chief deputy..... 4,000
Chief clerk..... 2,520
Principal clerk..... 2,496
Cashier 2,200

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk.....$4,000
Cashier 2,200
Principal clerk..... 2,378

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court....$9,000
Assistant to judge.... 4,500
Assts. to judge, 3 at..$3,960
Bond examiner..... 2,700
Cashier 2,200

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court....$7,500
Chief deputy..... 4,000
Asst. chief deputy..... 2,700
Cashier 2,196

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney $11,600
Assistant 7,702
Assistant 7,152
Assistants, 2 at..... 6,060
Assistants, 3 at..... 5,280
Assistants, 6 at..... 4,950
Assistants, 6 at..... 4,399
Assistants, 5 at..... 3,960
Assistants, 12 at..... 3,300
Assistants, 11 at..... 2,700
Assistants, 6 at..... 2,250
Secretary 4,400
Investigator 2,700
Chief court reporter.... 3,300
Assistant chief reporter 2,400

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

At Oak Forest.

Superintendent $4,000
Asst. superintendent..... 2,700
Head physician..... 2,496
Supervisor 2,400
Druggist 2,200
Chief engineer..... 2,500
Pathologist 2,196
Wages of minor employes run from $50 to $150 a month. Nurses get from $61 to $110 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.

At County Hospital.

Warden $4,000
County physician..... 3,900
Assistant warden..... 4,000
Assistant warden..... 3,600
Pathologist 2,700
Radiographer 2,700
Principal clerk..... 2,700
Chief engineer..... 2,500
Nurses (per mo.) $115 to 125
Board, etc., is in some cases free.

BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.

Superintendent $3,000
Asst. superintendent.... 2,400
Supervisor 1,920
Head nurse..... 2,200

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent.....$5,000
Assistant agent..... 3,000
Assistant agents, 8 at.. 2,400
Deporting agent..... 2,350

G. A. R. Relief.

Superintendent $1,485
Secretary 1,114
Visitors, 2 at..... 891
Stenographer 891

DELINQUENT HOME.

Physician $3,000
Matron 2,200

JUVENILE COURT.

Asst. (woman) to judge.$5,500

Probation Officers.

Chief probation officer.$3,300
Probation officers (per mo.).....$121 to 168

JURY COMMISSION.

Jury commissioner.....$3,000
Commissioners, 2 at..... 1,500
Senior clerk..... 2,196

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	*$7,500
Supervisors, 3 at	2,460
Supervisors, 2 at	2,460

*Paid by state.

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$4.000
Chief clerk	5.000
Assistant chief clerk	3.000

CORONER.

Coroner	*$9,000
Chief deputy	4.000
Chief clerk	3.000
Statistician	2.016
Morgue keeper	2,016
Deputies, 10 at	2,364

*$5,000 in fees.

SUPT. OF HIGHWAYS.

Superintendent	$7,500
Assistant engineer	$4,000
Assistant engineer	3,600
Senior clerk	2,196
Rate clerk	2,367

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 20 at	$12,000
Superior court judges, 20 at	12,000
County court judge	12,000
Probate court judge	12,000

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—STATISTICS FOR 1919.

County hospital—	
Daily population	1,490
Deaths yearly	3,607
Salaries	$591,454.72
Nursing	283,778.82
Supplies	493,077.13
Furniture, repairs	15,656.79
Total expense	1,383,967.46
Daily cost per capita	2.55
Oak Forest—	
Infirmary inmates daily	2,501
Tuberc. hosp., inmates, daily	548
Average number daily	3,049
Deaths, infirmary, yearly	713
Deaths, hospital, yearly	466
Salaries	$258,643.89
Supplies	498,834.88
Furniture, repairs	32,864.17
Total expense	790,342.94
Daily cost per capita	.71
Home for delinquent and dependent children—	
Inmates, daily average	116
Salaries	$61,715.20
Supplies	35,072.84
Furniture, repairs	1,066.50
Total expense	97,854.54
Daily cost per capita	2.28
County agent—	
Families given relief	25,520
Medical aid in homes	29,202
Rations issued	7,630
Coal, tons, issued	10,464
Shoes, pairs issued	110,772
Salaries	$150,761.92
Supplies	259,271.42
Furniture, repairs	399.57
Total expense	410,432.91

COUNTY AID TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (1919).

School.	Children.	Amount.
St. Mary's Training	452	$46,757.16
Glenwood Manual Training	122	13,346.01
Chicago Industrial (girls)	299	47,412.74
Park Ridge (girls)	62	10,353.99
Illinois Technical (col. girls)	36	5,901.50
Polish Manual Training (boys)	279	28,770.14
St. Hedwig's Industrial (girls)	195	31,200.75
Lisle Manual Training (boys)	82	8,111.15
Lisle Industrial (girls)	59	9,001.00
C. Kasper Industrial (girls)	223	34,288.37
Kettler Manual Train. (boys)	267	25,882.26
Louise Manual Training (col. boys)	25	2,631.63
Bohemian Industrial (girls)	23	2,997.00
Bohemian Training (boys)	31	3,014.18
Addison Manual Train. (boys)	58	5,590.71
Addison Industrial (girls)	46	6,876.56
Chicago Manual (Jewish boys)	69	4,977.18
Chicago Industrial (Jewish girls)	47	5,136.00
Total	2,375	292,248.41

FARMS IN ILLINOIS.

[From federal census report.]

County.	1920.	1910.	County.	1920.	1910.	County.	1920.	1910.
Adams	3,844	4,036	Henderson	1,204	1,153	Ogle	2,784	2,962
Alexander	731	698	Henry	3,161	3,341	Peoria	2,499	2,717
Bond	1,948	1,958	Iroquois	3,953	3,941	Perry	1,775	2,019
Boone	1,325	1,322	Jackson	2,426	2,696	Piatt	1,386	1,510
Brown	1,352	1,516	Jasper	2,763	2,838	Pike	3,381	3,544
Bureau	3,203	3,276	Jefferson	3,592	3,920	Pope	1,587	1,825
Calhoun	1,119	1,049	Jersey	1,368	1,504	Pulaski	1,015	1,360
Carroll	1,769	1,822	Jo Daviess	2,183	2,230	Putnam	534	537
Cass	1,164	1,244	Johnson	1,742	1,962	Randolph	2,324	2,535
Champaign	3,666	3,757	Kane	2,248	2,309	Richland	1,930	2,191
Christian	2,786	2,889	Kankakee	2,480	2,411	Rock Island	2,045	1,909
Clark	2,801	3,020	Kendall	1,210	1,258	St. Clair	3,112	3,145
Clay	2,423	2,805	Knox	2,711	2,860	Saline	2,105	2,512
Clinton	1,794	1,999	La Salle	4,213	4,282	Sangamon	3,425	3,579
Coles	2,332	2,695	Lake	2,220	2,250	Schuyler	1,778	1,979
Cook	5,305	5,663	Lawrence	1,710	1,885	Scott	1,089	1,096
Crawford	2,248	2,390	Lee	2,594	2,774	Shelby	3,860	4,083
Cumberland	1,982	2,264	Livingston	3,726	3,969	Stark	1,077	1,107
DeKalb	2,400	2,481	Logan	2,234	2,320	Stephenson	2,794	2,913
DeWitt	1,586	1,655	McDonough	2,728	2,706	Tazewell	2,536	2,525
Douglas	1,630	1,839	McHenry	2,875	2,860	Union	2,006	2,309
D Page	1,756	1,599	McLean	4,309	4,500	Vermilion	3,587	3,801
Edgar	2,407	2,607	Macon	2,528	2,616	Wabash	1,053	1,118
Edwards	1,186	1,327	Macoupin	3,770	4,013	Warren	1,899	2,021
Effingham	2,223	2,386	Madison	3,454	3,554	Washington	2,357	2,521
Fayette	3,676	4,028	Marion	3,097	3,435	Wayne	3,769	4,285
Ford	1,655	1,747	Marshall	1,231	1,337	White	2,419	2,592
Franklin	2,353	2,658	Mason	1,558	1,648	Whiteside	2,789	2,898
Fulton	3,532	3,926	Massac	1,192	1,275	Will	3,385	3,588
Gallatin	1,387	1,563	Menard	1,033	1,123	Williamson	2,620	2,781
Greene	2,143	2,192	Mercer	1,986	2,038	Winnebago	2,186	2,241
Grundy	1,506	1,542	Monroe	1,498	1,487	Woodford	1,903	2,082
Hamilton	2,633	2,964	Montgomery	3,037	3,223			
Hancock	3,463	3,743	Morgan	2,420	2,667	Total	237,153	251,872
Hardin	861	929	Moultrie	1,501	1,613			

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS (1920).

Advertising fund	$1,500.00
Assessment lists	10,000.00
Audit fund	15,000.00
Bank investigation	2,500.00
Birth record fund	10,000.00
Bridge fund	7,500.00
Budget fund	1,000.00
Chicago and Cook county school for boys fund	50,000.00
Children's outing fund	6,000.00
Coroner's fund	6,000.00
County bonds fund	2,223,600.38
County detention home fund	1,000,000.00
County treasurer's bond fund	20,000.00
Deficiency fund	50,000 00
Delinquent tax notice fund	21,395.00
Deportation fund	1,700.00
Dieting jurors fund	20,000.00
Election fund	500,000.00
Emergency hospital	500.00
Furniture, etc	113,500.00
General road fund	40,000.00
General supply fund	1,094,000.00
Hard roads fund	107,801.82
Hospital building fund	24,353 42
Hospital nursing	285,000.00
Industrial schools	300,000.00
Insurance fund	500.00
Interest fund	221,000.00
Judgment fund	37,753.86
Jurors fund	200,000.00
Liabilities outstanding	453,070.00
Light, heat, power	285,600.00
Maywood home	600.00
Miscellaneous	22,825.40
Mothers' pensions	450,000.00
Oak Forest building fund	554,383.21
Operating expense	28,100.00
Office supplies	158,300.00
Outdoor relief	35,000.00
Postage fund	15,000.00
President's fund	10,000.00
Printing proceedings	10,000.00
Relief for blind	45,000.00
Returning fugitives	1,000.00
Revolutionists (red) fund	40,000.00
Roads fund	224,654.60
Salaries and wages	6,623,739.35
Special assessment	600.00
Special counsel fund	8,700.00
State aid roads	5,055,975.89
State's attorney's fund	65,000.00
State institutions	33,000.00
Street railway litigation	2,000.00
Telephone fund	30,000.00
Transportation	5,625.00
Transportation prisoners	14,000.00
Witness fees	5,000.00
Total	20,547,778.38

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board	$95,850.46
Comptroller	49,773.39
Superintendent public service	48,844.80
Mechanics	201,338.10
Sheriff—County building	308,486.18
Civil service commission	25,895.96
Total administration	780,190.89
Board of assessors	301,805.10
Country towns	30,450.00
Board of review	193,802.44
County treasurer	670,498.94
County clerk	423,433.56
Total tax division	1,619,990.04
Recorder	$268,676.92
Abstract department	244,788.48
Torrens department	108,518.42
Circuit court clerk	137,654.18
Superior court clerk	104,294.24
County court clerk	64,536.78
Probate court clerk	134,466.24
Sheriff—General office	363,429.24
Jury commissioners	27,605.32
Election commissioners	20,000.00
Coroner	105,443.80
Judiciary	264,000.00
Total civil courts	1,843,413.62
Clerk Criminal court	102,323.16
State's attorney	323,302.26
Sheriff—Criminal court building	95,039.64
Sheriff—Jail	166,386.66
Total Criminal court	687,051.72
Oak Forest institutions	347,347.38
County hospital	753,176.54
Bureau social service	49,733.28
County agent, regular	158,835.60
Physicians	25,000.00
G. A. R. relief	5,272.32
Home for delinquents	79,186.08
Juvenile court probation officers	213,415.74
Superintendent schools	23,395.22
Adult probation office	43,703.28
Total charitable, etc	1,699,065.44
Superintendent of highways	130,716.44
Total salaries	6,623,739.35

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year 1920.

Taxes.

All taxes	$10,079,616.36

Fee Offices.

County treasurer	1,800,000.00
County clerk	500,000.00
Recorder	325,000.00
Abstract department	25,000.00
Torrens department	65,000.00
Circuit court clerk	135,000.00
Superior court clerk	115,000.00
County court clerk	40,000.00
Probate court clerk	200,000.00
Sheriff	85,000.00
State's attorney	40,000.00
Total fee offices	3,330,000.00

Miscellaneous.

Care county patients	10,000.00
Sale old material	5,000.00
Other sources	20,000.00
Total	35,000.00

Cash on Hand.

General fund	82,480.43
Bond and interest fund	72,237.88
Total	154,718.31

Extraordinary Revenue.

Hard roads fund	107,801.82
County hospital fund	13,128.10
State aid roads fund	47,786.71
Maintenance fund	689.18
Road fund, series P	224,654.69
Oak Forest building fund	554,383.21
County state aid roads fund	5,000,000.00
Detention home fund	1,000,000.00
Total	6,948,443.71
Total resources	20,547,778.58

EMPLOYES ON COOK COUNTY PAY ROLL.

The number of regular employes in the various departments of Cook county in 1919 was 3,014 as compared with 2,926 in 1918 and 2,908 in 1917. Extra clerks and assistants are employed in many of the departments, but the number cannot be given, as it varies throughout the year. The total expense for extra help in 1919 was $1,029,302.62.

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1919, and brought down to Jan. 19, 1920.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate	$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate	3,777,564.19
Buildings and equipment	15,186,967.23
Roads, equipment	27,713.76
Roads, improvements	2,465,400.44
Cash in hands of treasurer	899,967.82
Total capital assets	22,367,313.44
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	392,596.43
Taxes	2,437,794.62
Delinquent taxes	3,128,287.95
Uncollected fees	1,632,609.47
Accounts receivable	441,970.43
Supply department	982.83
Total current assets	8,034,241.73
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	29,253.93
Trust fund securities	51,421.41
Total contingent assets	80,675.34
Grand total	30,482,230.51

Liabilities

Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt	9,207,500.00
Capital surplus	13,159,813.44
Total capital liabilities	22,367,313.44
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding	175,060.69
Audited vouchers	412,820.36
Bond and interest account	255,994.35
Uncompleted contracts	40,250.00
Tax error and rebate fund	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes	1,441,605.48
Uncollected fees	1,094,582.65
Revenue surplus	4,208,928.17
Total current liabilities	8,034,241.73
Contingent liabilities	80,675.34
Grand total	30,482,230.51

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

To Nov. 29, 1919.

Revenue.

1919 taxes extended	$8,787,794.62
Interest on delinquent taxes	261,903.88
Interest on tax forfeitures	1,265.02
Forfeiture redemptions	9,100.96
Fee offices	3,053,032.24
Tavern licenses	666.68
Miscellaneous	22,148.42
Gross revenue	12,135,911.82
Deductions—	
Reserved for uncollected fees	80,991.84
Torrens indemnity fund	2,283.40
Abstract guaranty fund	1,174.08
Expenses paid by fee offices, etc.	59,607.32
Total	144,056.64
Total net revenue	11,991,855.18

Expenses.

Administration	847,227.35
Taxation and collection	1,740,933.29
Civil courts	2,383,178.33
Criminal courts	1,026,543.16
Charitable and educational	3,624,816.25
General division	969,113.96
Uncompleted contracts	40,250.00
Total operating expenses	10,632,062.34
Bonds matured	1,107,500.00
Additions to property	1,886.59
Total expenses	11,741,448.93
Excess of revenue	250,406.25
Surplus as of Nov. 30, 1918	4,208,928.17

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Nov. 29, 1919.

Administration	$830,850.51
Taxation and collection	1,744,506.03
Civil courts	2,052,215.03
Criminal courts	998,721.82
Charitable and educational	3,644,128.05
General	783,758.35
Total corporate operating	10,054,180.34
Liquidation deferred liabilities	1,769,242.24
Store room fund	557.18
Total other corporate	1,769,799.42
Hard roads fund	240,291.26
Hard roads salary	42,434.19
State aid roads	6,810.82
Building fund	21,376.79
Road fund	692,669.57
Total special appropriations	1,003,582.63
Total by divisions	12,827,562.39

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries and wages	$5,619,144.31
Judges' salaries	258,127.80
Office supplies and expense	171,643.87
General supply	1,128,607.67
Light, heat and power	277,895.12
Furniture and repair	92,586.21
Operating expense	30,169.92
Bonds	1,087,000.00
Interest	385,546.25
Miscellaneous bonds	2,028,466.76
State aid roads	84,351.85
Hard roads	240,291.26
Outdoor relief	29,999.27
Liabilities outstanding	679,685.74
Oak Forest building	21,376.79
Road funds, series P.	692,669.57
Total by funds	12,287,562.39

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Nov. 29, 1919.

Administration Division.

Salaries—Commissioners	$91,038.95
Comptroller	42,699.38
Supt. public service, regular	43,015.05
Supt. public service, mechanics	184,646.92
Sheriff, county building	264,245.73
Civil service commissioners	18,911.80
Civil service commis., extra	150.00
Total	644,707.83
Supplies—Commissioners	645.94
Comptroller	2,022.55
Superintendent public service	186.87
Sheriff, county building	651.27
Civil service commissioners	299.98
Total	3,806.61
Supplies, county building	18,903.82
Light, heat, power, county bldg.	60,236.18
Furn. and repair, county bldg.	39,270.43
Operating expense, county bldg.	3,250.13
Advertising	4,727.94
Budget	500.00
Insurance	381.38
President's fund	10,000.00
Postage fund	16,949.86
Telephone fund	22,334.37
Transportation	3,494.50
Total	180,048.61
Total administration division	830,850.51

Taxation and Collection Division.

Salaries—Extra help for treas.	7,500.00
Board of assessors, regular	174,887.21
Board of assessors, extra	199,567.75
Bd. of assessors, county towns	32,475.00
Board of review, regular	106,250.14

Board of review, extra	$81,872.50
County treasurer, regular	241,395.82
County treasurer, extra	332,289.50
County clerk, regular	216,558.26
County clerk, extra	241,088.84
Total	1,633,885.02
Supplies—Board of assessors	18,636.74
Board of review	3,412.65
County treasurer	45,708.93
County clerk	13,016.58
Total	80,774.90
Assessment lists fund	9,846.11
County treasurer bond	20,000.00
Total taxation division	1,744,506.03

Civil Courts Division.

Salaries—Recorder, regular	113,458.11
Recorder, folio writers	122,415.68
Recorder, abstract department	198,965.44
Recorder, Torrens department	67,167.59
Clerk Circuit court	113,896.54
Clerk Superior court	84,997.88
Clerk County court	54,080.16
Clerk Probate court	111,589.98
Sheriff—General office	320,481.90
Jury commissioners	23,685.96
Election commissioners	19,999.80
Coroner	93,701.26
Total	1,324,440.30
Supplies—Recorder	23,649.50
Clerk Circuit court	9,652.16
Clerk Superior court	5,539.71
Clerk County court	1,796.65
Clerk Probate court	9,001.96
Sheriff—General office	4,484.64
Jury commissioners	830.41
Coroner	1,799.99
Total	56,755.02
Judiciary—Salaries	258,127.80
Less Criminal court judges	39,214.03
Total judges civic courts	218,913.77
Coroner's fund	3,622.10
Election fund	184,728.95
Operating expenses, clerk of Probate court	100.00
Jurors' dieting fund	20,299.50
Less criminal division	17,157.15
Jurors' fees fund	382,752.45
Less criminal division	134,005.45
Bank investigation	5,067.65
Street railway proceedings	3,041.49
Birth record fund	3,657.00
Total civil courts division	2,052,215.63

Criminal Courts Division.

Salaries—Clerk Criminal court	84,493.60
State's attorney, regular	287,964.32
State's attorney, extra	2,203.86
Sheriff, Criminal court bldg	81,602.17
Sheriff, jail	146,702.67
Total	602,866.62
General supplies—	
Sheriff, Criminal court	5,292.78
Sheriff, jail	9,740.13
County jail, dieting prisoners	38,748.68
Total	53,781.59
Office supplies—	
Clerk Criminal court	4,149.92
State's attorney	4,659.45
Sheriff Criminal court bldg	28.70
Sheriff, jail	630.91
Total	9,468.98
Light, heat and power, Crim. ct.	27,784.02
Light, heat and power, jail	525.51
Furniture and repair, Crim. ct.	4,627.40
Furniture and repair, jail	470.75
Operating exp., Crim. ct. bldg.	2,035.00
Operating expense, jail	$2,113.37
Transportation of prisoners	13,275.96
State's attorney's fund	57,997.83
Additional judges	39,214.03
Additional jurors	134,005.45
Witness fees	5,057.05
Dieting jurors	17,157.15
Race riot fund	28,341.11
Total	332,604.63
Total Criminal courts division	998,721.82

Charitable and Educational Division.

Salaries—Oak Forest institutions	258,643.89
County hospital	591,454.72
County agent, regular	128,246.68
County agent, physicians	17,389.50
County agent, G. A. R.	5,125.74
Home for delinquents	61,715.20
Juvenile probation officers	182,797.24
Superintendent of schools	15,041.43
Supt. of schools, extra	2,250.00
Adult probation officers	36,919.49
Bureau social services	41,120.26
Total	1,340,704.15
General supplies—	
Oak Forest institutions	423,272.19
County hospital	365,496.27
County agent	237,999.14
Home for delinquents	28,597.48
Total	1,055,365.08
Light, heat and power—	
Oak Forest	70,150.24
County hospital	112,385.01
County agent	1,648.58
Home for delinquents	5,165.58
Total	189,349.41
Furniture and repairs—	
County hospital	15,514.62
Oak Forest institutions	31,236.94
County agent	399.57
Home for delinquents	1,066.50
Total	48,217.63
Operating expenses—	
Oak Forest institutions	2,930.82
County hospital	5,207.89
County agent	13,947.31
Home for delinquents	585.40
Total	22,671.42
Office supplies—	
Oak Forest institutions	1,270.91
County hospital	5,861.35
Home for delinquents	508.39
County agent	1,810.04
Juvenile court	2,988.38
Superintendent of schools	2,335.69
Adult probation office	641.72
Bureau of social service	1,121.77
Total	16,538.25
Mothers' pensions	268,465.88
Outdoor relief	29,999.27
Deportation	1,717.44
Hospital nursing	251,241.06
Industrial schools	292,248.41
Returning fugitives	656.28
State institutions	35,270.51
Maywood home	576.00
Relief for the blind	43,371.00
Emergency hospital	13.50
School for boys	44,758.78
Children's outings	2,963.98
Total	971,282.11
Total char. and educat. div.	3,644,128.05

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

General fund account Nov. 29, 1919.

From Fee Offices.

County treasurer	$1,368,294.32
County clerk	536,209.31
Clerk of County court	75,012.80

Recorder	$317,736.55
Recorder—Abstract department	23,481.65
Recorder—Registrar	64,990.21
Clerk of Circuit court	142,633.25
Clerk of Superior court	127,284.18
Clerk of Probate court	242,969.55
Sheriff	$97,278.55
Coroner	6,668.67
State's attorney	47,601.05
Criminal court	2,872.15
Total	3,053,032.24

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 31, 1919.	Outstanding.	Due an.	Lim.
Refunding war bonds	$57,500.00	$57,500.00	1920
Building purposes	100,000.00	25,000.00	1923
Cook county bonds	250,000.00	62,500.00	1923
Refunding bonds	150,000.00	25,000.00	1925
New courthouse building bonds	1,500,000.00	250,000.00	1925
Infirmary building bonds	900,000.00	100,000.00	1928
New county hospital bonds	1,800,000.00	150,000.00	1931
Detention hospital bonds	200,000.00	50,000.00	1923
Infirmary buildings and cemetery bonds	700,000.00	50,000.00	1933
New county hospital pavilions, etc., bonds	800,000.00	50,000.00	1935
Hard road bonds	1,200,000.00	200,000.00	1925
Road bonds	950,000.00	50,000.00	1938
Oak Forest infirmary and county agent's building bonds	600,000.00	30,000.00	1939
	$9,207,500.00	$1,100,000.00	.....

The interest rate is 4 per cent except on the building purposes bonds, where it is 3½ per cent.

The state constitution provides that the county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.

As of Nov. 30, 1919.

	Real estate.	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
43d street and Ellis avenue	$9,700.00	.....	.....	$9,700.00
Courthouse	3,123,059.00	4,870,788.27	548,615.72	8,542,528.74
Criminal court building and jail	203,600.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,292.62
Juvenile court building	25,000.00	57,569.86	.....	82,631.31
Oak Forest institutions	62,918.16	2,841,412.62	46,935.00	2,953,344.60
County hospital	362,987.03	5,886,579.69	37,701.46	6,291,033.89
New detention hospital	.....	483,759.91	16,929.79	500,700.26
Roads—Machinery	.....	.....	27,713.76	27,713.76
Hard roads improvements	.....	.....	.....	2,465,400.44
	3,777,564.19	14,526,190.35	679,595.73	21,457,645.62

STATEMENT OF MOTHERS' PENSION FUND.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Average monthly families assisted	665	794	737	766
Average number of children monthly	2,070	2,408	2,253	2,206
Average children per family	3.11	3.03	3.07	2.86
Average paid to family per month	$26.73	$27.47	$28.20	$29.35
Average paid per child per month	$8.59	$9.06	$9.19	$10.19
Total amount paid for year	$213,261.17	$261,690.60	$260,445.59	$268,467.88

The mothers' pension law—effective July 1, 1911—provides for the partial support of mothers with children under 14 years of age. Any mother who has resided in Cook county for three years, whose husband is dead or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work, is entitled to the benefits of the law for her children upon complying with its requirements. The assistance allowed to such mother cannot exceed $15.00 per month where there is but one child, and shall never exceed the sum of $60.00 per month for one family.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.	Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.
1900	14,356	$87,917,998	1911	37,615	$154,320,911
1901	15,871	100,664,279	1912	45,743	113,693,768
1902	18,063	111,441,112	1913	54,092	135,669,729
1903	19,880	107,680,304	1914	55,834	118,920,581
1904	24,450	102,870,570	1915	52,605	103,826,605
1905	28,940	139,601,896	1916	55,431	117,971,786
1906	31,562	141,342,020	1917	49,882	80,528,411
1907	26,380	131,982,811	1918	42,830	63,639,246
1908	29,321	133,325,630	1919	61,049	113,574,361
1909	32,821	140,908,512	1920 (9 mos.)	57,629	132,735,902
1910	30,058	155,464,768			

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Transfers.

Year.	Number.	Consideration.	Year.	Number.	Consideration.
1905	748	$1,254,049	1913	3,397	$5,393,548
1906	988	1,607,189	1914	3,826	4,577,709
1907	976	1,267,406	1915	4,277	5,338,501
1908	1,006	1,683,337	1916	5,089	5,474,785
1909	1,253	2,186,587	1917	4,795	4,664,772
1910	1,789	3,295,850	1918	4,053	3,732,768
1911	2,014	3,235,138	1919	6,481	4,499,916
1912	2,786	4,434,250	1920 (9 mos)	5,858	8,169,865

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Moffett Photo.

S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.

Fox Photo.

P. S. COMBS,
City Engineer.

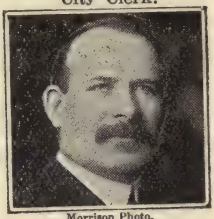
Matzene Photo.

JAMES T. IGOE,
City Clerk.

HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.

Moffett Photo.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.



Morrison Photo.

M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.

Moffett Photo.

CHAS. FITZMORRIS,
Chief of Police.

Daily News Photo.

DR. JOHN D. ROBERTSON,
Health Commissioner.

Wallinger Photo.

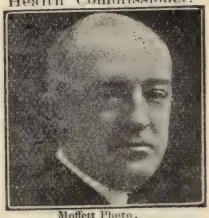
WILLIAM H. REID,
Public Service Comm'r.

Rembrandt Photo.

HENRY STUCKART,
City Treasurer.

Moffett Photo.

WM. G. KEITH,
Com. Gas and Elec.

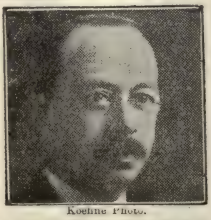


Moffett Photo.

GEO. F. HARDING,
Comptroller.

Daily News Photo.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.



Kochme Photo.

CHARLES R. FRANCIS,
Comm'r Public Works.

WM. H. WESBEY,
City Collector.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employes. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.
Private Secretary—John M. Kelly, R.
Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1920-1921).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Harrah.
Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms—John Twohig.

Ward. *Aldermen.*

1. Michael Kenna, D.....307 S. Clark-st.
   John J. Coughlin .....17 N. LaSalle-st.
2. Robert R. Jackson.....3300 S. State-st.
   L. B. Anderson, R.508, 184 W. Wash'ton-st.
3. U. S. Schwartz .....906, 6 N. Clark-st.
   John H. Passmore, R....1652 S. LaSalle-st.
4. John A. Richert .....2603 S. Halsted-st.
   Timothy A. Hogan, D.....3023 Throop-st.
5. Robert J. Mulcahy.....1741 W. 33d-st.
   Joseph B. McDonough, D..538 W. 37th-st.
6. Charles S. Eaton....500, 35 N. Dearborn-st.
   Alex. A. McCormick, R.954, 209 S. LaSalle
7. Guy Guernsey .....1515 Harris Trust bldg.
   William R. Fetzer, R....518 Ashland block
8. Martin S. Furman ....8745 Commercial-av.
   Ross A. Woodhull, D..9103 Commercial-av.
9. Sheldon W. Govier ...11350 Forrestville-av.
   Guy Madderom, R...11030 S. Michigan-av.
10. James McNichols .....1322 Washburne-av.
    Frank Klaus, D.....1334 W. 18th-st.
11. Leonard Butkowski.....1727 West 18th-st.
    Dennis A. Horan .....1914 S. Ashland-av.
12. Joseph Cepak .....2604 W. 21st-pl.
    Anton J. Cermak, D..705, 139 N. Clark-st.
13. John G. Horne .....3230 W. Madison-st.
    Samuel O. Shaffer, R..3916 W. Van Buren
14. Joseph H. Smith .....2342 W. Superior-st.
    George M. Maypole, D.....3339 Fulton-st.
15. O. H. Olsen ....1905 City Hall Square bldg.
    Edward J. Kaindl, D..2600 W. Chicago-av.
16. John A. Piotrowski ....1459 Blackhawk-st.
    Stanley H. Kunz, D.....1916 Potomac-av.
17. S. S. Walkowiak ....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
    Stanley Adamkiewicz, D...1029 Milwaukee
18. Maurice F. Kavanagh..666 W. Madison-st.
    John J. Touhy, D.....1339 W. Adams-st.
19. James B. Bowler .....1223 Taylor-st.
    John Powers, D.....1284 Macalister-pl.
20. Matt. Franz.....1700 S. Halsted-st.
    Henry L. Fick, D.....319 W. Roosevelt-rd.
21. Charles J. Agnew.....40 E. Elm-st.
    Dorsey T. Crowe, D.....755 N. Dearborn-st.
22. Leo C. Klein.....1426 Mohawk-st.
    Math. Hibbeler, R.....917 Center-st.
23. Walter P. Steffen .....3153 Hudson-av.
    Thomas O. Wallace, R.....846 Center-st.
24. John Haderlein .....1917 Barry-av.
    James Dorney, R.....2128 Sheffield-av.
25. Frank J. Link .....430 Orleans-st.
    Henry D. Capitain, R.....184 W. Lake-st.
26. Thomas R. Caspers.....1770 Cullom-av.
    William F. Lipps, R.....2180 Wilson-av.
27. Christ A. Jensen.....4226 N. Sawyer-av.
    Edward R. Armitage, R..5826 Berenice-av.
28. Max Adamowski.....2812 Fullerton-av.
    Clayton F. Smith, D...1861 N. Leavitt-st.
29. Thomas F. Byrne .....6743 S. Irving-av.
    James F. Kovarik, D.5022 S. Marshfield-av.
30. William R. O'Toole .....1048 W. 55th-st.
    John Burns, R..519, 133 W. Washington-st.
31. Terence F. Moran .....5634 S. Ada-st.
    Scott M. Hogan, R.....912 Ashland block
32. John H. Lyle .....300-4, 108 S. LaSalle-st.
    Albert J. Fisher, R.....7157 Yale-av.
33. Albert O. Anderson.....4323 Fullerton-av.
    John P. Garner, R.....5615 W. Lake-st.
34. John Toman .....4141 W. 21st-pl.
    Joseph O. Kostner, D. 1404 Independence-bd.
35. Thomas J. Lynch.....602 Ashland block
    John S. Clark, D.....4259 W. North-av.

Standing Committees, 1920-1921.

Finance—Richert, Schwartz, McCormick, Fetzer, Woodhull, Cermak, Maypole, Crowe, Wallace, Capitain, Lipps, C. F. Smith, Moran, Fisher, A. O. Anderson, Kostner, Clark.

Local Transportation—Schwartz, L. B. Anderson, McDonough, Guernsey, McNichols, Shaffer, J. H. Smith, Olsen, Walkowiak, Bowler, Franz, Wallace, Capitain, Lipps, Byrne, Fisher, Garner, Toman, Lynch.

Revenue, Compensation and Elections—Cermak, Kenna, L. B. Anderson, T. A. Hogan, McDonough, Eaton, Klaus, Horne, J. H. Smith, Olsen, Bowler, Crowe, Link, Lipps, Jensen, C. F. Smith, Kovarik, S. M. Hogan, Lyle, Garner.

Railway Terminals—Lipps, Mulcahy, Eaton, Guernsey, McNichols, Cermak, Horne, Maypole, Kunz, Walkowiak, Touhy, Bowler, Wallace, Dorney, Capitain, Kovarik, A. O. Anderson.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Lynch, T. A. Hogan, Fetzer, Furman, McNichols, Cepak, Horne, Kaindl, Walkowaik, Bowler, Agnew, Haderlein, Link, Armitage, Adamowski, O'Toole, Toman.

Local Industries—Fisher, T. A. Hogan, McDonough, Madderom, Klaus, Horne, J. H. Smith, Olsen, Adamkiewicz, Kavanagh, Powers, Hibbeler, Steffen, Haderlein, Caspers, Byrne, O'Toole, Kostner, Clark.

Judiciary—Olsen, L. B. Anderson, Passmore, Schwartz, Eaton, Fetzer, Guernsey, Walkowiak, Steffen, S. M. Hogan, Lyle, Kostner, Lynch.

Streets and Alleys—Toman, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Govier, Rutkowski, Cepak, Adamkiewicz, Touhy, Fick, Agnew, Klein, Dorney, Jensen, Adamowski, Kovarik, Moran.

Buildings and City Hall—Kostner, Jackson, Passmore, Mulcahy, Madderom, Klaus, Horan, Cepak, Shaffer, Kaindl, Piotrowski, Kavanagh, Powers, Fick, Hibbeler, Adamowski, S. M. Hogan.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Woodhull, Kenna, Madderom, Rutkowski, Shaffer, Piotrowski, Powers, Agnew, Hibbeler, Haderlein, Caspers, Jensen, Moran, Lyle, Garner.

License—J. H. Smith, Coughlin, Richert, Furman, Govier, Horan, Kaindl, Kunz, Adamkiewicz, Franz, Klein, Wallace, C. F. Smith, O'Toole, Toman.

Schools, Fire and Civil Service—Clark, Coughlin, Jackson, Madderom, Horan, Kaindl, Piotrowski, Kavanagh, Fick, Klein, Link, Armitage, Burns.

Public Health—Fetzer, Kenna, Jackson, T. A. Hogan, McCormick, Furman, Rutkowski, Kunz, Kavanagh, Powers, Franz, Caspers, Armitage, Burns, A. O. Anderson.

Track Elevation—Maypole, Coughlin, Passmore, Mulcahy, Govier, McNichols, Cermak, Touhy, Fick, Crowe, Klein, Jensen, Moran.

Police and Municipal Courts—Steffen, Passmore, McDonough, Eaton, Guernsey, Furman, Klaus, Rutkowski, Cepak, Maypole, Kunz, Franz, Agnew, Dorney, C. F. Smith, Byrne, A. O. Anderson.

Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation—Mc-

Cormick, Richert, Woodhull, Shaffer, Steffen, Link, Caspers, Burns, Fisher, Garner, Clark.
Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches.—Govier, Kenna, Jackson, Piotrowski, Hibbeler, Haderlein, Kovarik, Burns, O'Toole.
Gas Litigation—Capitain, Schwartz, Richert, McCormick, Woodhull, Crowe, Lynch.
High Cost of Living—Adamowski, Horan, Adamkiewicz, Touhy, Dorney, Armitage, Byrne, S. M. Hogan, Lyle.
Aviation—Link, Guernsey, Maypole, Crowe, Lyle.

Meetings.

Regular meetings of the city council are held every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the mayor or any three or more aldermen; such call shall be in writing, duly signed, and shall be presented to the clerk, who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same and shall cause them to be served on members of the council at least twenty-four hours prior to the day and hour set for the special meeting except for special meetings called on account of death of a member of the council or in an extreme emergency; such notices shall describe, in brief, the nature or objects of the call.

Organization of the Council.

For the purpose of facilitating the adoption of rules for the succeeding council, and to effect and recommend a nonpartisan organization thereof, the following shall be the procedure: On the second Tuesday in March of each year the members of the council shall convene as a committee of the whole for the selection of a committee on committees and rules. The committee on committees and rules shall consist of five members, one to be chosen from each of the districts following, by a majority of the aldermen therein present and voting:

District 1 .....Wards 1 to 7, inclusive
District 2 .....Wards 8 to 14, inclusive
District 3 .....Wards 15 to 21, inclusive
District 4 .....Wards 22 to 28, inclusive
District 5 .....Wards 29 to 35, inclusive

The members shall vote by roll call of their respective districts.

In the event that in any district no candidate shall receive a majority after five roll call ballots have been taken, then the selection for such district shall be made by all the members of the council present and voting, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be chosen to represent such district.

The committee on committees and rules shall prepare the rules and plan of organization, select the chairmen and members of the various committees, and report at the first regular meeting of the succeeding city council.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden, D.
Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. Most of the city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.

Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; open to public 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
City Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, D.
Assistant—Joseph Rushkewicz.
Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.
Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, charter officer of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago; treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employes' pension fund, public library employes' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago, and house of correction employes' pension fund. The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fees and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.
The legislature, by statutory enactments, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debits and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required.
As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and accounts concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc., and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such reports are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond at the present time is fixed at $2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—George F. Harding, R.
Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.
Chief Clerk—Roy J. Battis, R.
Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.
Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employes, including school teachers and library employes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, room 107.

City Collector—William H. Wesbey, R.

Deputy City Collector and Cashier—George F. Lohman.

Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation Counsel.

Corporation counsel's office, fifth floor, city hall; telephone main 447.

Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson.

Secretary to Corporation Counsel—Frederick C. Franke.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel—James W. Breen.

Assistants—Charles E. Bombough, C. W. Bidwell, H. Brouellet, B. A. Cronson, Henry T. Chace, Jr., Morton S. Cressy, Eugene H. Dupee, G. A. Dahlberg, Emanuel Eller, W. W. Smith, A. O. Erickson, Harvey C. Foster, George P. Foster, Roy S. Gaskill, A. O. Galvin, Leon Hornstein, S. Hamilton, Benton F. Kleeman, George Kandilik, T. F. Kuflewski, Charles E. Peace, Dan A. Roberts, Gilbert G. Ogden, Edward J. Smejkal, Harry Starr, J. Sullivan, H. A. Tiffany, O. W. Ulrich, Edward H. Wright.

City Attorney.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—William H. Devenish.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—(Vacancy).

Trial Attorneys—Charles Ewarts, Henry J. Gibbs, Robert L. Campbell.

Assistant Trial Attorney—Jerry M. Brunfield.

Assistant City Attorney—Charles Holstrom.

Appellate Court Attorney—Robert H. Farrell.

Chief Investigator—William Stocker.

Chief Clerk—Age Zylstra.

Prosecuting Attorney.

604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Louis P. Piquett, R.

Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.

Assistants—Edward J. Lyons, Rupert Bippus, Harry W. Meneley, Charles Roloff, Francis Day, Edward H. Luebeck, Alex Freundlick, William Schulze, Alfred G. Neuffer, John Bugee, Henry E. Ayers, Lewis C. Ball, Ernest Kasischke.

Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds, and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—P. S. Combs.

Assistant City Engineer—V. S. Petterson.

Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil and mechanical engineer.

In Charge of Divisions.

Construction—J. J. Versluis.

Operation—Frank J. McDonough.

Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.

Repairs and Shops—Col. Henry A. Allen.

Designing—Maj. M. B. Reynolds.

Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Members of Board Ex Officio.

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city comptroller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.

Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.

Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.

Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service board. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe. As his title implies, he carries out the rules of the board relating to the operation of the municipal pier or piers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—William H. Reid, R.

Secretary—P. G. Nix.

Bureau Supervisors.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.

Telephone—A. V. Scheiber.

Gas and Electric—H. J. Henisch.

Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

Board No. 1.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.

Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.

Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Board No. 2.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.
City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—William J. H. Schultz.
Head Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—William W. Smyth.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.
Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Thomas H. Byrne.
First Assistant Superintendent—Philip Q. Rohm.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Otto Cederwall.
Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.
Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.
Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—William R. Matthews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.
Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.
Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurren.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries, railway terminals and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex officio member of the Chicago harbor board, which has supervision of the municipal pier, and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.
Room 207 city hall, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, vice-president; L. Withall, assistant secretary; Oscar Wolff, Irene Mantonya; Edward J. Glackin, secretary and superintendent of special assessments.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.
Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keith, R.
Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.
Electrical Engineer in Charge—J. C. Hail.
Electrical Operating Engineer—F. H. Snyder.
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief Police Operator—B. E. Thompson.
Chief Electrical Repairs—Frank McCague.
Chief of Fire Alarm Wires—Michael Hanley.
Supervisor of Electrical Mechanics—Daniel F. Cleary.
Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.
Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of the construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal street lighting system, the fire alarm and police signal systems, the inspection of all electrical installations, the registration of electricians and the examination of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles R. Francis, R.
Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.
Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the waterworks and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

President—Edward F. Moore.
First Vice-President—Philip M. Gieseler.
Second Vice-President—Frank A. West.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.
Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of $1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.
Master Plumber—Charles K. Todd.
Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors.

Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.
Vice-Chairman—William P. Crowe.
Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of masonry construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, $50; renewal, $25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.
Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement; has charge of the inspection of buildings, theaters and signboards and the semi-annual inspection of all the elevators in Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—James Rea, R.
Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for all city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1005 city hall.

City Statistician—John B. Strasburger, R.
Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call or letter received from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.
Duties—The function of the municipal reference library is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.
Director of Field Quarantine—H. N. Bundesen, M. D.
Acting Chief Bureau of Sanitation—E. Vernon Hill, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
Sanitary Inspector in Charge—John M. Murphy, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—James P. Kilcourse.
Chief Bureau of Hospitals—W. K. Murray, M. D.
Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.
City Physician—Clarence W. Leigh, M. D.
Deputy Inspector in Charge of Smoke Abatement Division—Frank A. Chambers.
Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—Charles C. Fitzmorris.
Secretary to General Superintendent—Lieut. Martin E. Mullen.
Deputy Superintendent—John H. Alcock.
Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (tenth floor, north end).

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).
Drillmaster—John Bauder (third floor).
Chief of Detectives—Michael Hughes.
Custodian—Joseph Capp (third floor, south end).
Captains—Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, P. J. Harding, James Madden, John E. Ptacek, John D. McCarthy, Stephen B. Wood, Matthew Zimmer, Max L. Danner; James O'Toole, James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gallery, William F. Russell, James P. Allman, Wesley H. Westbrook, Dennis M. Mallory, P. J. Gallery, Morgan A. Collins, John L. Hogan, Fred Gurney, Patrick Kelliher, Charles Atchison.
Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—Joseph Siman, R.
Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.
House of Correction Inspectors—Frederick E. Erickson, chairman; G. W. Halleman, secretary; George T. Moxley.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—105 city hall.
Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.
Acting First Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.
Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Chief of Fire Prevention Bureau—John C. McDonnell.
Third Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.
Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Egan.
Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—James J. Costin.
Business Manager—John F. Cullerton.
Department Attorney—John R. McCabe.
Office Secretary—William J. Short.
Drillmaster—Battalion Chief Daniel J. Carmody.
Battalion Chiefs—1st, Michael J. Corrigan and William Dillon; 2d, David J. Mahoney and Oscar F. Malmberg; 3d, Frank Grady and Charles Berkery; 4th, John Smith and James Crapo; 5th, Joseph L. Kenyon and John J. Costello; 6th, Patrick Rogers and Francis Byrnes; 7th, George H. McAllister and David Moon; 8th, Frank Oswald and John P. Stahl; 9th, Frank Conway and Benjamin O'Connor; 10th, Thomas Kenny and Henry Wendt; 11th, M. S. Kerwin and Anthony McDonald; 12th, James Ward and Andrew Gillespie; 13th, Thomas J. Reynolds and Richard Thomasius; 14th, Charles M. Heaney and William H. Miller; 15th, Edward F. McGurn and John Touhey; 16th, Eugene Sweeney and John J. Evans.
Auxiliary Battalion Chiefs—Charles Persons, Richard Thomasius, Francis Byrnes, Daniel Moore, Andrew Gillespie.
Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.
Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 603 city hall.
Chief of Bureau—John C. McDonnell.
Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.
Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.
Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Charles E. Frazier, R., president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Alexander J. Johnson, R.
Secretary and Chief Examiner—Harry E. Wallace.
Counsel—Hervey V. Foster.
Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

City hall, third floor, south end.

Commissioners—Harry W. Starr, R.; George H. Williams, R.; William H. Stuart, R.
Chief Clerk—George F. Lohman.
Attorney—Colin C. H. Fyffe.
Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, pollbooks and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pertaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Hugh Norris, R.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Morris Eller, R.
Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1920).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill for 1920 and are yearly if not otherwise specified.

Mayor's Office.

Mayor	$18,000
Secretary	5,500
Clerk	2,580
Stenographer	2,340

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library.

Chief of division	$3,200
Library assistant	1,320

City Council.

Aldermen, each	$3,500
Finance committee—Secretary	4,620
Chairman	4,000
Examiner in charge	5,300
Expert on system, 1 at	4,000
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	3,600
Efficiency examiner, 1 at	3,120
Efficiency examiner, 1 at	2,940
Accounting investigator	2,220
Chairman terminal committee, per mo.	3,000
Attorney com. on local industries	5,000

City Clerk.

City clerk	$8,000
Chief clerk	4,900
Reading clerk	3,060
Clerks	$1,260 to 2,580
Council secretary, 1 at	2,940
Council secretaries, 2 at	2,640
Sergeant at arms	840
Janitor council chamber	1,680

Law Department.

Corporation counsel	$10,000
1st assistant	8,000
2d assistant	8,000
Assistant, 1 at	7,000
Assistant, 1 at	6,000
Assistants, 5 at	5,000
Assistants, 3 at	4,500
Assistants, 5 at	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Assistant, 1 at	2,400
Assistants, 2 at	2,000
Sec. corp. counsel	3,000
Law clerk	3,000
Attorney civil service commission, 1	4,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	6,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	5,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	4,000
Local imp. atty., 2 at	3,000
Water dept. attorney	2,500
Clerks	$1,260 to 3,000
Prosecuting attorney.	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Assistants, 11 at	2,000
Docket clerk	1,920
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorneys, 3 at	3,000
Asst. trial attorney.	2,500
Asst. trial attorney.	2,400
Appellate court atty.	3,000
Asst. city atty., 1 at	1,800
Asst. city atty., 1 at	3,500
Chief law clerk	3,000
Chief investigator	3,000
Investigators, $1,320 to	1,620
Clerks	$1,000 to 1,640

Department of Finance.

Comptroller	$10,000
Deputy and city aud.	5,700
Chief clerk	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	4,500
Accountant, 1 at	3,600
Paymaster	$3,780
Teller	2,700
Chief auditor	3,780
Tellers, 4 at	2,580
Tellers, 3 at	2,460
Real est. agent	3,780
Efficiency engineer	3,300
Clerks	$1,500 to 2,580
City treasurer	10,000
Assistant treasurer	5,300
Chief clerk	4,500
Chief cashier	4,500
Cashier	3,060
Cashiers, 2 at	2,700
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	3,900
Head clerk	3,060

*Election Commissioners.**

Attorney for board	$5,000
Chief investigator	2,740
Chief auditor	2,860
Ballot expert	2,860
Custodian of files	2,860

*Paid by county. See county salaries.

Civil Service Commission.

President	$7,500
Commissioners, 2 at	5,000
Chief examiner	4,500
Examiners	$1,860 to 2,940

Department of Supplies.

Business agent	$6,000
Assistant	3,300
Head buyer	2,820
Storekeeper	2,220
Principal clerk	2,460

Department of Police.

Superintendent	$8,000
Deputy superintendent	6,000
Secretary to general superintendent	3,180
Department secretary	4,620
Department inspector	3,600
Inspector moral conditions	2,220
Drillmaster	2,900
Custodian	2,460
Manager properties	2,700
Censors "movies"	$1,920 to 2,040
Subordinate officers—	
Captains, 27 at	3,500
Lieutenants, 83 at	2,700
Sergeants, 355 at	2,392
Patrolmen and policewomen—	
First year, 3d grade	1,632
Second year, 2d grade	1,752
After 2d yr., 1st grade	1,992
Policewomen, 29 at	1,560
Policewoman, 1 at	1,440
Detective bureau—Chief	4,000
Sergeants, 524 at	2,092
Records section—	
Identification insp.	3,500
Assistants, 2 at	2,040
Department stables—	
Foreman of horses	2,820
Foreman of stables	1,800
Hostlers, 19 at	1,632
Telegraph bureau—	
Chief operator	2,580
Asst. chief operator	2,100
Police operators, 153 at	1,800
Ambulance bureau—	
Chief surgeon	3,600
Surgeons, 32 at	1,800
Dog pound—	
Poundmaster	$2,100
Kennelman	1,992
Dog catchers, 14 at	1,992

Municipal Court.

Chief justice	$12,000
Associate judges, 20 at	9,000
Associate judges, 10 at	6,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,800
Auditor	2,500
Probation officers—Chief probation officer	3,600
Probation officers, 16 at	1,800
Psychopathic laboratory—	
Director of laboratory	5,300
Assistant	1,680
Assistant	1,500
Doctor Morals court	3,200
Office of the clerk—	
Clerk	9,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	5,000
Deputy clerks, $500 to	3,300
Office of the bailiff—	
Bailiff	9,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Asst. deputy bailiff	3,000
Bailiffs	$1,380 to 2,000

House of Correction.

Superintendent	$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,640
Medical superintendent	3,300
Guards	$1,560 to 1,740

Fire Department.

Fire marshal	$8,000
First assistant	5,800
Second assistant	4,700
Third assistant	4,200
Fourth assistant	4,200
Fifth assistant	4,200
Sixth assistant	4,200
Office secretary	2,820
Veterinary surgeon	2,820
Manager properties	3,900
Storekeeper	2,700
Battalion chiefs, 33 at	3,500
Captains, 176 at	2,700
Lieutenants, 182 at	2,392
Engineers, 122 at	2,330
Marine engineers, 9 at	2,420
Asst. engineers, 121 at	2,062
Stokers, 18 at	2,062
Firemen, 1st class	1,992
Firemen, 2d class	1,872
Firemen, 3d class	1,752
Pilots, 9 at	2,700
Fire alarm telegraph—	
Chief operator	3,300
Supt. construction	3,300
Chief electrical repairs	3,000
Chief of wires	3,180
Operators, 7 at	3,000
Operators, 7 at	2,820
Fire protection and public safety—	
Fire prevention engr.	3,480
Fire prevention engr. 1 at	2,520
Fire prevention engr., 1 at	2,280

Building Department.
Building commissioner..$8,000
Deputy commissioner... 5,000
Bldg. insp. in charge... 3,300
Office secretary..... 3,060
Architectural engrs. 2 at 3,120
Building inspectors.....
.....$1,860 to 2,400
Elevator inspector in charge 2,400
Elevator inspectors
.....$1,920 to 2,040
Plan examiner, 1 at.... 2,520
Estimator 2,520

Health Department.
Commissioner's office—
Commis. of health..$10,000
Asst. commissioner.... 4,800
Secretary 3,180
Office secretary 3,060
Bureau medical inspection—
Bureau chief 4,200
Division of contagious diseases—
Asst. bureau chief ... 3,900
Quarantine director..... 3,800
Health officers,$960 to 1,560
Inspectors..$1,920 to 2,460
Division of child hygiene—
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,300
Division of school and district nursing—
Supt. of nurses..... 2,100
Field nurses.$1,140 to 2,100
Public baths and comfort stations—
Caretakers..$1,440 to 1,560
Contagious diseases hospital—Supt. 3,300
Senior hospital physicians, 2 at 1,440
Isolation hospital—
Head nurse 1,260
Iroquois hospital—
Medical superintendent 1,980
Bureau of vital statistics—
Bureau chief 3,600
Senior clerk 2,100
Medical clerk 2,100
Bureau of food inspection—
Bureau chief 3,060
Veterinarian 2,040
Food inspectors, 69 at 1,680
Inspectors, 3 at 1,860
Bureau of sanitary inspection—
Bureau chief..... 4,000
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,080
Supervising inspector. 2,400
Sanitary inspectors
.....$1,860 to 2,900
Ventilation inspector in charge 3,600
Division of smoke abatement—
Deputy smoke insp... 3,120
Engineers, 8 at..... 2,520
Laboratory—Director ... 4,000
Bacteriologists .....
.....$1,560 to 2,760
Chemists ....$1,560 to 2,340

City Physician.
City physician $4,000
Assistants, 2 at..... 2,400

Department of Inspection Steam Boilers and Steam Plants.
Chief inspector.....$3,600
Inspectors ...$1,860 to 2,100

Department of Weights and Measures.
Inspector $3,600
Chief deputy.....$2,880
Taximeter inspector 1,500

Department of Oil Inspection.
Inspector of oils.....$4,800
Chief deputy 2,700
Deputy, 1 at 2,000
Deputies, 3 at 1,680

Boards of Examiners.
Plumbers—
Members, 2 at $2,400
Mason contractors—
Members, 2 at..... 2,400
Engineers—
President and member 2,800
Members, 2 at 2,600
License inspector..... 1,500

Department of Public Welfare.
Commissioner $5,000
Supt. employment..... 3,300
Asst. supt. employment. 1,920

Board of Local Improvements.
President $5,000
Members, 4 at..... 4,000
Supt. spec. assessments. 5,300
Chief clerk 4,000
Clerks, each..$1,500 to 2,700
Expert accountant..... 3,060
Engineer of board..... 4,000
Chief street engineer.. 4,200
Asst. chief sewer engr. 3,300
Gen. street repair insp. 2,700
Supt. of sidewalks.... 3,960
Asst. supt. sidewalks... 2,340

City Markets.
Marketmaster (Haymarket) $1,080
Marketmaster(Maxwell) 1,080

Department of Gas and Electricity.
Commissioner $8,000
Deputy commissioner... 4,500
Head clerk 3,060
Bureau electrical engineering—Engineer in charge 3,300
Asst. engineer, 1 at... 2,940
Electrical inspection—
Chief inspector..... 3,500
Inspectors, 43 at..... 2,700
Inspector moving picture operators..... 2,574

Department of Public Service.
Commissioner $6,000
Traction bureau—Transportation supervisor 4,200
Schedule examiner... 2,520
Inspectors, 3 at 1,860
Gas bureau—Chief tester 3,200
Testers .....$1,500 to 1,860
Telephone bureau—Telephone supervisor... 3,480
Inspectors, 4 at..... 2,040
Electrical bureau—Electrical supervisor..... 3,600

Department of Public Works.
Commissioner's office—
Commissioner $10,000
Deputy commissioner. 5,000
Chief clerk 4,500
Contract clerk 3,060
Head accountant 3,060
Bureau of compensation—
Supt. of compensation 4,500
Title searcher 2,580
Bureau of maps and plats—
Supt. of maps..... 4,500
Chief draftsman..... 3,120
Sanborn map expert.. 3,120
Draftsmen ..$2,040 to 2,520
Division of surveys—
Engineer 3,000
Assistant engineer 2,940
Bureau of architecture—
City architect.....$5,000
Bureau of city hall—
Chief janitor 2,460
Electrician 2,580
Elevator operators, per month 133.75
Chief engineer 3,960

Municipal Pier.
Superintendent $3,300
Head clerk 2,700

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.
Office secretary.....$3,780
Parks and forestry—
Senior park foreman.. 2,100
Tree foreman, per day 4.40
Laborers, per day..... 3.85
Foreman gardeners.... 1,560
Playgrounds—Supt. 2,700
Directors ....$1,560 to 1,620
Physical instructors...
.....$1,080 to 1,320
Bathing beaches—
Director in charge.... 2,160
Directors ..$1,440 to 1,620
Life guards, per hour. 50

Bureau of Streets.
Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,500
First assistant supt... 4,200
Second assistant supt. 4,500
Head clerk 2,700
Ward supervision—
Superintendents, 22 at 3,000
Superintendents, 4 at 2,880
Superintendents, 2 at 2,760
Superintendents, 7 at 2,580
Street and public utility inspection—Chief street inspector..... 4,000
Inspectors, 18 at..... 2,700

Bureau of Waste Disposal.
Foreman reduction wks.$3,600
Assistant foreman.... 2,700

Bureau of Sewers.
Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $4,500
Assistant engineer.... 3,120
House drains—Inspector in charge 2,400
Repairing sewers—Foreman bricklayer 3,000
Foreman sewer repairs 3,000

Bureau of Engineering.
City engineer $8,000
Assistant city engineer 5,000
Chief clerk..... 3,300
Testing division—
Engineer of tests 3,300
Engineering chemist.. 2,520
Assistant chemist 2,520
Division of bridges—
Engineer of bridges..$5,500
Engineer construction 3,600
Engineer bridge design 3,120

Bureau of Rivers and Harbors.
Harbormaster $3,000
Asst. harbormaster..... 1,440
River service — Vessel dispatcher 1,440
Assistant dispatchers, 2 at 1,320
Bridge operation—
Bridgetenders, 8 at... 1 560
Bridgetenders, 18 at.. 1,680
Bridgetenders, 220 at. 1,800

Pumping Stations (Water).
Engineer in charge $7,500
Chief oper. engineers.. 3,960
Asst. oper. engineers... 2,640
Firemen 1,920

Lake cribs and tunnels—
Diver $1,920
Diver's helper 1,620
Crib keepers..... 1,956
Junior crib keepers, each .....$1,440 to 1,560
Designing division—Engineer 4,200
Engineers ..$2,760 to 3,300
Construction division—
Engineer 3,960
Assistant 3,300
Tunnel foreman 3,300
Water pipe extension—
Superintendent 5,000
Asst. superintendent.. 3,300
Head clerk 2,700
Water meter shops—General meter foreman 3,000
Assistant foreman.... 2,700
Foreman meter shops 2,700
Municipal power plant—
Engineer 2,640

Bureau of Water.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,000
Collection division—
Principal clerk 3,780
Head clerk 2,700
Cashier 3,060
Teller 2,580
Assessed rates subdivision—
Head clerk 2,700
Sen. clerks..$1,740 to 2,100
Junior clerks.$1,260 to 1,680
Meter rates section—
Principal clerk..... 2,460
Sen. clerks..$1,740 to 2,100
Junior clerks.$1,260 to 1,680
Rate takers..$1,860 to 2,100
Assessor's division—
Chief assessor 3,900
Field assessor 2,700
Field assessors .....
.....$1,980 to 2,100

Shut off section—
Foreman $1,704
Shut off men, 18 at.. 1,344
Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk.. 1,860
Draftsmen 2,520
Draftsmen, 7 at..... 2,040
Auditing division—
Accountant 2,700
Senior clerks, 2 at.. 2,100
Senior clerks, 2 at.... 1,980
Junior clerks.$1,500 to 1,680

Public Library.

Librarian $7,200
Secretary 6,000
Assistant librarian 3,600
Supervisor of branches 3,000
Division chiefs.....
..... $1,800 to 3,300
Others $600 to..... 1,740

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1920.

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office	$30,820.00
Bureau of statistics and library	6,965.00
City council	249,000.00
Committee on finance	70,565.03
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	10,000.00
Committee on efficiency, etc....	4,000.00
Committee on judiciary.....	3,000.00
Committee on gas litigation....	70,000.00
Committee on streets and alleys	300.00
Committee on harbors, wharves and bridges	300.00
Committee on buildings and city hall	30,000.00
Chicago Plan commission.....	10,000.00
Committee on public health....	300.00
Committee on police.....	4,000.00
Committee on railway terminals	24,500.00
Committee on license.....	1,000.00
Committee on local industries..	30,000.00
Committee on antirent profiteering	300.00
City clerk	107,318.32
Corporation counsel	630,738.90
Prosecuting attorney	47,510.00
City attorney	82,880.00
Comptroller's office	304,170.00
Comptroller's office; interest ..	915,000.00
Comptroller's office; miscell'ous	856,007.47
City treasurer	86,320.00
City collector	167,785.00
Election commissioners—Gen...	1,124,690.00
Civil service commission.....	82,070.00
Department of supplies	38,720.00
Department of police.....	10,565,612.62
Municipal court	1,137,810.00
House of correction—General..	296,770.00
Farm colony	12,950.00
Department of fire	5,633,491.00
Department of buildings	162,560.00
Department of health	1,482,561.00
City physician	9,300.00
Oil inspection	16,730.00
Inspection—Boilers, etc.	60,830.00
Dept. weights and measures....	46,735.00
Boards of examiners.....	31,200.00
Hospitals	20,000.00
Department public welfare ..	12,770.00
Board of local improvements ..	712,590.00
Public benefits	475,628.23
City markets	2,235.00
Dept. of gas and electricity ..	2,093,979.00
Department of public service..	90,605.00
Department of public works—	
Commissioners office	74,173.00
Bureau of compensation	10,740.00
Bureau of maps and plats..	47,750.00
Bureau of architecture	8,860.00
Bureau of city hall.....	$400,353.00
Bureau of parks, playgrounds and beaches	600,230.00
Bureau of waste disposal	613,869.00
Municipal pier	107,838.00
Bureau of streets	5,277,623.48
Bureau of sewers	548,619.00
Division of bridges and viaducts	402,125.00
Bureau of rivers and harbors	605,530.00
Total	36,550,327.95

RECAPITULATION.

Corporate purposes fund.....	$36,550,327.95
Water fund	9,817,034.73
Vehicle tax fund	1,424,220.70
Sinking fund and interest	10,289,887.00
School tax fund	32,450,000.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium fund	1,430,156.22
Public library fund	1,250,000.00
Traction fund	517,117.20
Unclaimed rebate fund	25,000.00
Police pension fund	1,390,000.00
Firemen's pension fund	550,000.00
Municipal pension fund	505,086.19
Twelfth St. viaduct bond fund	1,287,083.03
Work disposal fund	226,398.74
Reduction works fund	15,160.70
Contagious disease hosp. fund	89,303.56
Contagious disease hospital ward bldg. No. 2	62,034.07
Baths fund	54,298.20
House of shelter and farm colony fund	128,250.75
John Worthy school	405.89
School for Boys fund	293.31
Public comfort station fund ..	127,557.84
Police dept. building fund ...	523,590.78
Fire dept. building fund	40,675.60
Municipal street lighting fund	289,774.84
Bridge bond fund	4,753,600.00
Bathing beach fund	242.61
Bathing beach and playground fund	5,084.01
Harbor construction fund.....	91,926.20
Michigan avenue improvement fund	2,849,622.74
Ogden avenue improvement fund	4,968,000.00
Ashland avenue improvement bond fund	5,336,000.00
South Water street improvement fund	3,496,000.00
Robey street improvement fund	8,464,000.00
Western Av. improvement fund	2,208,000.00
Judgment funding fund	13,428.50
Total bond funds	35,030,731.34
Grand total	$131,229,561.33

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1919).

[From annual report of Comptroller George F. Harding.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31, 1919.

Assets.

Cash with treasurer	$43,725,610.05
Cash with departments	20,250 00
Taxes for collection	59,600,324.20
Warrants for collection	793,237.78
Collections being transmitted	431,671.34
Interest on deposits	677,733.52
Cash capital accounts	881,053.97
Material capital accounts	1,139,417.36
Deposit Com. Edison Co	7,046.15
Judgments	5,988.76
Reimbursement	211,643.31
Adjustment due	.44
Liberty loan bonds	964,405.00
Unsold bonds	36,034,600.00
Total	144,493,982.48
Contingent assets	18,546,510.40
Fixed assets	223,459,910.97
Grand total	386,500,403.85

Liabilities.

Vouchers audited	$6,887,153.37
Loss in collection taxes	3,199,658.67
Tax warrants outstanding	32,620,000.00
Accrued interest	282,254.10
Due beneficiary funds	18,236.84
Reserve	3,607,065.90
Adjustment due	.44
Judgments	4,943.05
Excess current assets	97,875,052.92
Total	144,493,982.48
Excess contingent assets	18,546,510.40
Deferred liabilities	45,875,100.00
Bonds unsold	36,034,600.00
Judgments entered	674,342.21
Water pipe certificates	490,349.56
Excess fixed assets	140,385,518.90
Grand total	386,500,403.85

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Revenue.

Taxes—Corporate	$23,738,130.16
Less reserve for loss	1,305,597.09
	22,432,533.07
Miscellaneous	10,109,225.70
Sinking fund for bonds	1,670,631.60
Vehicle tax fund	1,028,621.71
Deposits street railways	22,331.08
Proceeds of bonds—	
Judgment funding	9,487,452.49
Police dept. building	18,580.03
House of shelter	500.00
Fire dept. building	33,632.90
Health dept. building	1,068.56
Health dept. hospitals	6,435.59
Comfort station	3,948.73
Michigan av. improvement	1,286,390.88
Municipal street lighting	631,144.18
Health dept. addt'l building	152,711.08
Roosevelt rd. viaduct	632,821.24
School for boys	29,270.12
Bathing beach	406.00
Beach and playground	55,031.03
Garbage reduction work	2,960.00
Waste disposal	105,906.04
Harbor construction	127,976.22
Bridge	1,273,364.19
Total revenue	49,112,942.44

Expense.

Operating	29,733,385.72
Repairs and renewals	1,236,461.14
Interest	2,703,316.24
Construction	4,639,491.00
Judgments paid	9,060,119.47
Total expense	48,655,482.30
Excess of revenue	457,100.14

WATER.

Revenue.

Ordinary	$8,007,851.74

Expense.

Operation	3,676,058.84
Repairs and renewals	1,236,461.14
Interest	10,226.21
Construction	1,690,462.27
Redemption certificates	25,945.96
Judgments paid	14,804.12
Total expense	6,643,958.54
Excess of revenue	1,363,893.30

SCHOOLS.

Revenue.

Taxes	$26,285,424.65
Less reserve for loss	1,445,698.97
Miscellaneous	3,309,330.22
Total revenue	28,149,056.52

Expense.

Interest on tax warrants	167,586.21
Other expense	24,649,776.22
Total expense	24,817,362.43
Excess of revenue	3,331,694.09

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Revenue.

Taxes	$881,691.40
Less reserve for loss	48,493.05
Miscellaneous	13,897.55
Total revenue	847,095.90

Expense.

Operating	607,245.95
Interest	201.79
Repairs	131,232.60
Increase of library	110,583.67
Total expense	848,764.01
Excess of expense	1,668.11

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Revenue.

Taxes	$1,041,550.01
Miscellaneous	12,526.74
Total revenue	1,054,076.75

Expense.

Operation	1,070,715.64
Repairs	35,970.55
Construction	181,068.93
Total expense	1,287 755.12
Excess of expense	233,678.37

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Receipts	$10,757,148.60
Expenditures	9,449,038.31
Excess receipts	1,308,110.29

SUMMARY BY FUNDS.

Funds	Revenue.	Expense.
Corporate	$32,541,758.77	$32,084,658.63
Tributary	44,198,792.34	20,460,469.83
Funds for bonds	4,324,346.36	4,200,342.32
Waterworks	8,007,851.74	6,643,958.54
Schools	27,701,826.52	24,167,362.43
Public library	847,095.90	848,764.01
Sanitarium	1,054,076.75	1,287,755.12
Special assessments	10,757,148.60	9,449,038.31
Totals	129,432,896.98	99,142,349.19

VEHICLE TAX FUND (1919).

Revenue.

Balance Jan. 1, 1919	$128,408.45
Vehicle tax license	1,361,502.55
Interest on funds	7,438.13
Miscellaneous	40,904.10
Total revenue	1,538,253.23

Expense.

Total expense	1,063,621.71

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1919).

Corporate Purposes.

Real estate	$3,350,953.40
Buildings	19,315,590.11
Equipment	18,768,719.07
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	7,937,465.95
Miscellaneous	572,668.49
Wharfing	21,247.04
Total	49,966,644.06

Schools.

Real estate	14,012,134.12
Buildings and equipment	63,938,700.89
Real estate, school fund	10,679,875.94
Total	88,630,710.96

Public Library.

Real estate	14,750.00
Buildings	2,090,200.55
Equipment	1,245,842.02
Total	3,350,792.57

Waterworks.

Real estate	1,193,393.02
Buildings	6,294,149.53
Equipment	9,302,572.51
Miscellaneous	62,017,052.68
Total	78,807,167.74

Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Real estate	324,679.70
Buildings	2,148,321.29
Equipment	231,594.66
Total	2,704,595.65

Summary.

Corporate purposes	$49,966,644.06
Schools	88,630,710.96
Public library	3,350,792.57
Waterworks	78,807,167.74
Tuberculosis sanitarium	2,704,595.65
Total	223,459,910.98

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1919.

Refunding bonds	$2,563,200.00
Bonds of original issue	43,311,900.00
Gross funded debt	45,875,100.00
World's Fair bonds, exempt	2,469,500.00
Funded debt, nonexempt	43,405,600.00
Added debt	2,155,225.13
Total constitutional debt	45,560,825.13
Debt incurring power	82,658,518.10
Power not exercised	37,097,692.97
Unsold bonds	36,034,600.00
Remaining debt incurring power	1,063,092.97

FUNDED DEBT DEC. 31, 1919.

Bonds.	Interest.	Amount.
World's fair	4	$2,469,500.00
Judgment funding	4	11,286,000.00
Judgment funding	4½	130,000.00
Permanent improvement	4	648,000.00
General corporate	4	500,000.00
General corporate	4	4,980,000.00
General corporate	4½	440,000.00
City hall	4	2,350,000.00
Sewer refunding	4	638,000.00
Health department bldg.	4	617,000.00
Bathing beach	4	436,000.00
Bridge	4	3,324,000.00
Harbor construction	4	3,143,700.00
Bathing and playground	4	470,000.00
Fire dept. building	4	515,500.00
Contagious disease hospital	4	367,700.00
Additional cont. dis. hosp.	4	600,000.00
Garbage reduction works	4	560,000.00
John Worthy school	4	48,000.00
House of shelter, women	4	70,000.00
Police department bldg.	4	397,000.00
River improvement refunding	4	689,800.00
Water loan refunding	4	1 060,400.00
Roosevelt rd. improvement	4	$1,198,000.00
Michigan av. improvement	4	4,557,000.00
Municipal street lighting	4	2,854,500.00
Waste disposal	4	650,000.00
School for boys	4	226,000.00
Public comfort station	4	4,000.00
Roosevelt rd. viaduct	4	645,000.00
Total		45,875,100.00

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS

Department.	1919.
Mayor's office	$29,754.96
Bureau of statistics	7,400.96
Committee on efficiency	191.68
City council	244,891.39
Committee on finance	42,902.55
Committee on local transportation	1,395.91
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	4,923.88
Committee on gas litigation	83,367.89
Chicago Plan commission	31,000.00
Committee on railway terminals	61,859.03
Committee on local industries	20,392.85
City clerk's office	76,054.05
Corporation counsel's office	346,986.25
Prosecuting attorney's office	48,253.47
City attorney's office	75,829.15
Committee on police	174.90
City comptroller's office	280,113.16
Interest	605,351.62
Department of finance—Interest	223,182.09
City treasurer's office	76,424.35
City collector's office	165,334.72
Election commissioners	1,339,985.47
Civil service commission	74,167.91
Department of supplies	36,213.91
Department of police	9,454,142.95
Municipal court	979,820.71
House of correction	388,238.32
Department of fire	4,959,504.51
Department of buildings	133,568.01
Department of health	1,218,913.02
City physician	8,475.08
Department of oil inspection	15,947.09
Dept. of inspection—Boilers and plants	45,798.16
Dept. of weights and measures	36,562.79
Bureau of smoke inspection	27,346.53
Boards of examiners	27,668.40
Hospitals	20,000.00
Bureau of public welfare	12,011.77
Board of local improvements	1,481,446.21
City markets	2,232.05
Committee on judiciary	449.39
Committee on bldgs. and city hall	4,498.15
Department of gas and electricity	2,018,499.24
Department of public service	91,553.86
Commissioner's office—Public works	69,297.12
Bureau of compensation	9,931.33
Bureau of maps and plats	50,279.89
Bureau of architecture	7,974.37
Bureau of city hall	327,379.02
Bureau of parks	574,351.86
Bureau of waste disposal	576,470.22
Municipal pier	96,059.29
Bureau of streets	4,035,930.31
Bureau of sewers	466,614.99
Bureau of engineering, bridges	359,379.93
Bureau of rivers and harbors	430,817.71
Total ordinary	31,807,314.42
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous	1,654,497.62
Department of fire	16,640.91
Department of electricity	202,773.58
Bureau of parks	56,929.72
Less payment of judgments	1,653,497.62
Total extraordinary	277,344.21
Grand total	32,084,658.63

RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

Description.	1919.
Acetylene gas—Sale	$35.00
Acetylene gas	150.00
Amusements	133,460.00
Auctioneers	10,800.00
Bakers	8,647.50
Bathing, boating, fishing beach	45.00
Billiard and pool	31,143.75
Bill posters—With wagons	100.00
Boats	26.00
Bowling alleys	3,541.25
Brewers and distillers	18,000.00
Brokers	66,400.00
Carbonated waters—Bottlers of	3,115.02
Cartridges and shells	430.00
Catch basin cleaner	10.00
Certificate of fitness—Dry cleaners	535.00
Certificate of fitness—Explosives	355.00
Cigarettes	324,250.00
Coffee houses	529.00
Deadly weapons	725.00
Delicatessens	3,930.00
Dog registries	162,369.00
Drivers	14.00
Druggists	6,950.00
Dry cabarets	2,500.00
Dry cleaners	2,796.25
Filling stations	18,306.00
Garages	15,500.00
Guns, powder and explosives	1,625.00
Hacks, cabs and coupes	14.00
Home for the aged	51.00
Hospitals	4,179.18
House movers	1,550.00
Ice cream parlors	65,837.50
Ice dealers	12,035.00
Junk dealers	16,200.00
Junk wagons	14,320.00
Liquors—Malt	3,014.19
Liquors—Spirituous	3,528.38
Liquors—Vinous	3,871.82
Lumber yards	14,600.00
Meat food products	97,285.00
Medical dispensaries	$420.00
Milk dealers	53,865.00
Milk wagons	29,275.00
Moving picture films—Storage	3,654.12
Moving picture operators—Original	150.00
Moving picture operators—Renewals	1,488.00
Omnibus	340.00
Pawnbrokers	35,750.00
Peddlers—Basket	353.04
Peddlers—Coal	570.00
Peddlers—Fish	90.00
Peddlers—Hand cart	1,600.00
Peddlers—Oil	2,110.00
Peddlers—Pack or solicitor	2,508.75
Peddlers—Wagon	34,600.00
Peddlers—Wood	260.00
Public carts—Horse drawn	4,038.00
Public carts—Automobile	16,620.00
Public pass. autos.—On stand	11,537.50
Public pass. autos.—Not on stand	1,485.00
Rendering tanks	7,000.00
Restaurants	40,368.75
Roofers with wagons	1,210.00
Saloons	2,231,100.94
Scavengers—Night	50.00
Scavengers—Offal	5,600.00
Scavengers—Private	2,225.00
Second hand dealers	31,575.00
Shooting galleries	800.00
Slaughtering and rendering	10,200.00
Soap factories	1,650.00
Spotters	935.00
Stables—Livery	1,402.50
Stables—Sales	600.00
Tanneries	1,200.00
Tickers	772.00
Undertakers	4,820.00
Weighers—Public	680.00
Window washers	600.00
Workshops	8,016.00
Total, 1919	3,604,293.43
Total, 1918	5,476,402.07

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per $100
1840	.....	.....	.....	$58,752,168	$0.20
1850	$86,532,237	$33,335,799	.....	119,868,336	.58
1860	266,258,155	188,854,115	$12,085,472	367,227,742	.67
1870	347,876,690	113,545,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	786,616,394	.36
1890	587,045,386	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.36
1900	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1910	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,976	.30
1913	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914	1,701,348,931	504,124,339	200,008,164	2,455,745,799	.48
1915	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,583,630	2,502,445,459	.55
1916	1,748,757,058	535,212,888	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80
1917	1,770,326,093	540,059,303	208,048,337	2,518,438,733	.96
1918	1,783,007,734	583,989,721	211,686,160	2,626,084,386	.75
1919	2,846,736,909	917,800,741	310,608,972	4,119,174,907	.40

Note—The assessed value from 1909 to 1919 was one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth. In 1919 it was made one-half of the full value. The equalized value of lands was $1,163,250,164; of town and city lots, $1,683,486,745 and of capital stock $35,028,285. The total full valuation was $8,220,349,814.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Leslie F. Gates.
Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Sullivan and James J. Jones.
Secretary—John R. Mauff.
Assistant Secretary—Walter S. Blowney.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Clearing House Manager—Samuel Powell.
Counsel—Henry S. Robbins.
Directors—Terms expire in 1921: Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, Edward Andrew, G. W. Hales, Adolph Kempner, Charles H. Stone. Terms expire in 1922: L. C. Brosseau, J. J. Bagley, J. W. McCulloh, J. F. Lamy, W. H. Lake. Terms expire in 1923: Joseph Simons, William E. Hudson, Edwin A. Doern, Leander J. Winters.

A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

FOREST PRESERVES OF COOK COUNTY.
Map indicating location of principal tracts acquired up to Nov. 1, 1920.

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county by virtue of their office also serve as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. The commissioners Aug. 1, 1920, were: Peter Reinberg, president; Bartley Burg, William Busse, Joseph Carolan, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Charles N. Gocdnow, William H. Maclean, Robert W. McKinlay, George A. Miller, Tom Murray, Albert Nowak, Dudley D. Pierson, Daniel Ryan, Emmett Whealan, Frank J. Wilson.

OFFICERS.

President—Peter Reinberg.
Secretary—William J. Gormley.
Comptroller—Joseph L. Gill.
Treasurer—Oscar F. Mayer.
Chief Attorney—Adolph D. Weiner.
Real Estate Agent—Henry P. Kransz.
Chief Forester—Ransom E. Kennicott.
Chief Engineer—Emmett J. Flavin.

FOREST PRESERVE PROPERTY.

The forest preserve district of Cook county on Sept. 1, 1920, held title to more than 16,000 acres in the district. Some details as to the various preserves follow:

Deer Grove Preserve—1,150 acres of hilly wooded land; 850 acres set aside and fenced for deer; twenty-five acres of artificial lake, which has developed into a home for water fowl.

Elk Grove Preserve—1,600 acres of virgin timber land; has lily ponds and bird refuges.

Des Plaines River Valley Preserve—667 acres (Wheeling tract); old grove portage of Indian days and scene of reception given Father Marquette, French explorer, who surprised the Pottawatomie Indians here—the white man's first visit to Cook county, 1673; Northwestern park tract, extending from the town of Des Plaines to Higgins road, containing tracts of natural forests and sites of half a dozen Indian villages.

North Branch Chicago River Valley Preserve—Includes Indian reservation, Forest Glen, Turnbull, Badek and Glen View tracts; Indian reservation contains all the forest land awarded to Billy Caldwell, the old Indian chief; Turnbull tract contains old Turnbull homestead, established by one of Cook county's pioneers in Indian days; Badek tract, another favorite Indian haunt.

Thatcher Park Preserve—Contains also Steele tract; preserve consists of hundreds of acres of oak and maple forest.

Salt Creek Valley Preserve—On both banks of Salt creek from the Des Plaines river to the west county line; picturesque river valley with splendid timber land.

Beverly Hills Preserve—Promontory of rock on the south side long used as picnic grounds.

Palos Hills Preserve—Contains more than 7,000 acres of hilly forest land extending along the drainage canal and back into the Sag district.

Chicago Heights Preserve—Forest tract with small bodies of water and streams; located at junction of Lincoln and Dixie highways.

Thornton and Glenwood Preserves—Adjoining tracts; fine forest land; said to have been site of a battle between Americans and British in the revolutionary war.

There are also preserves in Hegewisch, South Chicago, Chicago Heights and Edgebrook.

Some of the tracts have been improved with paths, roads, wells, fountains, shelter houses, parking spaces and comfort stations, also dams and artificial lakes.

On account of the growing popularity of golf, the board expects to open for the public in 1921 an eighteen-hole course at Palos Hills and another at 39th street and Harlem avenue. A nine-hole course at Edgebrook now is in use.

During the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1919, approximately 1,200 permits were issued for picnic and camping purposes. The records show the following attendance:

May	134,255
June	243,490
July	393,300
August	359,150
September	261,525
October	90,000
November	42,920
Total	1,524,640

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

In December, 1919, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick presented to Cook county a tract of 300 acres of land, valued at about $300,000 and lying on the west bank of the Des Plaines river near Riverside, as a site for a large zoological garden. The plan committee of the Cook county forest preserve met on Dec. 31 and voted unanimously to accept the gift, and it was agreed that the zoo, in honor of the donor, should be named the "McCormick Zoological Gardens." However, Mrs. McCormick in her deed of gift stipulated that the name should be "The Chicago Zoological Gardens," and that is the official title. The committee representing the board consists of Commissioner Frank J. Wilson (chairman), George A. Miller and William H. Maclean. Joseph Dillabaugh is secretary of the committee.

CHICAGO BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost $30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure and later most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city $242,880.

In 1920 Chicago had forty-five bridges with movable spans and thirty with fixed spans. There were also thirty-nine viaducts and eight foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a value of more than $7,000,000.

The Franklin-Orleans bridge was opened to traffic Oct. 23, 1920. With its approaches it cost nearly $2,000,000.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, opened April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906. Fares raised to 7 cents Aug. 8, 1919; Dec. 1, 1919, fifty-ride tickets sold for $3; ten-ride tickets for 65 cents; Dec. 27, 1919, fares reduced to 6 cents cash; fares raised to 8 cents July 1, 1920.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side: Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913. Fares raised to 6 cents Nov. 22, 1918; raised to 8 cents Aug. 8, 1919; tickets sold for 7½ cents Feb. 1, 1920; fare raised to 10 cents with four tickets for 35 cents Aug. 4, 1920.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between Roosevelt road and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay $5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Association of Engineers, Chicago Chapter—29 South LaSalle street; president, William J. H. Strong; secretary, J. G. Hoban; manager, E. J. Burke.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary and executive offices, Carl H. Milam.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Charles F. Hills.

Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Prof. Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston.

Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, James M. Sheean; secretary, Arthur Dyrenforth.

Chicago Classical Club—President, Payson S. Wild; secretary, Frances Etters, 1325 East 52d street.

Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Chicago Law Institute—President, Donald L. Morrill; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.

Chicago Library Club—President, Mary B. Day; secretary, Virginia Savage.

Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Albert H. Talman; secretary and treasurer, Payson S. Wild, 5533 University avenue.

Chicago Medical Society—President, Dr. John S. Nagel; secretary, Dr. Hugh N. MacKechnie, 25 East Washington street.

Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Harry P. Pearsons, 105 South LaSalle street; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, 10 South LaSalle street.

Illinois Audubon Society—President, O. M. Schantz, 10 South LaSalle street; secretary, Catherine A. Mitchell, 10 S. LaSalle street.

State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, Frank I. Packard; secretary, Dan M. Stump, B. S., 3825 Congress street; corresponding secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue. Meetings on the third Tuesday of each month except July, August and September.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, F. K. Copeland; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Population.	Deaths	Deaths in 1,000 of population
1844..	10,170	336	33.04
1845..	12,088	344	28.46
1846..	14,169	394	27.81
1847..	16,859	572	33.93
1848..	20,023	638	31.86
1849..	23,047	1,701	73.80
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96
1851..	34,000	927	27.26
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70
1853..	59,130	1,325	22.41
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56
1858..	90,000	2,255	25.06
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59
1860..	109,206	2,264	20.73
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74
1869..	280,000	6,488	23.17
1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88
1871..	324,270	6,976	20.87
1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64
1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15
1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30
1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72
1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03
1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67
1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99
1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53
1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79
1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11
1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60
1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92
1884..	629,885	12,471	19.80
1885..	665,000	12,474	18.76
1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47
1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27
1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65
1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12
1890..1	099,850	21,856	19.87
1891..1	148,795	27,754	24.16
1892..1	199,730	26,219	21.85
1893..1	253,022	27,083	21.61
1894..1	308,682	23,892	18.26
1895..1	366,813	24,219	17.72
1896..1	427,527	23,257	16.29
1897..1	490,937	21,809	14.63
1898..1	557,164	22,793	14.64
1899..1	626,333	25,503	15.68
1900..1	698,575	24,941	14.68
1901..1	751,968	24,406	13.93
1902..1	801,255	26,455	14.69
1903..1	850,542	28,914	15.62
1904..1	899,829	26,311	13.85
1905..1	949,116	27,212	13.96
1906..1	998,403	29,048	14.54
1907..2	047,690	32,198	15.72
1908..2	096,977	30,388	14.49
1909..2	146,264	31,296	14.58
1910..2	195,551	33,241	15.14
1911..2	244,835	32,672	14.55
1912..2	294,120	33,998	14.68
1913..2	344,018	35,298	15.06
1914..2	393,325	33,952	14.19
1915..2	447,845	34,894	14.25
1916..2	497,722	36,410	14.53
1917..2	547,201	38,055	14.90
1918..2	596,681	44,605	17.17
1919..	.....	33,666	12.97

Note—The population is for midyear.

STATISTICS FOR 1919.

Deaths by Ages.

Under 1 year	5,765	10 to 20 years	1,253
1 to 2 years	1,401	20 to 30 years	3,049
2 to 5 years	1,375	30 to 40 years	3,691
5 to 10 years	825	40 to 50 years	3,677
50 to 60 years	4,292		
60 to 70 years	4,073		
70 to 80 years	2,869		
Over 80 years	1,396		

By Important Causes.

Typhoid fever	31	Tetanus	17	Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	2,575
Measles	200	Mumps	2	Congenital debility and accidents	2,075
Scarlet fever	116	Pellagra	4	Lethargic encephalitis	37
Whooping cough	141	Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,262	Pneumonia (all forms)	2,340
Diphtheria	592	Cerebrospinal fever	47		
Influenza	1,834	Infantile paralysis	16		

NEW UNION RAILWAY STATION.

Ordinances for a new union passenger station and new freight terminals on the west side were passed by the city council March 23, 1914, after many months of investigation and consideration. Under the ordinances the union passenger station, to be occupied by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul railroads, is to be located on the block bounded by Canal, Adams, Clinton and Jackson streets. Under Canal street there will be a subway connecting a large concourse on the east of that thoroughfare with the station. Sixteen passenger tracks will lead to the south and ten to the north. This part of the passenger terminal will reach practically from Carroll avenue on the north to Roosevelt road on the south. The Pennsylvania freighthouses will be located immediately north of Roosevelt road and extend to Taylor street, while the Burlington freighthouses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets and near Canal street. In exchange for rights in certain streets the railroads agreed to make improvements as follows:

Improvements.	Cost.
Viaduct, Monroe street	$100,000
Viaduct, Roosevelt road	270,000
Viaduct, Congress street	300,000
Viaducts, 14th and 16th streets	400,000
Viaducts, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Randolph and Lake streets	1,760,000
Elevated Roadway, Canal and Kinzie streets	650,000
Revamping of Canal street, Washington street to Roosevelt road	2,375,000
Total	5,855,000

To fit in with these improvements the city agreed to the following improvements at the costs estimated:

Bridge, Monroe street	$500,000
Double decked bridge, Kinzie street	600,000
Land to widen Canal street to 100 feet	760,753
Total	$1,860,753

In addition, the roads agreed to pay $1,511,000 in cash compensation.

The total cost to the railroads of the improvements under the terminal ordinances was estimated at $65,000,000, exclusive of money previously paid for land.

Feb. 19, 1915, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio freight terminal ordinance, making it possible for that road to vacate part of its old yards, which are needed for the new union terminal. The city, in payment for the streets and alleys surrendered to the railroad company, received $111,304.77.

Work on the union terminal was begun Feb. 22, 1915. It is progressing slowly, having been delayed by the war and the subsequent high cost of labor and materials.

AIR BOARD OF CHICAGO.

Organized Feb. 12, 1920.

President—Col. Bion J. Arnold.
Vice-President—Ald. Guy Guernsey.
Second Vice-President—George B. Foster.
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Amorous.
Treasurer—Charles W. Folds.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices—Room 700, 910 S. Michigan avenue.
President—Lawrence F. King.
Clerk—Leland S. Rapp.
Treasurer—Walter E. Schmidt.
Chief Engineer—A. W. Dilling.
Real Estate Agent—Arthur A. Huhnke.
Marshal—William Finucane.
Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1922: Charles H. Sergel, R.; James H. Lawley, R.; Matthias A. Mueller, R. Terms expire in 1924: William J. Healy, R.; Willis O. Nance, R.; Harry E. Littler, R. Terms expire in 1926: Morris Eller, R.; Alexander N. Todd, R.; Lawrence F. King, R.
Salaries—President, $7,500; trustees, $5,000; chief engineer, $11,000; electrical engineer, $6,000; attorney, $10,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANALS.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.
Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
Length of river diversion channel, 13 miles.
Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: Bottom, 160 feet; top, 198.
Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; top, 225.
Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
Current in earth sections, 1¼ miles per hour.
Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
Present capacity of canal, 600,000 cubic feet per minute.
Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal to take care of the Calumet region sewage was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is $14,000,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From organization to Dec. 31, 1919.

Revenues.

Taxation	$85,213,270.66
Bonds outstanding	13,580,000.00
Interest on loans	518,140.82
Interest on bank balance	629,170.24
Interest on deferred payments	456,136.24
Land revenue	1,001,159.42
Water service	132,114.35
From electrical department	5,520,720.81
Working capital	244,912.81
Replacement funds	1,327,828.89
Interest on investment	1,691,363.89
Interest on loans	5,072.38
Interest during construction	282,291.49
Profits transferred	702,298.47
Earnings invested in plants	1,266,952.88
Miscellaneous	12,191.89
	107,062,904.43

Expenditures.

Interest	$17,394,743.09
Electrical department	4,916,603.12
Capital investment	4,688,012.18
Interest on replacement funds	228,590.94
Right of way, construction, operation, etc.	73,464,470.51
Administration and general	8,411,420.63
Emergency funds	20,000.00
Due from city of Chicago	2,347,000.00
Others	208,926.57
Cash on Dec. 31, 1919	299,740.51
	107,062,904.43

THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS.

Association House—2150 West North avenue; head resident, Miss Winifred Salisbury.
Brotherhood House—1080 W. 14th street; head worker, Rev. Karl Borders.
Chicago Commons—Grand avenue and Morgan street; Graham Taylor.
Christopher House—2507 Greenview avenue; Miss Ora Edmunds.
Cathedral Clergy House—117 N. Peoria street; Rev. Charles Street.
Community Center—15th and Center streets, Chicago Heights; Miss Elizabeth Logan.
Community House—1400 W. 103d street; Mrs. W. T. Hicks.
Eli Bates House—621 W. Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
Emerson House—1901 W. Ohio street; Miss Georgia Greenleaf.
Fellowship House—831 W. 33d place; Mrs. E. W. Davis.
First Italian M. E. Church—731 Sholto street; Rev. Carl Gage.
Eleanor Social Center—1515 N. Leavitt street; Miss Laura B. Stephens.
Firman House—828 Gilpin place; Rev. Joseph Connoly.
Gad's Hill Center—1919 W. 20th street; Miss Ruth Austin.
Hattie Barwell Goodfellowship Club, Waukegan, Ill.; Miss Margaret Hooper.
Henry Booth House—701 W. 14th place; Mrs. R. T. Kultchar.
House of Happiness—3046 Gratten avenue; Mrs. B. T. Gould.
Howell Neighborhood House (formerly Bohemian Settlement)—1831 South Racine avenue; Miss Gertrude Ray.
Hull House—800 S. Halsted street; Miss Jane Addams.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Miss Anna Heisted.
Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. Harriet Vandervaart.
Northwestern University Settlement—1400 Augusta street; Miss Harriet Vittum.
Olivet Institute—444 Blackhawk street; Rev. Norman Barr.
Samaritan House—2601 W. Superior street; Miss Ethel McCormick.
University of Chicago Settlement—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary McDowell.
Wendell Phillips Settlement—2009 Walnut street; Howard Weston.

OFFICERS OF FEDERATION.

President—Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
Vice-President—Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
Vice-President—T. E. Wilkes.
Secretary—Miss Winifred Salisbury.
Treasurer—Miss Ruth Austin.

CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1910	$28,281,331	1916	$26,944,230
1911	28,089,068	1917	30,144,080
1912	30,278,600	1918	33,208,375
1913	33,284,156	1919	38,500,647
1914	35,195,487	1920	56,179,293
1915	27,140,369		

EXPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

1918	$5,528,974	1920	$18,175,017
1919	67,469,797		

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Madison & Wabash
3. Randolph and Wabash.
4. State and Lake.
5. Clark and Lake.
6. Randolph & Wells.
7. Madison and Wells.
8. Quincy and Wells.
9. LaSalle and Van Buren.
10. Dearborn and Van Buren.
11. State & Van Buren

Transfer Stations on the Loop.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Clark and Lake.
3. Randolph & Wells.
4. State & Van Buren.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Evanston Division.

1. Kinzie street.
2. Chicago avenue.
3. Oak street.
4. Division street.
5. Schiller street.
6. Sedgwick street.
7. Larrabee street.
8. Halsted street.
9. Willow street.
10. Center street.
11. Webster avenue.
12. Fullerton avenue.
13. Wrightwood av.
14. Diversey boulevard
15. Wellington avenue.
16. Belmont avenue.
17. Clark street.
18. Addison street.
19. Grace street.
20. Sheridan road.
21. Buena Park.
22. Wilson avenue.
23. Argyle avenue.
24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater).
25. Thorndale avenue.
26. Granville-av. (No. Edgewater station).
27. Loyola avenue.
28. Rogers Park.
29. Birchwood avenue.
30. Howard street.
31. Calvary.
32. Main street.
33. Dempster street.
34. Davis street.
35. Foster street.
36. Noyes street.
37. Central street.
38. Isabella street.
39. Linden avenue.

Ravenswood Branch.

1. Southport avenue.
2. Paulina street.
3. Addison street.
4. Irving Park blvd.
5. Montrose blvd.
6. Ravenswood.
7. Robey street.
8. Western avenue.
9. Rockwell street.
10. Francisco avenue.
11. Kedzie avenue.
12. Kimball avenue.

Stub Terminal Station.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Jackson Park Division

1. Congress & Wabash
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 18th street.
4. 22d street.
5. 26th street.
6. 29th street.
7. 31st street.
8. 33d street.
9. 35th street.
10. 39th street.
11. Indiana avenue.
12. 43d street.
13. 47th street.
14. 51st street.
15. 55th street.
16. 58th street.
17. 61st street.
18. South Park avenue and 63d street.
19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street.
20. University avenue and 63d street.
21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street.
22. Stony Island avenue and 63d street (Jackson park).

Englewood Branch.

1. State street.
2. Wentworth avenue.
3. Princeton avenue.
4. Harvard and 63d sts
5. Parnell av. & 63d-st.
6. Halsted & 63d sts.
7. Racine avenue.
8. Loomis street.

Normal Park Branch.

1. 65th street.
2. 67th street.
3. 69th street.

Kenwood Branch.

1. Grand boulevard.
2. Vincennes avenue.
3. Cottage Grove and Drexel boulevard.
4. Ellis & Lake Pk. av.
5. 42d place.

Stockyards Branch.

1. Wallace street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Exchange avenue.
4. Morris.
5. Swift.
6. Packers avenue.
7. Armour.

Stub Terminal Station.

Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Main Line and Garfield Park Branch.

1. Franklin street.
2. Canal street.
3. Halsted street.
4. Racine avenue.
5. Laflin street.
6. Marshfield avenue.
7. Ogden avenue.
8. Hoyne avenue.
9. Western avenue.
10. California avenue.
11. Sacramento blvd.
12. Kedzie avenue.
13. St. Louis avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Crawford avenue.
16. Tripp avenue.
17. Kilbourn avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Austin avenue.
22. Lombard avenue.
23. Gunderson avenue
24. Oak Park avenue
25. Home avenue.
26. Harlem avenue.
27. Hannah street.
28. Des Plaines avenue.

Douglas Park Branch.

1. Polk street.
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 14th place.
4. 18th street.
5. Wood street.
6. Hoyne avenue.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Douglas park.
10. Kedzie avenue.
11. Homan avenue.
12. Clifton Park av.
13. Lawndale avenue.
14. Crawford avenue.
15. Kildare avenue.
16. Kenton avenue.
17. 48th avenue.
18. 50th avenue.
19. 52d avenue.
20. 54th avenue.
21. 56th avenue.
22. 58th avenue.
23. Austin avenue.
24. 62d avenue.

Logan Square Branch.

1. Madison street.
2. Lake st. transfer.
3. Grand avenue.
4. Chicago avenue.
5. Division street.
6. Robey street.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Logan square.

Humboldt Park Branch.

1. Western avenue.
2. California avenue.
3. Humboldt park.
4. Kedzie avenue.
5. Ballou street.
6. Lawndale.

Transfer Station Between Metropolitan and Oak Park.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Terminal Station.

Wells street and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

1. Clinton street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Morgan street.
4. Ann street.
5. Sheldon street.
6. Ashland avenue.
7. Lake st. transfer.
8. Robey street.
9. Oakley boulevard.
10. Campbell avenue.
11. California avenue.
12. Sacramento blvd.
13. Kedzie avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Hamlin avenue.
16. Crawford avenue.
17. Kostner avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Menard avenue.
22. Austin avenue.
23. Lombard avenue.
24. Ridgeland avenue.
25. Oak Park avenue.
26. Wisconsin avenue.
27. Forest Park.

Transfer Station Between Oak Park and Metropolitan.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Stations.

1. Market and Randolph streets.
2. Madison and Market streets.

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

North from Madison.
1 Madison.
100 Washington.
150 Randolph.
200 Lake.
300 South Water.
400 Kinzie.
430 Austin-av.
500 Illinois.
530 Grand-av.
600 Ohio.
630 Ontario.
660 Erie.
700 Huron.
730 Superior.
800 Chicago-av.
848 Chestnut.
867 Brenan.
920 Locust.
940 Walton-pl.
1000 Oak.
1100 Maple.
1149 Elm.
1200 Division.
1300 Goethe.
1400 Schiller.
1500 Burton-pl.
1536 Germania-pl.
1600 North-av.
1700 Eugenie.
1800 Menomonee.
1900 Wisconsin.
2000 Center.
2100 Garfield-av.
2200 Webster-av.
2300 Belden-av.
2400 Fullerton-av.
2460 Arlington-pl.
2473 Roslyn-pl.
2501 St. James-pl.
2530 Deming-pl.
2600 Wrightwood-av.
2701 Sherman-pl.
2800 Diversey-pky.
2901 York-pl.
2932 Oakdale-av.
3000 Wellington-av.
3100 Barry-av.
3200 Belmont-av.
3300 School.
3400 Roscoe.
3500 Cornelia.
3538 Eddy.
3600 Addison.
3700 Waveland.
3800 Grace.
3900 Byron.
4000 Irving Park-bd.
4100 Belle Plaine-av.
4200 Berteau-av.
4300 Cullom-av.
4400 Montrose-av.
4500 Sunnyside-av.
4600 Wilson-av.
4700 Leland-av.
4800 Lawrence-av.
4900 Ainslie.
5000 Argyle.
5100 Carmen-av.
5200 Foster-av.
5300 Berwyn-av.
5400 Balmoral-av.
5500 Catalpa-av.
5600 Bryn Mawr-av.
5700 Hollywood-av.
5730 Edgewater-av.
5800 Victoria.
5900 Thorndale-av.
5956 Ridge-av.
(at Clark)
6000 Peterson-av.
6100 Norwood-av.
6200 Granville-av.
6300 Rosemont-av.
6400 Devon-av.
6700 North Shore-av.
6800 Pratt-av.
6900 Farwell-av.
6944 Morse-av.
7000 Lunt-av.
7100 Estes-av.
7200 Kenilworth-av.
7300 Chase-av.
7400 Juniata .
7500 Birchwood-av.
7548 Howard.
7548 City limits.

South from Madison.
1 Madison.
100 Monroe.
200 Adams.
232 Quincy.
300 Jackson-bd.
400 Van Buren.
500 Congress.
600 Harrison.
700 East 7th.
800 Polk.
900 East 9th.
1000 Taylor.
1100 East 11th.
1200 Roosevelt-rd.

East from State.
(North of river.)
1 State.
40 Cass.
100 Rush.
112 Tower-ct.
140 Lincoln Park-bd.
201 St. Clair.
300 Fairbanks-ct.
326 Lake Shore drive
(at Chicago-av.).

East from State.
(South of river.)
1 State.
46 Wabash.
100 Michigan-av.
200 Indiana-av.
300 Prairie-av.
344 Calumet-av.
400 South Park-av.
435 Vernon-av.
500 Vincennes-av.
533 Rhodes-av.
600 St. Lawrence-av.
634 Champlain-av.
700 Langley-av.
734 Evans-av.
834 Maryland-av.
900 Drexel-av.
934 Ingleside-av.
1000 Ellis-av.
1100 Greenwood-av.
1152 Woodlawn-av.
1300 Kimbark-av.
1334 Kenwood-av.
1400 Dorchester-av.
1434 Dante-av.
1500 Blackstone-av.
1600 Stony Island-av.
1631 Cornell-av.
1700 East End-av.
1735 Ridgeland-av.
1800 Cregier-av.
1900 Baldwin-av.
1934 Euclid-av.
2000 Jeffery-av.
2100 Cahokia-av.
2200 Paxton-av.
2300 Crandon-av.
2400 Yates-av.
2500 Essex-av.
2600 Colfax-av.
2700 Marquette-av.
2800 Burnham-av.
2900 Escanaba-av.
3000 Commercial-av.
3100 Baltimore-av.
3200 Brandon-av.
3300 Buffalo-av.
3400 Green Bay-av.

West from State.
1 State.
50 Dearborn
100 Clark.
150 LaSalle.
200 Wells.
300 Franklin.
340 *Orleans.
350 Market.
400 *Sedgwick.
412 The river.
434 *Townsend.
460 *Milton-av.
500 Canal.
530 Larrabee.
540 Clinton.
600 Jefferson.
640 Desplaines.
700 Union.
700 *Orchard.
800 Halsted.
839 Green.
900 Peoria.
932 Sangamon.
1000 Morgan.
1000 *Sheffield-av.
1032 Carpenter.
1034 *Osgood.
1100 Curtis.
1100 *Seminary-av.
1111 Aberdeen.
1132 May.
1134 *Clifton-av.
1164 Ann.
1200 Racine-av.
1248 Elizabeth.
1300 Throop.
1400 *Southport-av.
1401 Loomis.
1408 Sheldon.
1448 Bishop.
1501 Laflin.
1600 Ashland-bd.
1700 Paulina.
1734 Hermitage-av.
1800 Wood.
1835 Honore.
1900 Lincoln.
1935 Winchester-av.
2000 Robey.
2035 Seeley-av.
2100 Hoyne-av.
2200 Leavitt.
2300 Oakley-bd.
2400 Western-av.
2500 Campbell-av.
2600 Rockwell.
2700 Washtenaw-av.
2800 California-av.
2900 Francisco-av.
3000 Sacramento-av.
3100 Albany-av.
3200 Kedzie-av.
3300 Spaulding-av.
3356 Homan-av.
3501 St. Louis-av.
3553 Central Park-av.
3800 Hamlin-av.
3900 Springfield-av.
4000 Crawford-av.
4100 Karlov-av.
4200 Keeler-av.
4300 Kildare-av.
4400 Kostner-av.
4500 Kilbourn-av.
4600 Kenton-av.
4700 Kilpatrick-av
4800 Cicero-av.
4900 Lamon-av.
5000 Lavergne-av.
5100 Leclaire-av.
5200 Laramie-av.
5234 Latrobe-av.
5300 Lockwood-av.
5334 Lorel-av.
5400 Long-av.
5440 Lotus-av.
5500 Pine-av.
5600 Central-av.
5644 Parkside-av.
5700 Waller-av.
5800 Menard-av.
5900 Mayfield-av.
5938 Mason-av.
5968 N. Austin-av.
*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Year.	Number of Wards. since 1837.	Alder-men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder-men.
1837-1838....	6	10	1869-1875....	20	40
1839-1846....	6	12	1876-1888....	18	36
1847-1856....	9	18	1888-1889....	24	48
1857-1862....	10	20	1889-1901....	34	68
1863-1869....	16	32	1901-1920....	35	70

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES IN CHICAGO.

[From U. S. census report for 1916.]

Denomination.	Organizations.	Members.	*Church edifices.	Property.
Advent Christian	2	178	2	$13,500
Seventh-Day Adventist	9	923	9	52,400
Armenian	2	180	2	.....
Bahais	1	500	1	.....
Baptists—Northern Convention	81	24,487	79	2,144,939
National Baptist Convention	30	11,822	25	426,474
Brethren (German Dunkers)	6	364	3	16,500
Brethren, Plymouth II	6	500	6	13,500
Catholic Apostolic	2	500	2	33,000
Church of God and Saints of Christ	2	225	2	4,500
Churches of New Jerusalem	5	377	4	109,983
Congregational Churches	73	15,448	72	1,967,400
Disciples of Christ	18	4,066	13	319,000
Eastern Greek Orthodox	2	11,200	2	152,814
Russian Orthodox	2	2,776	2	40,300
Serbian Orthodox	1	1,296	1	17,200
Evangelical Association	14	1,448	14	166,400
Friends, Society of, Orthodox	1	180	1	20,000
German Evangelical, N. Am. Synod	30	21,224	30	768,500
Independent Churches	16	4,247	15	418,000
Jewish Congregations	94	30,552	89	1,790,000
Latter Day Saints	2	750	2	50,000
Reorganized Church	3	450	3	12,000
Lithuanian National Catholic	1	150	1	18,000
Lutheran—General Synod	22	5,576	21	393,100
General Council	39	16,138	39	1,017,744
Evangelical Synodical Conference	51	40,646	50	1,568,760
Hauge's Synod	7	1,421	6	88,000
Norwegian Evangelical Synod	10	1,860	10	182,400
United Norwegian	8	2,206	8	185,953
Evangelical Synod of Ohio	3	693	3	34,000
Evangelical Synod of Iowa	2	1,375	2	56,000
Danish Evangelical	4	737	4	56,300
United Danish Evangelical	4	345	4	30,775
Mennonite Church	2	124	1	17,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	139	33,676	139	3,839,550
Methodist Protestant Church	2	168	2	19,000
Free Methodist Church of North America	3	192	3	13,500
African M. E. Church	13	8,747	13	313,900
African M. E. Zion Church	3	1,732	3	35,000
Colored M. E. Church	2	828	2	9,500
Old Roman Catholic Church	4	1,550	4	37,500
American Catholic Church	1	400	1	.....
Catholic Church of North America	2	4,900	2	27,500
Pentecostal Church of Nazarene	2	701	2	66,200
Polish National Catholic Church	2	3,377	2	80,000
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	72	27,408	71	3,300,679
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church	3	793	2	43,000
United Presbyterian Church	7	1,704	7	133,600
Protestant Episcopal Church	52	22,233	51	2,052,623
Reformed Church in America	12	3,341	11	161,500
Reformed Church in U. S.	6	559	6	100,000
Christian Reformed Church	9	2,503	9	141,206
Hungarian Reformed Church	3	285	3	34,700
Reformed Episcopal Church	4	1,336	4	188,000
Roman Catholic Church	218	718,114	205	18,184,310
Salvation Army	17	1,235	....	.....
Swedish Evangelical Mission	20	4,738	20	375,193
Swedish Evangelical Free	3	481	3	69,500
Norwegian-Danish Free	4	665	4	62,000
Society for Ethical Culture	1	329	1	.....
Spiritualist (National Association)	14	1,598	9	35,775
Progressive Spiritual Church	4	5,448	1	50,000
Theosophical Society, American Section	9	.....	9	.....
Unitarians	3	525	3	230,000
United Brethren	4	809	4	37,400
United Evangelical Church	5	589	5	66,400
Universalists	4	1,518	4	250,000
Volunteers of America	1	114	1	90,000
All other denominations	26	1,051	24	73,200
Total	1,226	1,058,785	1,158	42,305,268

*Includes 135 halls used as churches.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
Secretary—Edward N. Nockels.
Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
Reading Clerk—Charles H. Plowright.
Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard M. Olsen.
Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about $53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was completed at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he held until Oct. 2, 1918, when he withdrew until he could acquire citizenship in the United States. His place was taken by Eric De Lamarter. Mr. Stock resumed the position of conductor in May, 1919. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

Officers in 1920.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
Third Vice-President—Horace S. Oakley.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessels.
Assistant Treasurer—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Clarence A. Burley, Edward B. Butler, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Horace S. Oakley, Philo A. Otis, Albert A. Sprague II., Charles H. Swift,
Office—850 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Opera association, known until 1915 as the Chicago Grand Opera company, was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers then were:

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goelet, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.
General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

First Season (1910-1911).

Opening performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.
Receipts $400,407.50.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Johanna Gadski.
Nellie Melba.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Geraldine Farrar.	Enrico Caruso.
Lillian Grenville.	Amedeo Bassi.
Carolina White.	Charles Dalmores.
Marguerita Sylva.	Mario Sammarco.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Antonio Scotti.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.

Second Season (1911-1912).

Opening performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
Receipts, $471,600.98.
Operas produced for first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).*
Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).
Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).*
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Alice Zeppilli.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	Rosina Galli.
Olive Fremstad.	Henri Scott.
Maggie Teyte.	Hector Dufranne.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Mario Sammarco.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Amedeo Bassi.
Marta Wittkowska.	George Hamlin.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Clarence Whitehill.
Agnes Berry.	John McCormack.
Mabel Riegelman.	

Third Season (1912-1913).

Opening performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, $508,000.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913)*
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Mabel Riegelman.
Maggie Teyte.	Carolina White.

Eleonora de Cisneros.
Alice Zeppilli.
Lilian Nordica.*
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.*
Louise Berat.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Titta Ruffo.
Mario Sammarco.
Charles Dalmores.
Henri Scott.
*Guest artists.

Fourth Season (1913-1914).

Opening performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).
Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).
Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Carolina White.
Mabel Riegelman.
Julia Claussen.
Jenny Dufau.
Lina Cavalieri.
Maggie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Freida Hempel.*
Frances Alda.*
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Nellie Melba.*
Titta Ruffo.
Charles Dalmores.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

Fifth Season (1915-1916).

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.
Opening performance ("La Gioconda") Nov. 15, 1915.
Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915).
Massenet's "Cleopatre" (Jan. 10, 1916).
Bucholter's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916).
Leoncavallo's "Zaza" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal singers:

Emmy Destinn.
Marguerite Beriza.
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.
Marcia Van Dresser.
Julia Claussen.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Geraldine Farrar.
Olive Fremstad.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Charles Dalmores.
John McCormack.
Clarence Whitehill.

Sixth Season (1916-1917).

Opening performance ("Aida"), Nov. 13, 1916.
Sixth season ended Jan. 22, 1917.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" (Jan. 6, 1917).
Massenet's "Griselidis" (Jan. 12, 1917).
Gunsbourg's "The Old Eagle" (Jan. 20, 1917).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Mary Garden.
Irene Pawloska.
Garaldine Farrar.
Julia Claussen.
Maria Claessens.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Marcel Journet.
Charles Dalmores.
Francesco Daddi.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Seventh Season (1917-1918).

Opening performance ("Isabeau"), Nov. 12, 1917.
Season ended Jan. 19, 1918.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Mascagni's "Isabeau" (Nov. 12, 1917).
Hadley's "Azora" (Dec. 26, 1917).*
Nevin's "A Daughter of the Forest" (Jan. 5, 1918).*
Massenet's "Sapho" (Jan. 10, 1918).
Lazzari's "Le Sauteriot" (Jan. 19, 1918).*
*First performance anywhere.

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Rosa Raisa.
Nellie Melba.
Mary Garden.
Genevieve Vix.
Carolina Lazzari.
Margery Maxwell.
Francesca Peralta.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Giulio Crimi.
Giacomo Rimini.
Georges Baklanoff.
John McCormack.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Octave Dua.
Alfred Maguenat.
James Goddard.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Eighth Season (1918-1919).

Opening performance ("La Traviata"), Nov. 18, 1918.
Season ended Jan. 25, 1919.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Fevrier's "Gismonda" (Jan. 14, 1919).
Catalani's "Lorelei" (Jan. 17, 1919).
Richepin's "Le Chamineau" (Jan. 25, 1919).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Rosa Raisa.
Mary Garden.
Guido Cicolini.
Riccardo Stracciari.
Yvonne Gall.
John O'Sullivan.
Allessandro Dolci.
Lucien Muratore.
Marcel Journet.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini, Marcel Charlier and Louis Hasselmans.

Ninth Season (1919-1920).

Opening perfomance ("La Nave"), Nov. 18, 1919.
Season ended Jan. 24, 1920.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Montemezzi's "La Nave" (Nov. 18, 1919).
De Koven's "Rip Van Winkle" (Jan. 2, 1920).
Rewel's "L'Heure Espagnole" (Jan. 5, 1920).
Messager's "Madame Chrysantheme" (Jan. 19, 1920).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Rosa Raisa.
Mary Garden.
Borghild Langard.
Nina Morgana.
Dorothy Jardon.
Titta Ruffo.
Edward Johnson.
Carlo Galeffi.
Tamaki Miura.

Cleofonte Campanini, conductor and general director of the Chicago Opera, died Dec. 19, 1919. He was succeeded by Gino Marinuzzi.

Officers, 1920.

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-President—Charles G. Dawes.
Vice-President—Max Pam.
Secretary—Stanley Field.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.

Board of Directors.

Robert Allerton, Giulio Bolognesi, R. T. Crane, Jr., Charles G. Dawes, Stanley Field, E. R. Graham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel Insull, S. R. Kaufman, L. B. Kuppenheimer, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Max Pam, Martin A. Ryerson, John G. Shedd, Frank D. Stout, Edward F. Swift.

Administration.

Executive Director—Herbert M. Johnson.
Artistic Manager—Gino Marinuzzi.

THE CHICAGO BAND ASSOCIATION.

President—Louis E. Myers.
Vice-Presidents—A. C. Cronkrite, Charles F. W. Nichols, Mrs. Charles E. Frankenthal, George W. Dixon.
Secretary—Frank E. Scott.
Treasurer—John W. Thomas.
Conductor—William Weil.
Office—230 South La Salle street.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB OF CHICAGO.

Organized in 1871.

President—Charles Lagerquist.
Vice-President—L. J. Sauter.
Secretary—Florine Westerman.
Business Manager and Treasurer—Maude N. Rea.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMUNITY CENTERS.

Dudley Grant Hays, director.

Open 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock on evenings named.

Following is a list of public school community centers with names of principals:

Agassiz—2851 North Seminary avenue; Lina A. Troendle; Monday and Friday.
Armstrong—7051 North Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds; Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
Avalon Park—81st and Dorchester avenue; Edith P. Shepherd; Tuesday and Thursday.
Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John D. Stehman; Tuesday and Friday.
Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sara J. O'Keefe; Monday and Friday.
Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; William M. Roberts; Tuesday and Friday.
Budlong—2701 West Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson; Monday and Thursday.
Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder; Tuesday and Thursday.
Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meck; Friday.
Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close; Tuesday and Friday.
Clearing—South Central avenue and 55th street; Moses Maier; Tuesday and Friday.
Clarke—1310 South Albany avenue; George A. Beers; Wednesday and Friday.
Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell; Tuesday.
Colman—4655 Dearborn street; Frances G. Rogers; Tuesday and Friday.
Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gebrandus A. Osinga; Monday and Thursday.
Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker; Monday and Thursday.
Eberhart—3400 West 65th place; Mrs. Helen Blanchard; Tuesday and Friday.
Falconer—3000 Lamon avenue; Ada B. Sempnill; Monday.
Farragut—2330 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans; Tuesday and Friday.
Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton; Monday and Thursday.
Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Albert L. Stevenson; Tuesday and Friday.
Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry; Tuesday and Friday.
Gladstone—1231 South Robey street—Henry S. Vaile; Monday and Thursday.
Hanson Park—2148 North Long avenue; Fannie L. Marble; Tuesday and Thursday.
Harrison High—2850 24th street boulevard; Frank L. Morse; Wednesday.
Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson; Monday and Thursday.
Haven—1472 Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon; Tuesday and Thursday.
Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear; Tuesday and Thursday.
Howe—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance; Monday and Thursday.
Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Frederick M. Sisson; Tuesday and Friday.
Hyde Park High—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis; Friday.
Jackson—820 South Sholto street; William Hedges; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane; Monday and Thursday.
Kelvyn Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Charles E. Ostrander; Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
Kershaw—6431 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh; Tuesday and Thursday.
Kinzie—150 West Ohio street; Visa McLaughlin; Tuesday and Friday.
Le Moyne—845 Waveland avenue; Abigail C. Ellings; Friday.
Lewis-Champlin—320 West Englewood avenue; Samuel B. Allison; Tuesday and Thursday.
Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch; Tuesday and Thursday.
Marsh—9810 South Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Donecker; Friday.
Marshall High—3250 West Adams street; Otto M. Becker; Tuesday and Thursday.
Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne; Monday and Wednesday.
Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue; William L. Smyser; Tuesday and Friday.
Orr—4350 Augusta street; George W. Davis; Friday.
Otis—525 Armour street; John H. Duggan; Tuesday and Friday.
Park Manor—7049 South Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody; Tuesday.
Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyser; Tuesday and Friday.
Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis; Tuesday and Friday.
Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman; Monday and Thursday.
Scanlan—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell; Tuesday and Friday.
Skinner—1068 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline J. Utter; Tuesday and Thursday.
Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker; Monday and Thursday.
Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Mrs. Edith P. Shepherd; Wednesday and Friday.
Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther Morgan; Monday and Thursday.
Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed; Tuesday and Friday.

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1920).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
1882-1886*—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.
1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
1918-1922—Charles W. Peters, Rep.

*Term changed from two to four years.
†Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

CHICAGO TAX RATES.

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total rate	$6.39	$6.58	$6.24	$5.36
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Park	.70	.84	.82	.52

TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO.

Total rate	6.10	6.15	5.85	5.14
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Park	.41	.41	.43	.30

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO.

Total rate	6.48	6.50	6.21	5.41
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Town	.12	.12	.14	.07
Park	.53	.54	.55	.44
Lake Shore prot.	.01	.03	....	....
Lincoln park bond	.13	.07	.10	.06

TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

Total rate	6.10	6.15	5.85	5.14
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Park	.41	.41	.43	.30

TOWN OF LAKE.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Total rate	$6.10	$6.15	$5.85	$5.14
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Park	....	....	....	.30

TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.

Total rate	6.48	6.50	6.21	5.41
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Town	.10	.10	.11	.03
Park	.56	.59	.58	.48
Lincoln park bond	.13	.07	.10	.06

TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

Total rate	5.69	5.74	5.42	4.84
State	.80	.90	.75	.40
County	.65	.62	.60	.49
Forest preserve	.02	.02	.06	.05
Sanitary	.38	.35	.40	.23
City	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.08
School	1.87	1.84	1.63	1.59
Irving Park Dist.*	.41	.37	.46	.24
Northwest Pk. Dist.*	.40	.39	.52	.25
Old Portage pk. dist.*	.53	.55	.50	.28
River Park Dist.*	....	.14	.31	.15
Ravensw'd Man. Gar.*	.34	.31	57	.28
Albany Park Dist.*	....	.24	.28	.14

*Additional.

Note—Rates apply to the $100 assessed valuation, which in 1916, 1917 and 1918 was one-third and in 1919 one-half of the full value.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1837 to 1919, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.
1837	.....	.....	$236,842
1838	$235,996	.....	235,996
1839	94,803	.....	94,803
1840	94,437	.....	94,437
1841	127,024	$39,720	166,744
1842	108,757	42,585	151,342
1843	962,221	479,093	1,441,314
1844	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,281
1845	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022
1846	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656
1847	4,995,466	853,704	5,849,170
1848	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440
1849	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684
1850	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249
1851	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717
1852	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414
1853	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831
1854	18,990,744	5,401,495	24,392,239
1855	21,637,500	5,355,393	26,992,893
1856	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084
1857	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281
1858	30,175,325	5,816,407	35,991,732
1859	30,732,313	5,821,067	36,553,380
1860	31,198,135	5,855,377	37,053,512
1861	31,314,749	5,037,631	36,352,380
1862	31,587,545	5,552,300	37,139,845
1863	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324
1864	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782
1865	44,065,499	20,644,678	64,710,177
1866	66,495,116	29,458,134	85,953,250
1867	141,445,920	53,580,924	195,026,844
1868	174,490,660	55,756,340	230,247,000
1869	$211,371,240	$54,653,640	$266,024,880
1870	223,643,600	52,342,950	275,986,746
1871	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470
1872	239,154,890	45,042,540	284,197,430
1873	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995
1874	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140
1875	125,468,605	48,295,641	173,764,246
1876	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157
1877	116,082,533	32,317,615	148,400,148
1878	104,420,053	27,563,386	131,983,439
1879	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,970,035
1880	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726
1881	90,099,045	29,053,743	119,152,288
1882	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736
1883	101,596,795	31,616,893	133,213,688
1884	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980
1885	107,146,881	32,811,411	139,958,292
1886	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132
1887	123,169,455	38,035,080	161,204,535
1888	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723
1889	127,372,618	40,763,213	168,135,831
1890	170,553,854	48,800,514	219,354,368
1891	203,353,791	53,245,783	256,599,574
1892	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138
1893	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351
1894	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722
1895	192,498,842	50,977,983	243,476,825
1896	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286
1897	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660
1898	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447
1899	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419
1900	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880
1901	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440
1902	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131
1903	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280
1904	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.
1905..	$295,514,443	112,477,182	$407,991,625
1906..	303,033,228	123,230,068	426,263,296
1907..	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976
1908..	344,499,927	132,690,472	477,190,399
1909..	586,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897
1910..	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536
1911..	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,747,492
1912..	670,652,219	195,473,058	940,450,171
1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576
1914..	707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060
1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,041,788,676
1916..	742,695,603	219,396,138	1,032,876,669
1917..	753,321,967	239,734,554	1,062,959,802
1918..	757,914,948	247,059,397	1,082,763,780
1919..	1,174,665,872	375,696,133	1,653,171,362

Year.	Tax levy.	Year.	Tax levy.
1837...	$5,905.15	1862...	$564,038.06
1838...	8,849.86	1863...	853,346.00
1839...	4,664.55	1864...	974,655.64
1840...	4,721.85	1865...	1,294,183.50
1841...	10,004.67	1866...	1,719,064.05
1842...	9,181.27	1867...	2,518,472.00
1843...	8,647.89	1868...	3,223,457.80
1844...	17,166.24	1869...	3,990,373.20
1845...	11,077.58	1870...	4,139,798.70
1846...	15,825.80	1871...	2,897,464.70
1847...	18,159.01	1872...	4,462,961.45
1848...	22,051.54	1873...	5,617,313.91
1849...	30,045.09	1874...	5,466,692.54
1850...	25,270.87	1875...	5,108,981.40
1851...	63,385.87	1876...	4,046,805.80
1852...	76,948.96	1877...	4,013,410.44
1853...	135,662.68	1878...	3,777,757.23
1854...	199,081.64	1879...	3,776,450.79
1855...	206,209.03	1880...	3,899,126.98
1856...	396,652.39	1881...	4,136,608.38
1857...	572,046.00	1882...	4,227,402.98
1858...	430,190.00	1883...	4,540,506.13
1859...	513,164.00	1884...	4,872,456.60
1860...	373,315.29	1885...	5,152,366.03
1861...	559,968.00	1886...	5,368,409.76

Year.	Tax levy.	Year.	Tax levy.
1887...	$5,602,712.56	1904...	$15,994,410.68
1888...	5,723,067.25	1905...	16,845,974.19
1889...	6,326,561.21	1906...	17,434,168.80
1890...	9,558,335.00	1907...	22,605,709.45
1891...	10,453,270.41	1908...	22,666,543.94
1892...	12,142,448.75	1909...	24,078,060.98
1893...	11,810,969.69	1910...	23,485,538.22
1894...	12,267,643.62	1911...	27,311,841.58
1895...	14,239,685.13	1912...	24,733,839.48
1896...	12,290,145.21	1913...	31,122,666.16
1897...	12,939,333.10	1914...	32,225,665.35
1898...	12,207,906.82	1915...	37,816,928.94
1899...	13,359,270.53	1916...	39,662,464.09
1900...	17,086,408.36	1917...	40,923,952.37
1901...	14,245,294.12	1918...	39,087,772.46
1902...	14,039,030.16	1919...	60,671,388.98
1903...	14,815,388.31		

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1898 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third and in 1919 at one-half. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

1904....	$437,850,426	1912...	$1,012,882,262
1905....	441,990,246	1913...	1,056,910,607
1906....	461,813,707	1914...	1,078,824,261
1907....	514,757,122	1915...	1,121,649,954
1908....	514,730,532	1916...	1,115,035,441
1909....	987,212,850	1917...	1,148,893,498
1910....	915,895,947	1918...	1,170,142,268
1911....	997,787,837	1919...	1,782,526,343

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909 and to one-half in 1919.

LEGAL MOVING RATES IN CHICAGO.

The legal moving rates in Chicago as fixed by city ordinance are as follows:

HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES.

1. For trunks, baggage, goods, wares and merchandise (other than household furniture and pianos): For each article not exceeding 350 pounds, for the first two miles or fractional part thereof, 50 cents; for each additional mile, 25 cents.

2. For household furniture (other than pianos): For the use of a one-horse vehicle, including driver, $1.25 per hour; for the use of two or three horse vehicle, including driver, $1.50 an hour; for each additional man, 50 cents an hour.

3. For pianos: Where distance to be traveled is three miles or less, $3; for each additional mile or part thereof, 50 cents; for each flight of stairs, up or down, 50 cents; for use of hoist, $5.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS.

The rates to be charged for the use of any automobile, auto car or other similar vehicle used as a public cart for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise shall not exceed $3.50 an hour, which shall include the time of loading and unloading and shall include the services of the operator thereof; for the services of each additional man, 50 cents an hour; no charge to be made while truck is disabled.

RECORDS AND REPORTS OF REMOVALS.

Under an ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 18, 1920, every person or company owning or operating any moving van or other vehicle used in moving or hauling for hire in Chicago shall keep a record of the place from which and the place to which the household goods or personal property of any person or persons changing residence or business place are taken. The record shall show the name and address of the mover, the name of the person for whom the moving was done, the address from which or to which in or outside the city such moving was done, the date of such removal and the character of the goods moved. Such records are to be filed in the office of the bureau of statistics and the municipal reference library of Chicago and the head of such bureau shall furnish to any person inquiring therefor information as to any particular change or removal; for this information a charge of 50 cents is made. The office of the municipal reference librarian is in the city hall.

CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION.

Organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

President—Edwin W. Sims.
Vice-presidents—Henry P. Crowell, Alfred Decker, Charles R. Holden.
Secretary—W. Rufus Abbott.
Assistant secretary—Fred L. Rossback.
Treasurer—Joseph R. Noel.
Assistant treasurer—John R. Burgess.
Operating director—Henry Barrett Chamberlin.
Headquarters—175 West Washington street.

PRICES FOR MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the last forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.

Year. Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1881..January..	$12.40	@20.00	September
1882..March.....	16.00	@24.75	October.
1883..Sept.-Oct....	10.20	@20.15	May.
1884..December...	10.55	@19.50	May, June, July.
1885..Oct.-Nov....	8.00	@13.25	February.
1886..May.....	8.20	@12.20	December.
1887..January....	11.60	@24.00	May.
1888..December...	12.90	@16.00	October.
1889..December...	8.35	@13.37½	January.
1890..December...	7.50	@13.62½	April.
1891..December...	7.45	@13.00	May.
1892..April.....	9.25	@15.05	December.
1893..August.....	10.25	@21.80	May.
1894..March.....	10.67½	@14.57½	September.
1895..December...	7.50	@12.87½	May.
1896..August.....	5.50	@10.85	January.
1897..December...	7.15	@ 9.00	September.
1898..October.....	7.65	@12.30	May.
1899..May-Oct.....	7.85	@10.45	January.
1900..January....	10.35	@16.00	October.
1901..January....	12.60	@16.80	March.
1902..Feb.-Mar....	15.00	@18.70	July.
1903..November..	10.87½	@18.37½	March.
1904..September..	10.60	@16.50	February.
1905..April.....	11.70	@16.50	October.
1906..January....	13.45	@20.00	July.
1907..November..	11.00	@17.75	February.
1908..February...	10.75	@16.60	July.
1909..January....	16.25	@25.20	September.
1910..Nov.-Dec...	17.00	@27.00	July.
1911..October....	14.50	@21.50	February.
1912..January....	15.00	@19.62½	April.
1913..January....	17.50	@22.75	July, Sept.
1914..October....	16.50	@24.50	August.
1915..September..	12.00	@19.50	February.
1916..January....	18.62½	@29.50	October.
1917..January....	28.00	@52.00	Nov.-Dec.
1918..October...	$33.50	@50.50	February.
1919..October....	35.00	@56.00	May-June.
1920*.October....	22.50	@42.00	January.

LARD.

1881..February...	$9.20	@13.00	July.
1882..March.....	10.25	@13.10	October.
1883..October....	7.15	@12.10	May.
1884..December...	6.45	@10.00	February.
1885..October.....	5.82½	@ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886..May.....	5.82½	@ 7.50	September.
1887..June-Oct....	6.20	@ 7.92½	December.
1888..January....	7.25	@11.20	October.
1889..December..	5.75	@ 7.55	January.
1890..December...	5.50	@ 6.52½	April.
1891..February...	5.47½	@ 7.05	September.
1892..January....	6.05	@10.60	December.
1893..August.....	6.00	@13.20	March.
1894..March.....	6.45	@ 9.05	September.
1895..December...	5.15	@ 7.17½	March.
1896..July.....	3.05	@ 5.85	January.
1897..June.....	3.42½	@ 4.90	September.
1898..Jan.-Oct....	4.62½	@ 6.82½	May.
1899..May.....	4.90	@ 5.77½	January.
1900..February...	5.65	@ 7.40	October.
1901..January.....	6.90	@10.25	September.
1902..February...	9.07½	@11.60	September.
1903..October.....	6.20	@11.00	September.
1904..May.....	6.15	@ 7.92½	February.
1905..January.....	6.55	@ 8.10	August.
1906..January.....	7.32½	@ 9.85	November.
1907..November..	7.50	@ 9.97½	February.
1908..February....	6.97½	@10.45	October.
1909..January ...	9.40	@13.90	November.
1910..November..	9.70	@14 65	March.
1911..April.....	7.70	@10.67½	January.
1912..February....	8.65	@11.97½	October.
1913..January.....	9.47½	@11.87½	July.
1914..August.....	8.60	@11.60	November.
1915..July.....	7.55	@11.27½	February.
1916..February...	9.75	@17.45	November.
1917..January....	15.10	@28.20	November.
1918..January....	23.50	@27.30	November.
1919..February...	22.05	@35.85	June.
1920*.July.....	17 80	@24.45	January.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year. Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1881..January....	$0.95⅜	@1.43¼	October.
1882..December..	.91⅛	@1.40	April-May.
1883..October.....	.90	@1.13½	June.
1884..December..	.69	@ .96	February.
1885..March.....	.73⅜	@ .91¾	April.
1886..October.....	.69⅜	@ .84¾	January.
1887..August.....	.66⅝	@ .94⅝	June.
1888..April.....	.71⅛	@2.00	September.
1889..June..	.75½	@1.08¾	February.
1890..February...	.74¼	@1.08¼	August.
1891..July.....	.84¾	@1.16	April.
1892..October.....	.69¼	@ .91¾	February.
1893..July.....	.54¼	@ .85	April.
1894..July.....	.50⅜	@ .63¾	April.
1895..January ..	.48⅞	@ .81½	May.
1896..August ...	.53	@ .94⅜	November.
1897..April.....	.66½	@1.06	December.
1898..October.....	.62	@1.85	May.
1899..December..	.64	@ .79½	May.
1900..January....	.61½	@ .87½	June.
1901..July.....	.63½	@ .79½	December.
1902..October.....	.67½	@ .95	September.
1903..January....	.70¼	@ .93	September.
1904..January....	.81¼	@1.22	Sept. - Oct.-Dec.
1905..August.....	.77⅞	@1.24	February.
1906..August.....	.69⅛	@ .94¾	May.
1907..January....	.71	@1.22	October.
1908..July.....	$0.84½	@1.24	August.
1909..August....	.99¼	@1.60	June.
1910..November.	.89½	@1.29½	July.
1911..April.....	.83¼	@1.17	October.
1912..Nov.-Dec....	.85	@1.22	April-May.
1913..October.....	.80¾	@1.15⅝	January.
1914..July.....	.77⅝	@1.33	September.
1915..August.....	.98	@1.68	February.
1916..June.....	.98¼	@2.02	October.
1917..February..	1.51½	@3.45	May.
1918..Jan. - Feb Mar. - Apr.- May - June (gov. prices)	2.17	@2.42	December.
1919..August....	2.20	@3 50	December.
1920*.October....	1.96¼	@3.50	January.

CORN.

1881..February...	$0.35¾	@ .76¾	October.
1882..December...	.79¼	@ .81½	July.
1883..October.....	.46	@ .70	January.
1884..December...	.34½	@ .87	September.
1885..January....	.34¼	@ .49	April-May.
1886..October.....	.33⅛	@ .45	July.
1887..February...	.33	@ .51⅛	December.
1888..December...	.33½	@ .60	May.
1889..December...	.29¼	@ .60	November.
1890..February...	.27¼	@ .54¼	November.
1891..December...	.39⅛	@ .80	November.
1892..January....	.37½	@1.00	May.
1893..December...	.34½	@ .44⅞	May.
1894..February...	.33¾	@ .59½	August.
1895..December...	.24⅞	@ .54¾	May.
1896..September..	.19½	@ .30⅝	April.
1897..Jan.-Feb....	.21⅝	@ .32⅝	August.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.			Highest in—
1898	January....	$0.26	@	.38	December.
1899	December...	.30	@	.38¼	January.
1900	January....	.30½	@	.49½	November.
1901	January....	.36	@	.66⅜	December.
1902	December..	.43¾	@	.88	July.
1903	March.....	.41¾	@	.53	July-Aug.
1904	January....	.42¾	@	.58⅛	November.
1905	January....	.42	@	.64½	May.
1906	Feb.-March	.39	@	.54¾	June.
1907	January....	.39¾	@	.66½	October.
1908	February...	.56½	@	.82	May-Sept.
1909	January....	.58¼	@	.77	June.
1910	December..	.45½	@	.68	January.
1911	Jan. - Feb.-March.....	.45½	@	.76	November.
1912	December..	.47½	@	.83	August.
1913	January....	.46½	@	.78¼	Aug.-Sept.
1914	January....	.60	@	.86	August.
1915	October.....	.59¾	@	.82¼	August.
1916	May.....	.69	@	1.11	October.
1917	January....	.93¼	@	2.36	August.
1918	November..	1.30	@	1.85	January.
1919	January....	1.22	@	2.10	July-Aug.
1920	October....	.81½	@	2.17	May.
		OATS.			
1881	February...	$0.29½	@	.47¾	October.
1882	September..	.30½	@	.62	July.
1883	September..	.25	@	.43½	March.
1884	December...	.23	@	.34¼	April.
1885	September..	.24¼	@	.36½	April.
1886	October.....	.22⅞	@	.35	January.
1887	Mar.-April..	.23½	@	.31½	December.
1888	September..	.23⅛	@	.38	May.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.			Highest in—
1889	October.....	$0.17¾	@	.26⅛	February.
1890	February...	.19¼	@	.45	November.
1891	October.....	.26	@	.56½	April.
1892	January....	.28	@	.34⅝	August.
1893	July.....	.21⅝	@	.32¼	May.
1894	January....	.26	@	.50	June.
1895	December...	.16⅝	@	.31½	June.
1896	September..	.14⅜	@	.20¼	Feb.-Mar.
1897	February...	.15⅝	@	.23⅞	December.
1898	Aug.-Sept...	.20¼	@	.32	May.
1899	August.....	.19¼	@	.28¼	February.
1900	August.....	.21	@	.26¼	June.
1901	January....	.23¼	@	.48¼	December.
1902	August.....	.25	@	.56	July.
1903	March.....	.31¼	@	.45	July.
1904	October.....	.28¼	@	.46	February.
1905	September..	.25	@	.34¼	July.
1906	March.....	.28⅞	@	.42¾	June.
1907	January....	.33½	@	.56½	September.
1908	August.....	.46	@	.60½	July.
1909	October.....	.38¼	@	.62½	May.
1910	October.....	.29¾	@	.49	February.
1911	March.....	.28⅞	@	.47⅝	November.
1912	November..	.30¼	@	.58½	April .
1913	March.....	.31⅝	@	.43⅜	September.
1914	August.....	.33½	@	.51⅜	September.
1915	October.....	.35¾	@	.60⅛	March.
1916	June.....	.37⅝	@	.57	November.
1917	August.....	.51	@	.85	July.
1918	June.....	.64½	@	.93	February.
1919	January....	.54	@	.89	December.
1920*	October....	.52¼	@	1.29	June.

* Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 583.57 in June, 1886, to 578.98 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 582.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and annual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—578.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.5, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 590 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointments:
W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 4, 1909.
John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.
Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.
Herman F. Schuettler, Jan. 11, 1917.
John J. Garrity, Nov. 25, 1918.
Charles C. Fitzmorris, Nov. 10, 1920.

The first heads of the Chicago police force were known as head constables. John Shridley served from 1837 to 1839 and Samuel J. Lowe from 1839 to 1842. Then the title was changed to city marshal, those serving under that name being:
Orson Smith, 1842-1844.
Philip Dean, 1844-1848.
Ambrose Burnham, 1848-1852.
James L. Howe, 1852-1854.
Darius Knight, 1854-1856.
Cyrus P. Bradley, 1856-1858.
J. M. Donnelly, 1859.
Jacob Rehm, 1859.
Iver Lawson, 1860.

In 1861 the position was given the official title of superintendent of police. Cyrus P. Bradley served from 1861 to 1863; William Tuttle from 1864 to 1866 and Jacob Rehm from 1866 to 1871.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Sheldon Clark, John H. Hardin, Andrew Lanquist, Albert W. Goodrich, Bertram M. Winston, Samuel M. Felton, William Wrigley, Jr.

Officers—President, John H. Hardin; vice-president, Sheldon Clark; auditor, Andrew Lanquist; secretary and superintendent, John C. Cannon; advisory counsel, Emil C. Wetten; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11.755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities; area 8.17 acres.

Gowdy Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

Length of North Side Boulevards.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, .120.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.
Fullerton parkway, .510.
Garfield parkway, .026.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.
Lincoln parkway, .530.
North avenue, .275.
Lincoln Park West, .448.
Sheridan road, 5.056.
North State parkway, .226.

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, John Bain.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Albert Mohr, auditor; William A. Tilden, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Roy O. West, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children. The commissioners have completed and in operation a new bathing beach at the foot of 63d street, extended. This beach with its equipment is undoubtedly one of the finest in the country and has a capacity of taking care of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours. Everything is absolutely free, including bathing suits, towels and shower baths.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the beach and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres has been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument, the airplane mail

landing place and the Art Institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter. Modern and complete recreation buildings have been provided.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a bandstand from which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by Wells street, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway. A bathing pavilion is located at 99th street.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

Lyman Trumbull Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 60th streets.

Jackson Boulevard—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide: from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.
Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.
Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide: being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.
South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—John I. Bagdziunas, Franc E. Gardner, William F. Grower, Jens C. Hansen, William H. Schmidt, I. Shapiro, John F. Smulski.
Officers—Franc E. Gardner, president; John Bagdziunas, auditor; William H. Schmidt, treasurer; I. Shapiro, secretary; John A. Pelka, clerk of the board; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Alfred C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Solomon P. Roderick, attorney; George C. Wharton, superintendent of employment; Edwin S. Prouty, captain of police.
Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West Roosevelt road, thence east along Roosevelt road to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,258.15 acres, consisting of nineteen parks and playground areas and 29.527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 813.27 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.
Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.
Douglas Park—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West Roosevelt road, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.
Union Park—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street, east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.
Jefferson Park—Area 7.02 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.
Vernon Park—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.
Wicker Park—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.
Holstein Park—Area 2.841 acres; bounded on the north by Lyndale street, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.
Campbell Park—Area 1.38 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.
Shedd's Park—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. A library and reading room, and assembly hall.
Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.
Stanford Park—Area 2.89 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.
Dvorak Park—Area 3.85 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.
Franklin Park—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor natatorium for summer months, and shower baths the whole year; an outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playfield with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.
Pulaski Park—Area 3.8 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.
Harrison Park—Area 8.244 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An

outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.57 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1,057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right of way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

Altgeld Park—Area 5.16 acres; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities. Site acquired in June, 1915.

New Small Park Site—Bounded by Hirsch street, Lavergne and Potomac avenues and Laramie avenue; purchased May 27, 1919; area 17.353 acres.

West Adams Boulevard—.492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to Roosevelt road.

North and South Austin Boulevard—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West Roosevelt road to West North avenue.

South California Boulevard—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.

Douglas Boulevard—.877 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue).

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks.

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue).

Independence Boulevard—.819 mile long, from Garfield park (Colorado avenue) south to Douglas boulevard.

West Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Roosevelt Road boulevards.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (Roosevelt road).

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.

West Roosevelt Road Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West Roosevelt road.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long, east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.258 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system.

SMALL PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary—Walter Wright.
Superintendent of Playgrounds—T. A. Gross.
Director in charge of beaches and pools—T. R. Daly.
Director in charge of activities—H. J. Fisher.
Director in charge of maintenance—F. K. Kaiser.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Lynn.
Office of the bureau—1004 city hall.

The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy municipal playgrounds, five bathing beaches, four natatoriums, sixty-five small parks, city forestry or street trees and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year around from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

The bathing beaches under the jurisdiction of the bureau are the Clarendon beach, the largest municipal bathing beach in the world; the 51st street bathing beach, 76th street bathing beach, Rocky Ledge beach at the foot of 79th street and the Rogers Park beach at the foot of Kenilworth avenue.

The city has obtained possession of the shore property extending from 75th street to 79th street, and it is intended to establish a large beach and park at this location.

Three of the four natatoriums are open the year around and no charge is made for their

use. They are very popular in their respective neighborhoods, as is shown by the large attendance. Instruction is given in swimming during the winter months.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

City forestry is also under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks and the work of trimming trees goes on throughout the year. An emergency truck is used to remove the dead and dangerous trees in the parkways throughout the city so as to prevent accidents to pedestrians.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds:

Small Parks.

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th street; 1½.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Forrestville avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Auburn Park—Bounded by Lagoon avenue, Stewart avenue, Winneconna avenue and Normal avenue; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut street, Rush street and Cass street; ⅛.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; 15-100.

Amy L. Barnard Park—North side 105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden Parkway; 1¼.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Ashland place and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue, and 49th street; ⅛.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ½.

Belden Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ⅛.

Calumet Parkway—Calumet avenue, 63d and 61st streets; 1½.

Chamberlain Triangle—Greenwood avenue, Lake Park avenue and Forty-third street; 27-100.

Columbus Circle—South Chicago avenue, Exchange avenue and 92d street; ½.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¼.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

Dickinson Park—North Lavergne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5 12-100.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodlawn park, Illinois Central railroad, 35th street and alley west of railway; 3.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street, ¾.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and Lake Michigan; 10.

Eldred Grove—Norwood Park avenue and Chicago & Northwestern railway from Argyle to Ainslie street; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, 37th street, Langley avenue and Elmwood court; 4.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—In 87th street, from Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and LaSalle avenue; ⅛.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Eggleston avenue; 8.

Gage Farm—Bounded by 22d street on the north and 26th street on the south; the east section line is 1,400 feet west of Oak Park avenue, extending west 4,000 feet (outside city limits); 240.

Graceland Triangle—Malden avenue and Montrose boulevard; ⅛.

Gross Park—On Otto street, between East Ravenswood and Paulina street; ½.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; 33-100.

Harding Avenue Parkway—In Harding avenue, between Addison street and Byron avenue; 3.

Holden Park—Lake street, Ferdinand street, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Higgins Road Triangle—Higgins road and Milwaukee avenue.

Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern railway, Irving Park boulevard, near North Keeler avenue; 35-100.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 3.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1¼.

Lawrence Avenue Triangles (4)—On Lawrence avenue between Clark and Broadway; 8-10.

Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, from School street to Belmont avenue; 9-10.

Maplewood Triangle—Schubert and Maplewood avenues and Chicago & Northwestern railway; ⅛.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; 3-10.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ⅛.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet; ⅛.

Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1½.

Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Chicago & Western Indiana railroad; 2½.

Norwood Circle—Neva avenue, Peterson avenue and Circle avenue; 2½.

Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central railroad; ¾.

Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ⅜.

Patterson Park—Leavitt street, Boone street and DeKalb street; ⅛.

Pullman Park—111th street, 111th place, Cottage Grove and Forrestville avenues; ⅝.

Ravenswood Parkway—East Ravenswood avenue, between Lawrence and Berteau-avs.; 1¾.

Rice Triangle—Western avenue and Grand avenue; ⅛.

Rocky Ledge Park—79th street and Lake Michigan; 3¼.

Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue; North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.

Rutherford Park—Palmer street, North Newland avenue, North Oak Park avenue and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; 4 33-100.

Sacramento Avenue Parking—26th street, Sacramento avenue and House of Correction; ⅛.

Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Brookfield (outside city limits); 32 64-100.

Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; 3-10.

Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th street; 8.

Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from South Crawford avenue to South Kenton avenue; 3½.

The Midway—Midway, between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1½.
The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st street, 73d street; 2⅝.
The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue and Raven street, south of Chicago & Northwestern railway, also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern railway; 2½.
Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn street and Delaware place; 3.
West End Parkway—In West End Avenue, from Menard avenue to Austin avenue, North Waller avenue and Parkside avenue; 1⅝.
Winnemac Park—Robey street, Foster avenue, Argyle street and Leavitt street; 40.
Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; ½.

Municipal Playgrounds.

Names, locations and dimensions (in feet).
Adams—Seminary avenue, near Center street; 102 by 288.
Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109.
Auburn Park—Normal avenue and West 81st street; 210 by 210.
Audubon—Hoyne and Cornelia avenues; 138 by 264.
Avondale—North Sawyer and Wellington avenues; 250 by 120.
Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; 155 by 195.
Beutner—33d and LaSalle streets; 258 by 546.
Bosley—31st and Bonfield streets; 116 by 696.
Brentano—Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; 139 by 358.
Budlong—Foster, near Lincoln avenue; 325 by 200.
Burley—Barry avenue, between Paulina street and Ashland avenue; 252 by 128.
Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159.
Cameron—Potomac and Monticello avenues; 272 by 208.
Carter—East 58th street and Michigan avenue, 150 by 256.
Christopher—22d and Robey streets; 125 by 275.
Colman—South Dearborn street, north of 47th street; 320 by 125
Commercial Club—Chicago avenue and Lincoln street; 120 by 123 and 125 by 200.
Cooper—18th place between Ashland avenue and Paulina street.
Copernicus—60th and Throop streets; 268 by 96 and 96 by 96.
Corkery—25th street and Kildare avenue; 265 by 164.
Dante—Forquer and Desplaines streets; 235 by 95.
Davis—West 39th place and Sacramento avenue; 278 by 265.
Delano—West Adams street and Springfield avenue; 218 by 260.
Doolittle—35th street, between Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues; 231 by 179.
Drake—27th street and Calumet avenue; 181 by 194.
Earle—South Paulina and West 61st streets; 290 by 125.
Emmet—West Madison street and Pine avenue; 316 by 288
Field Branch—North shore and Greenview avenue; 275 by 290.
Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; 264 by 174.
Franklin—Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgwick streets; 200 by 125.
Fulton—West 53d and Paulina streets; 296 by 136.
Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; 300 by 125.
Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265.
Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; 240 by 125.
Graham—45th street and Union avenue; 90 by 265.
Hamlin—16th street and Hamlin avenue; 300 by 598.
Hayes—Leavitt and Fulton streets; 96 by 96 and 96 by 96.
Henry—North St. Louis and West Cullom avenues; 300 by 125.
Howe—Long avenue and Superior street; 344 by 125.
Kohn—East 104th and State streets; 310 by 266.
Lemoyne—Rokeby and Addison streets; 290 by 290.
Lloyd—Dickens and Lamon avenues; 275 by 267.
McCormick—28th street and Sawyer avenue; 125 by 275.
McCosh—Champlain avenue; between East 65th and 66th streets; 210 by 125.
McLaren—Polk and Laflin streets; 185 by 175.
McPherson—North Winchester and Lawrence avenues; 280 by 152.
Mitchell—Oakley boulevard and Ohio street; 140 by 110.
Morse—North Sawyer avenue and West Ohio street; 280 by 130.
Moseley—24th street and Wabash avenue; 200 by 200.
Mozart—West Hamlin and Humboldt avenues; 266 by 125.
Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aldine avenue; 344 by 100.
Northwestern—Larrabee and Alaska streets; 70 by 350.
Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198.
Orleans—Orleans street and Institute place; 126 by 136.
Orr—Keeler avenue and Thomas street.
Otis—Armour street and Grand avenue; 200 by 160.
Pickard—South Oakley avenue and West 21st place; 275 by 130.
Poe—Langley avenue and East 106th street; 200 by 125.
Raster—Wood and West 70th streets; 265 by 181.
Robey—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114.
Ryder—Lowe avenue and West 88th street; 250 by 196 and 96 by 96.
Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Ohio street; 290 by 125.
Sampson—15th and Loomis streets; 125 by 215.
Scanlan—Perry avenue, between 117th and 118th streets; 295 by 154.
Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250.
Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; 340 by 125.
Swing—Jefferson street, between 17th and 18th streets; 220 by 130.
Thorp—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140.
Washington—Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 128 by 174.
Waters—West Wilson and West Campbell avenues; 250 by 250.
Whittier—23d and Lincoln streets.
Wrightwood—Wrightwood and Greenview avenues; 361 by 454.

Municipal Bathing Beaches and Natatoriums.

Clarendon Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Sunnyside avenue.

Fifty-First Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 51st street.
Rocky Ledge Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.
Seventy-Sixth Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 76th street.
Rogers Park Beach—Foot of Kenilworth-av.
Washington Heights Swimming Pool—104th street and Vincennes avenue.
Griffith Natatorium—104th-st and Harvard-av.
Jackson Natatorium—3506 West Fillmore street.
Beilfuss Natatorium—1725 North Springfield avenue.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.
Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, is located in Grant park, near the lake, south of Roosevelt road extended. The building includes three full stories, a basement and clerestory. It is treated with a monumental order of Greek Ionic architecture, the principal fronts and is about eighty feet in height. The material for the exterior is Georgia white marble and the frame of the structure is steel, being divided into a large pedimented central pavilion and two long wings terminated by a smaller pavilion at each end. This order rests upon a stylobate, or basement story, and is crowned by an attic pierced with windows.

One of the principal features of the building is the terrace (incompleted) extending around the structure. This terrace is forty feet wide and rises six feet above the surrounding territory. It has a retaining wall, steps and balustrades of the same marble as the building proper. The entrances are provided with an ample flight of steps leading up to the central doorways.

The interior of the building is 750 feet by 350 feet in dimensions, but with its exterior outer lines, including entrances and the incompleted terrace, the structure covers about eleven acres of ground.

The great Stanley Field hall, seventy feet wide, 300 feet in length, and extending to the roof, a distance of seventy-five feet, with a grand stairway opposite the main entrance, divides the building east and west. From this hall, east and west, extend at right angles exhibition halls forty feet in width and 200 feet in length, these exhibition halls being again connected by transverse exhibition halls 45 feet in width and 320 feet in length, parallel to and adjoining the central hall and also at the east and west end of the building. On the two main floors there are thirty of these exhibition halls.

The basement, fourteen feet high, will be devoted to the division of taxidermy, to the installation of the Egyptian tomb and the exhibition of primitive land and water transportation. It will also be used for the workshops of the mechanical force and for storage purposes. The first and second floors contain the exhibition halls, the administrative offices, the library and reading room. The third floor is occupied by the curators and their assistants with large, convenient spaces set aside for study collections and the herbarium. On this floor are also the departmental libraries, offices, well equipped laboratories, classrooms, illustration studios, photograph gallery, etc. The clerestory is intended for scientific and technical work of a more particular character, where light must be controlled and clear atmosphere preserved. It is at present occupied in part by the printing shop.

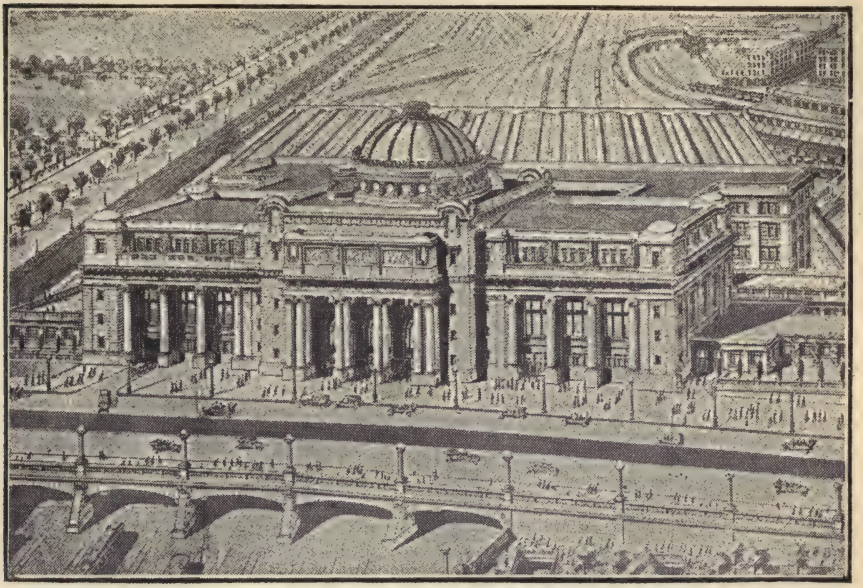
The museum is provided with a theater, accommodating 1,000 people, the main entrance to which is on the west side of the building. This theater is known as "James Simpson theater." There are four classrooms or small lecture halls on the third floor, each of which will accommodate eighty persons.

The building has been planned and designed to accomplish three purposes: First, the most perfect exhibition halls that could be arranged for the display of scientific collections; second, the adequate housing and equipment of the scientific working parts which belong with such collections; third, the construction of a building which would measure up to the highest standard of architecture and add to the monumental appearance of the city.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until after a lapse of twenty-five years and the expenditure of approximately $7,000,000 the museum is now divided into five departments —namely, anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and the N. W. Harris public school extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched all over the world. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. An important contribution of $250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 70,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 700,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The building will be open to the public after, approximately, June 1, 1921, on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged except on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Teachers, scholars and students will be admitted free.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are five head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

LAKE FRONT IMPROVEMENT PLAN.



NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION TO BE BUILT ON EAST ROOSEVELT ROAD.

On July 21, 1919, the city council of Chicago passed an ordinance prepared by the Chicago Plan commission providing for the establishment of harbor district No. 3, the construction by the Illinois Central Railroad company of a new passenger station, the electrification of certain lines of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central companies within the city and the development of the lake front. It was estimated that the Illinois Central would spend $110,000,000 for electrification and the construction of the new passenger station. The ordinance was signed by the mayor on July 31.

The new harbor is to be built between 16th and 31st streets extended into Lake Michigan. Provision is made for the reclamation of submerged lands lying east of the railroad tracks for park and driveway purposes. Work on the new station is to be begun within six months after the ordinance becomes effective. The preliminary work of preparing for electrification must be started within sixty days after the ordinance becomes effective and be completed within two years. The entire suburban service is to be electrified within five years from the expiration of the two years mentioned, the freight service north of East Roosevelt road within two years after the suburban lines are electrified, the entire freight service south of East Roosevelt road to the city limits within five years after the freight lines north of East Roosevelt road are electrified, and the entire through passenger service within five years after the freight lines south of East Roosevelt road are electrified.

An outline of the benefits made possible for Chicago by the passage of the ordinance includes these:

1. Erection of largest passenger terminal in world.
2. Construction of stadium seating 100,000.
3. Building of aquarium, rivaling New York's.
4. Electrification of 405 miles of I. C. tracks.
5. Harbor development with eight miles of docks.
6. Reclaiming of 1,500 acres of lake for parks.
7. Water course five miles long and 600 feet wide.
8. Depression of I. C. tracks nine to fourteen feet.
9. Construction of five viaducts north of Roosevelt road and seven south.
10. Freight facilities costing over $18,000,000.
11. Four bathing beaches accommodating 120,000 persons.

The passenger terminal will have fifty-two tracks, ten more than the largest now in existence. The station proper will conform in design to the Field museum in marble a block away.

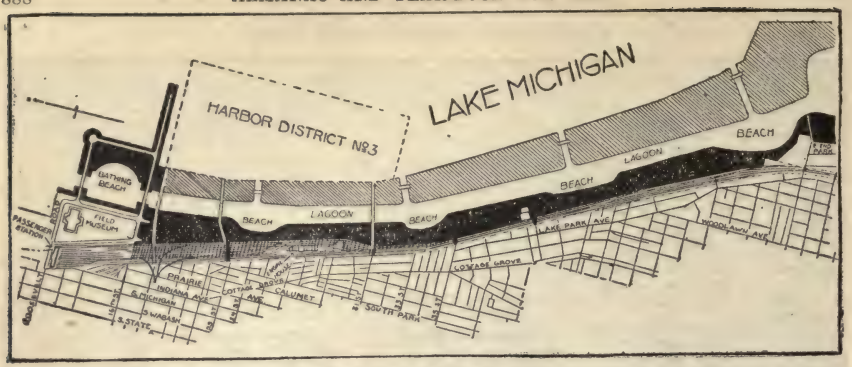
The stadium will be in the city's front yard, Grant park, with tunnels under and viaducts over the tracks that easy access may be gained.

CHICAGO IMPROVEMENTS IN 1920.

[By Edward J. Glackin, secretary of the board of local improvements.]

In 1920 the board of local improvements made the following progress in improvements which are projects of the Chicago Plan commission:

1. On May 14, 1920, the Michigan avenue bridge was formally opened and dedicated. The entire Michigan avenue improvement will be completed some time in 1921.
2. Opening and extending Ogden avenue from Union park to Lincoln park. The as-



LAKE FRONT DEVELOPMENT FROM ROOSEVELT ROAD SOUTH TO JACKSON PARK.

sessment roll was filed in court and the case placed on trial. It is hoped to have the assessment confirmed in 1921.

3. Widening North and South Western avenue from Howard street to 119th street. The assessment was confirmed for the portion between 69th and 119th streets and the city will take possession in 1921. As Western avenue between 31st and 69th streets is already wide enough, as soon as the board takes possession between 69th and 119th streets there will be the entire distance of Western avenue between 31st and 119th streets that will be the proper width. The assessment roll will be filed about May 1, 1921, for the widening of that part of Western avenue from 31st street to Lawrence avenue.

The assessment roll has already been filed for widening Western avenue from Lawrence avenue to Howard avenue, and the board expects to have the assessment confirmed early in 1921.

4. Widening Randolph street from Sangamon street to Ogden avenue. The assessment roll is filed in court, and it is expected that same will be confirmed early in 1921.

5. Widening Polk street from Halsted street to Canal street. The ordinance for the improvement passed the council and commissioners were appointed, who began work on the spread of the assessment.

6. Widening North and South Ashland avenue from Rogers avenue to Beverly avenue. Public hearings were held on the entire improvement. In the proceeding for widening Ashland avenue from Beverly avenue to 69th street the commissioners were appointed and began work on the assessment roll, which it is expected will be ready to file early in 1921. In the proceedings for widening Ashland avenue from 31st to 69th street the ordinance was prepared and sent to the council for passage.

7. Widening East and West South Water street and River street from Lake street to Michigan avenue, and opening a street between Dearborn, Clark, Lake and East South Water streets. Public hearings were held on the improvement and ordinance was passed by the council.

8. Widening Robey street from Montrose avenue to 95th street. Public hearings were held on this proposed improvement in November.

9. Opening and widening Peterson avenue from Caldwell avenue to Ridge avenue and Ridge avenue from Peterson avenue to Clark street. The ordinance for the improvement was passed by the council and the commissioners were appointed. The assessment roll will be filed in 1921.

10. Opening and widening Fullerton avenue from Oak Park avenue to Laramie. The ordinance for this improvement was passed by the council and the commissioners were appointed. The assessment roll will be filed in 1921.

LOCATION OF MAIN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and Roosevelt-rd.; south side.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
Grand Rapids & Indiana.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
All divisions.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

South Wells and Harrison streets; south side.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
Pere Marquette.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
Erie.
Grand Trunk.
Wabash.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Indiana Southern.
Lackawanna.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan-Handle).

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.
Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle-st.
Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th-st.
Bacon Home for Missionaries' Children—11016 South Irving avenue.
Baptist Old People's Home—316 South 4th-av., Maywood.
Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 North Paulina street.
Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
Bethlehem Creche Day Nursery—235 West 53d street.
Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie-st.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis-av.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
Chicago Light House—3321 West 22d street.
Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.
Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.
Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 W. Monroe-st.
Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.
Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
Cook County Kinderheim—1356 N. Rockwell-st.
Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen-av.
Danish Old People's Home—6809 Hurlbut-st.
Emerson House Day Nursery—1906 Emerson avenue.
Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana avenue.
Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
Frances Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.
German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3264 Cortland street.
German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon avenue.
Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 S. Morgan-st.
Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
Home for Aged Jews—Drexel-av. and 62d-st.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—53d street and Ellis avenue.
Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace-st.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Illinois Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.
Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 W. Jackson-blvd.
Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
Immanuel Women's Home—1505 N. LaSalle-st.
Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.
Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th-st. and lake.
Jane Ridley Home for Soldiers' Widows (colored)—3852 Forest avenue.
Jewish Shelter House—1316 Turner avenue.
Josephine Club—515 South Ashland avenue.
Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.
King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 South Albany avenue.
Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
Mary Crane Day Nursery—818 Gilpin place.
McKinley Home for Working Girls—561 South Ashland avenue.
Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4815 Champlain avenue.
Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.
North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 W. North-av.
Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home — 1925 North Sawyer avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Haddon avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale avenue.
Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth—4423 North Paulina street.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Parting of the Ways Home—112 W. 22d-st.
Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash-av.
Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.
Protestant Association Home for Children—310 Normal parkway.
Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.
St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.
St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.

St. Mary of Nazareth Home—4428 North Mulligan avenue.
St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington boulevard.
St. Mary's Nursery—2822 W. Jackson-blvd.
St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.
St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 N. LaSalle-st.
Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burley-av.
Susanna Wesley Home—3143 S. Michigan-av.
Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston; day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.
Walther League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet avenue.
Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission—32 North State street.
Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
Young Woman's Christian Home—318 South Ashland boulevard.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
American—2058 West Monroe street.
Auburn Park—7845 Winneconna avenue.
Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.
Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle-st.
Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.
Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
Cook County—West Harrison and Wood-sts.
Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
Durand, Annie W.—Wood and Flournoy streets.
Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison-st. and 621 Orleans-st.
Englewood—West 60th and South Green-sts.
Evangelical Deaconess—408 Wisconsin street.
Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.
Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.
German Evangelical Deaconess'—959 W. 54th place.
German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
Hygeia—2715 South Michigan avenue.
Illinois Central—5744 Stony Island avenue.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago—1900 South Kedzie avenue.
Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
Michael Reese—Groveland-av. and 29th-st.
Mount Sinai—California-av. and 15th-st.
Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt-st.
Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 North Francisco avenue.
Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior-st.
People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.
St. Anne's—4900 Thomas street.
St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard-av.
St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Lemoyne street.
St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling-st.
St. Luke's—1439 Michigan avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
Sheridan Park—628 Belmont avenue.
South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
South Park—218 East 55th place.
Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
Tuberculosis—N. Crawford and Bryn Mawr-avs.
United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
University—432 South Lincoln street.
Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-blvd.
Washington Park—60th-st. and Vernon-av.
Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
West Side Emergency—1260 W. Madison-st.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
Bennett Free—300 North Ada street.
Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
Central Free—West Harrison and Wood-sts.
Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell street and Newberry avenue.
Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue.
Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th-st.
Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria-st.
Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell street.
Lincoln—700 South Lincoln street.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
South Side—2431 Dearborn street.
Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
West Side Free—Congress and Honore streets (College of Physicians and Surgeons).

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.
Postmaster—William B. Carlile; room 358, south wing.
Assistant Postmaster—John J. McGrath, room 357, south wing.
Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.
Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.
Supt. of Registry—J. B. Bennett, Adams street lobby.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), room 500.
Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.
Ass't Supt. of Finance—John Matter (auditor's section), room 362.
Ass't Supt. of Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.
Supt. of Money Orders—J. M. Hubbard, Jr., room 403.
Secretary Civil-Service Board—James V. Swanson, 13th floor.
Inspector in Charge—Rush D. Simmons; room 334, east wing.
Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—R. S. Brauer, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana-av; Albert L. Anderson.
Auburn Park—David Herriott, 738 W. 79th-st.
Austin—Dugald Martin, 433-435 N. Waller-av.
C—1205-7-9 W. Madison street; George Berz.
Canal—Canal street, north of Washington (C. & N. W. station); James N. McArthur.
Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snort.
Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.
Cragin—4207 Armitage-av.; Fred W. Green.
D—2108-10 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.
Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.
Douglas Park—1205-07 South Western avenue; George N. Graves.
Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; James E. Morrissey.
Eastside—9909 Ewing-av.; Louis Philipp, Jr.
Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.
Elsdon—3449 W. 51st-st.; Luman L. Shepard.
Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.
Fifty-First Street—715-721 West 51st street; Eugene Devine.
Garfield Park—3907-09 West Madison street; Thomas R. Heaney.
Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; Walter G. Seborg.
Hawthorne Station—3647-49 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.
Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue; Matthew Drinnan.
Humboldt Park—1400-04 North Western avenue; Edward Kinnare.
Hyde Park—1304 East 55th street; Henry Welch, Jr.
Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.
Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; James Kelly.
Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.
Lake View—1229-33 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.
Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; Joseph T. Leilman.
Logan Square—2311-2313 Milwaukee avenue; Jacob Gunderson.
M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; Wilber E. Crumbacker.
McKinley Park—3450-54 Archer avenue; Frank Ryan.
Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; George F. Dupuis.
Morgan Park—1085 West 111th street; Frederick W. Dayton.
North Halsted—2454-58 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.
Norwood Park—6040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. de Long.
Ogden Park Station—1614-16 West 63d street; Patrick J. Mahoney.
Pilsen—1507-09 West 18th street; Joseph H. Richak.
Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.
Ravenswood—1812-14 Wilson avenue; Harry A. Garvey.
Riverdale—13565 Indiana-av.; Otto F. Grange.
Rogers Park—1774-76 Lunt avenue; William S. Hussander.
South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; James J. McKenna.
Stockyards—700-04 Root-st.; Henry C. Smale.
Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; John J. Goss.
Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; Charles W. Schank.
West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.
Wicker Park—1221-25 North Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.
Windsor Park—P. T. O'Sullivan.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Armitage Avenue—Edward Pyne.
Diversey Avenue—Charles H. Chamberlain.
Masonic Temple—159 North State street; Henry Jaques.
North Clark Street—Frank T. Rogers.
Roosevelt Road—Thomas H. O'Brien.
Sheridan Road—Richard A. Haussner.
South Water Street—Albert P. Treleaven.
Stock Exchange—Charles Bonus.
Wabash Avenue—Thomas Moriarty.
Woodlawn Avenue—James M. Scully.

In addition to the above there are 311 numbered stations served from the carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 3,803 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,300 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by Roosevelt road, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1920.

Stamps and stamped paper.....	$35,875,309.33
Second, third and fourth class postage and box rent.....	5,365,429.82
Miscellaneous receipts	14,774.51
Total	41,255,513.66

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1920.

Official registration, fee prepaid, 6,568.
Letters registered with fee prepaid, 3,336,060.
Foreign parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 335,901.
Registered letters received for delivery, 4,964,268.
Foreign registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 110,353.
Exchange office articles received in transit, 412,386.
Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 200,339.
Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 57,255.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 188,399.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 196,273.
Official letters and parcels registered free, 308,202.
Letters registered by carrier, 6,887.
Registered articles received in transit, 2,847,126.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 96,834.
Total number of registered articles handled, 13,287,768.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	22,168,385	1,041,914,130
Specials	180,918	4,522,953
Nixies	810,182	20,254,550
Second class	105,723,200	528,616,000
Third class	32,937,600	395,251,200
Parcel post	378,741,200	225,273,576
Total	540,561,485	2,215,832,409
Increase	130,490,085	65,452,426

Per cent increase in weight.....31.8
Per cent increase in pieces.....3.
Proportion of errors in handling mail...00002

MAIL DELIVERED.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Mail letters, 359,278,342.
Local letters, 293,955,007.
Mail letters received at stations, 153,976,432.
Local letters received at stations, 125,980,718.
Total number of letters, 933,190,499.
Newspapers, circulars, etc., 214,402,311.
Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 1,147,592,810.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Fiscal year 1920.

Domestic money orders paid (35,958,374), $277,587,157 63.
International money orders paid (23,518), $434,227.65.
Domestic money orders issued (2,402,409), $25,067,222.37.
Fees on domestic money orders issued, $173,744.02.
International money orders issued (49,310), $695,460.90.
Fees on international money orders issued. $8,730.15.
Certificates of deposit issued (199,604), $275,867,988.29.
Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, $26,150,000.
Auditor's circulars, $78,070.86.
P. M. drafts on New York, $225,588.29.
Transferred from postal funds, none.
International money orders and fees returned to remitters, $1,769.15.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of $2,500, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C, Canal, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D, Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park, North Clark Street, Kenwood, Roosevelt Road, Armitage Avenue, Albany Avenue, Wabash Avenue, Windsor Park and at stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits June 30, 1920 of $7,926,478 and 20,090 depositors.

LARGEST GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO (1920).

In 1920 there were sixty-four grain elevators in Chicago, having a total capacity of 56,265,000 bushels. Following is a list of those having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels or more:

Name.	Bu. capacity.
Chicago & Northwestern	6,000,000
Schwill malt house	3,000,000
South Chicago Elevator C	3,000,000
Chicago & St. Louis	2,000,000
Union	1,800,000
J. Rosenbaum B	1,550,000
Armour A and B	1,500,000
Belt	1,500,000
Concrete	1,500,000
Keystone	1,500,000
New York Central	1,500,000
Santa Fe	1,500,000
South Chicago D	1,500,000
Wabash	1,500,000
Calumet C	1,250,000
Rock Island A	1,250,000
Calumet A	1,200,000
Armour C	1,000,000
B. A. Eckhart mill	1,000,000
Calumet B	1,000,000
Central	1,000,000
Columbia Malting company	1,000,000
Fleischmann	1,000,000
Hales	1,000,000
Irondale	1,000,000
Mid-West	1,000,000
National	1,000,000
Norris	1,000,000
Rialto	1,000,000

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.	Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
1886.....	1.032	44.261	$202.036.00	$149.888.52	$1.084.259.25	$108.510.31	$1.192.769.56
1887.....	1.145	46.505	259.249.00	168.023.03	1.199.022.28	106.539.79	1.305.562.07
1888.....	1.255	50.432	305.176.00	193.141.67	1.297.379.20	177.756.12	1.475.135.32
1889.....	1.624	48.119	275.925.00	206.822.12	1.432.189.25	170.405.35	1.602.594.60
1890.....	1.900	62.230	363.938.00	228.885.73	2.066.308.92	133.818.04	2.200.126.96
1891.....	2.306	70.550	464.850.02	309.585.45	2.485.981.24	136.067.21	2.622.048.45
1892.....	2.726	89.833	615.822.10	319.305.00	2.822.220.27	212.823.65	3.035.043.92
1893.....	3.189	96.676	523.359.00	294.129.83	3.287.530.84	263.026.86	3.550.557.70
1894.....	3.188	88.323	452.340.00	392.082.14	3.433.129.30	210.806.87	3.643.936.17
1895.....	2.850	83.464	301.555.00	360.358.82	3.253.195.20	166.619.60	3.419.814.80
1896.....	3.033	96.847	300.319.00	429.882.00	3.150.569.19	153.839.58	3.304.408.77
1897.....	3.551	83.680	216.284.00	390.628.89	3.290.419.66	167.163.69	3.457.583.35
1898.....	3.594	77.441	212.056.00	372.934.73	3.281.092.08	160.777.77	3.441.869.85
1899.....	3.267	71.349	203.687.00	339.914.59	3.257.256.17	181.318.28	3.438.574.45
1900.....	3.314	70.438	219.902.00	414.181.37	3.230.627.63	154.532.41	3.385.160.04
1901.....	2.782	69.440	258.060.00	381.654.45	3.260.608.80	148.398.15	3.409.006.95
1902.....	2.732	70.314	245.440.00	436.792.73	3.179.948.96	158.833.67	3.338.782.63
1903.....	2.773	77.763	330.026.00	392.181.63	3.420.079.92	149.397.85	3.569.477.77
1904.....	2.676	79.026	393.003.00	298.696.07	3.363.059.47	182.882.36	3.545.941.83
1905.....	2.590	82.572	440.021.00	382.159.61	3.551.447.60	409.826.87	3.961.274.47
1906.....	3.578	91.471	527.450.00	545.043.35	3.796.430.94	274.771.42	4.071.202.36
1907.....	4.110	63.132	477.069.00	498.571.63	4.822.509.36	565.600.65	5.388.110.01
1908.....	4.293	68.220	384.518.00	668.285.17	5.407.117.87	296.799.46	5.703.917.32
1909.....	4.706	70.575	364.509.00	735.957.75	5.544.545.68	266.072.89	5.810.618.57
1910.....	4.260	81.269	445.232.00	1.148.851.00	5.611.840.47	213.614.40	5.825.454.87
1911.....	4.437	84.838	531.316.00	1.634.148.46	5.846.167.52	295.464.80	6.141.632.32
1912.....	4.436	86.950	539.615.00	1.762.599.26	6.343.897.35	293.554.63	6.637.451.98
1913.....	4.443	109.764	743.844.00	1.260.619.02	6.288.502.09	334.152.81	6.662.654.90
1914.....	4.420	116.895	802.240.00	1.884.153.64	6.621.923.91	363.981.07	6.985.904.98
1915.....	5.331	121.714	801.102.00	2.107.738.76	6.901.426.14	375.013.70	7.276.439.84
1916.....	5.277	111.527	673.145.00	2.847.489.66	6.929.139.48	345.024.93	7.274.164.41
1917.....	5.199	137.910	729.107.00	3.181.944.10	6.798.177.15	492.764.92	7.290.942.07
1918.....	4.706	110.819	618.726.00	3.286.390 00	7.284.723.45	530.418.90	7.815.142.35
1919.....	5.120	96.676	527.360.00	6.493.796.00	8.968.810.99	485.331.96	9.454.331.96

*Charges brought.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1.....	1.....	*180 North LaSalle street.
2.....	2.....	*625 South Clark street.
3.....	3.....	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.
4.....	4.....	*4802 Wabash avenue.
5.....	5.....	*5233 Lake Park avenue.
6.....	6.....	*834 East 75th street.
	7.....	9059 Cottage Grove avenue.
7.....	8.....	*2938 East 89th street.
	9.....	3456 East 106th street.
8.....	10.....	*200 East 115th street.
9.....	11.....	*6347 South Wentworth avenue.
	12.....	8501 South Green street.
10.....	13.....	*4736 South Halsted street.
11.....	15.....	*2913 South Loomis street.
12.....	16.....	*3900 South California avenue.
13.....	17.....	*943 Maxwell street.
14.....	19.....	*2656 Lawndale avenue.
15.....	20.....	*4001 Fillmore street.
16.....	21.....	*120 North Desplaines street.
17.....	22.....	*2433 Warren avenue.
18.....	23.....	Chicago-av and Lorel-av.
19.....	24.....	*Racine and Superior.
20.....	25.....	*2138 North California avenue.
21.....	26.....	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
	27.....	4905 Grand avenue.
22.....	28.....	*113 West Chicago avenue.
23.....	29.....	2128 North Halsted street.
	30.....	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
24.....	31.....	*3600 North Halsted street.
	32.....	3801 North Robey street.
25.....	33.....	*1940 Foster avenue.
	34.....	7075 North Clark street.
26.....	18.....	*2259 South Robey street.
27.....	14.....	*1700 West 47th street.

Women's detention home No. 1—1501 Hudson avenue.
No. 2—2256 West North avenue.
No. 3—454 East 35th street.
*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1919).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number	82,988	8,469	91,457
Married	40,705	5,223	45,928
Single	42,283	3,246	45,529
Classified by Age.			
Under 16	22	2	24
From 16 to 20 incl.	9.829	807	10.636
From 21 to 25 incl.	17,194	2,049	19,243
From 26 to 30 incl.	16.141	1,869	18,010
From 31 to 35 incl.	13,840	1,273	15,113
From 36 to 40 incl.	10.564	1,037	11,601
From 41 to 45 incl.	5.920	562	6,482
From 46 to 50 incl.	4.753	431	5,184
From 51 to 55 incl.	2,351	211	2,562
From 56 to 60 incl.	1,346	147	1,493
More than 60	1,028	81	1,109
Total	82,988	8,469	91,457

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors	199	Dentists	62
Agents	674	Detectives	8
Artists	37	Draftsmen	47
Attorneys	179	Druggists	102
Bakers	468	Electricians	560
Barbers	444	Engineers	476
Barkeepers	515	Elevator oper's.	77
Billposters	29	Executives	1,068
Blacksmiths	130	Expressmen	337
Boilermakers	150	Farmers	150
Brokers	605	Firemen	421
Butchers	750	Florists	65
Carpenters	759	Grocers	388
Chauffeurs	12,175	Harnessmakers	11
Cigarmakers	433	Horseshoers	43
Clergymen	19	Hotelkeepers	163
Clerks	4,965	Housekeepers	4,461
Confectioners	112	Janitors	487
Cooks	688	Jewelers	125

Junk dealers...	212	Restaurant kpr's	293
Laborers	21,566	Roofers	68
Lathers	19	Sailors	236
Letters carriers.	25	Salesmen	4,031
Liverymen	153	Salonkeepers ..	825
Laun'y employes	129	Servants	630
Machinists	2,095	Shoemakers ...	284
Masons	244	Soldiers	285
Merchants	2,629	Steamfitters ...	289
Midwives	8	Stockdealers ...	59
Milkmen	115	Stonecutters ...	8
Miners	36	Street car employes	243
Molders	246	Students	435
Musicians	158	Tailors	1,669
No occupation..	5,556	Teamsters	2,795
Painters	1,032	Tinsmiths	158
Patternmakers..	61	Undertakers ...	48
Peddlers	1,448	Upholsterers ...	39
Physicians	394	Wagonmakers ..	6
Plasterers	80	Waiters	1,509
Plumbers	264	Watchmen	251
Policemen	32	Other occupations	5,970
Poolroom k'pers	241		
Porters	896		
Printers	629		
Railroad men...	776	Total	91,457

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	53.053	4,789	57.842
American (colored)	7,126	1,074	8,200
Austrian	1,212	115	1,327
Bohemian	734	145	879
Canadian	175	33	208
Chinese	80	2	82
Danish	175	12	187
English	226	43	269
French	95	39	134
German	1,279	243	1,522
Greek	1,906	26	1,932
Hebrew	1,031	46	1,077
Hollander	87	9	96
Hungarian	508	120	628
Irish	739	180	921
Italian	2,688	140	2,828
Lithuanian	1,210	171	1,381
Norwegian	266	32	298
Polish	4,432	658	5,090
Roumanian	110	6	116
Russian	3,595	404	3,999
Scotch	94	17	111
Slavonian	427	32	459
Swedish	937	78	1,015
Swiss	39	7	46
Other nativities	764	46	810
Total	82,988	8,469	91,457

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Felonies.			
Abandonment of child.	3	3	3
Abduction	5	7	13
Abortion	17	19	31
Arson or attempt	54	38	24
Bigamy	40	26	31
Burglary	1,722	1,193	1,476
Burglary, accessory to	30	20	29
Burglary, attempted ..	100	45	73
Burglars' tools, possessing	28	10	31
Children, crime against	143	124	134
Confidence game	867	568	879
Conspiracy	158	67	205
Criminal carelessness..	....	7	8
Counterfeiting	....	4	1
Embezzlement	114	124	244
Forgery	116	66	74
Kidnaping	6	20	19
Larceny and larceny by bailee	5,828	....	....
Larceny, accessory to..	35	28	48
Larceny, attempt to commit	105	75	78
Larceny of automobile	125	6,182	6,752
Malicious mischief....	235	234	287
Manslaughter	88	130	72
Mayhem	3	8	21
Murder	193	134	188
Murder, accessory to..	43	37	33
Murder, assault to commit	364	174	234
Perjury	13	19	9
Receiving stolen property	1,059	868	1,068
Robbery	1,975	1,231	1,361
Robbery, accessory to	43	30	39
Robbery, assault to commit	207	153	175
Threats to kidnap or murder	41	50	38
Other felonies	405	179	91
Misdemeanors.			
Abandonment of wife or children	1,585	1,088	2,105
Animals unfastened..	11	14	26
Assault	969	704	967
Assault with deadly weapon	1,236	1,404	1,690
Carrying concealed weapons	1,051	726	864
Compounding a felony	1	1	2
Cruelty to animals...	35	59	89
Cruelty to children....	1	6	10
Disorderly conduct.....	35,608	45,414	55,653
Gaming house, inmates	5,159	3,495	5,301
Gaming house, keepers	1,307	926	444
Intimidation	50	1	18
Impersonating officer..	21	31	48
Obtaining money false pretenses	365	347	467
Opium den, inmates...	....	7	1
Peddlers calling wares	81	112	175
Peddlers' license, without	607	333	523
Resisting an officer....	145	192	313
Riot	45	2	23
Rules of the road	1,650	8	9
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	36	116	165
Selling liquor without a license	71	317	641
Speed ordinance, violation	5,610	7,784	8,696
Threats, extortion by.	22	4	19
Use of motor vehicle without owner's consent	175	162	662
Vagrancy	753	1,080	662
Auto operator intoxicated	314	222	178
Glaring headlights ...	79	1,075	1,652
License plate illumination	462	833	2,527
License plate display..	4,709	1,899	2,610
License renewal.....	1,636	3,411	3,903
Lights on vehicles	590	133	406
Minor operator prohibited	4	23	2
Muffler cut-out, using.	63	138	180
Parking ordinance	1,182	1,986	3,006
Smoking auto	3	16	4
Vehicles not to pass cars	1,062	610	712
Search and seizure...	241	....	....
Other misdemeanors..	....	17,752	18,568
Total*	96,676	110,819	137,910

*Including charges not specified in above list.

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Sentenced to hang	4
Held to the grand jury	4,546
Held to the Juvenile court	6
Capias arrests	1,035

Sentenced to Joliet and Chester	235
Sentenced to Pontiac reformatory	207
Sentenced to county jail	221
Sentenced to house of correction	2,475
Sentenced to other institutions	8
Fined	25,586
Placed on probation	2,947
Released on peace bonds	146
Ordered to make weekly payments	682
Bonds forfeited	612
Turned over to United States authorities	140
No bills by grand jury	932
Discharged, nolled, etc.	59,892
Pending	2,633

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN 1919.

Murders.	
Total number	154
Without arrests	76
Suicides after arrest	10
Persons arrested	122
Sentenced to hang	3
Sentenced to Joliet	27
Sent to asylum	2
Acquitted	32
No bills	6
Pending	50
Homicides.	
Total number	194
Without arrests	44
Persons arrested	166
Exonerated	78
Acquitted	15
No bills	17
Suicide after crime	10
Sentenced to Joliet	3
Sentenced to house cor.	1
To juvenile authorities	3
Cases pending	101

WORK OF AMBULANCE DIVISION.

Total number cases handled	24,444
Sick and injured officers examined (headquarters)	659
Officers examined for sick leave	121
Citizens treated	515
Chauffeurs examined for license	3,176
Requisitions filed for medical supplies	416

ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY POLICE.

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Street cars	93	1,954	2,047
Motor cars	218	4,119	4,337
Auto trucks	91	871	962
Railroads	125	280	405
Street	25	1,077	1,102
Falling	189	848	1,037
Bicycles	1	188	189
All causes*	3,623	21,537	25,160

*Including unspecified.

PERSONS AIDED BY POLICE.

Sick and injured	22,118
Suicides	449
Found dead	1,401
Found drowned	107
Insane persons	968
Abandoned children	90
Rescued from drowning	27
Conveyed to hospitals	14,101
Conveyed to homes	3,210
Conveyed to morgues	1,442

PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Reported missing	3,063	1,143	4,206
Located and returned	2,766	1,065	3,831
Still missing at end of year	297	78	375

THE CHICAGO PATROLMEN'S SOCIAL, ATHLETIC AND EFFICIENCY CLUB.

OFFICERS, 1920-1921.

President—Michael O'Connor.
First Vice-President—Dan Mechtersheimer.
Second Vice-President—Frank J. Brandel.
Third Vice-President—Joseph Gabel.
Recording Secretary—John L. Sullivan.
Financial Secretary—William J. Stienke.
Treasurer—John Dowling.
Executive Board—Stephen J. O'Neill, William Felsh, David Lynch, Michael J. Ahearn, Martin O'Malley, Timothy Kelly, Patrick H. Devine, Frank Kline, Patrick Hart, Edward W. Ruback, James Brennan, James P. Walsh.
Office—68 West Washington street.

NOTABLE CHICAGO BANK FAILURES.

Ashland and Twelfth State—Oct. 15, 1914.
Auburn State—May 23, 1917.
Bank of America—Feb. 16, 1906.
Central Trust and Savings—March 3, 1896.
Chemical National—May 8, 1893.
Chicago National (J. R. Walsh)—Dec. 18, 1905.
Chicago Savings (W. C. Williams)*—Feb. 16, 1893.
Chicago Trust and Savings (D. H. Tolman)*—Dec. 5, 1893.
Columbia National—May 11, 1893.
Dime Savings—Jan. 30, 1897.
Dreyer, E. S., & Co.—Dec. 21, 1896.
Fidelity Savings—Sept. 24, 1877.
Fidelity State (Morgan Park)—March 12, 1918.
Globe Savings—April 5, 1897.
Graham & Sons—June 29, 1917.
La Salle Street Trust and Savings (Lorimer)—June 12, 1914.
Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Savings ("Beehive")—Sept. 20, 1877.
Milwaukee Avenue State (Stensland)—Aug. 6, 1906.
Morgan Park State—May 23, 1917.
National Bank of Illinois—Dec. 21, 1896.
Niehoff, C. L., & Co.—June 7, 1893.
Park National—June 20, 1890.
Ravenswood Exchange—Nov. 17, 1907.
Schaffner, Herman & Co.—June 4, 1893.
Security Loan and Savings—Jan. 18, 1892.
Silverman, Lazarus—Aug. 3, 1893.
State Bank of Illinois—July 31, 1849.
State Savings Institution (D. D. Spencer)—Aug. 29, 1877.

*No connection with any existing Chicago Trust Company bank.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen ($15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen ($15) dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to $15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Department of justice agents and city policemen searched fifteen hiding places of Russian anarchists in Chicago on the night of Oct. 7-8, 1920, made two arrests and seized a large quantity of anarchist literature. The men arrested were Nicolai John Jazzinski and John Holoeny. The former was known as the chief propagandist of the Russian federations controlling the communist party of America and the latter as the leader of the Union of Russian Workers, an organization advocating the destruction by violence of the present government. The documents seized urged the slaying of soldiers and police, the abolition of religion, the seizure of wealth and the overturning of all recognized forms of authority.

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices in the Board of Education building, 650 South Clark street.
President—Edwin S. Davis.
Vice-President—Albert H. Severinghaus.
Secretary—Charles E. Gilbert (acting).
Attorney—William A. Bither.
Members—Mrs. Edward G. Snodgrass, Jacob M. Loeb, Dr. Boleslaus Klarkowski, James B. Rezny, Mrs. Francis E. Thornton, Dr. Sadie Bay Adair, Edwin S. Davis, Albert H. Severinghaus, Hart Hanson, George B. Arnold, Francis E. Croarkin.

Standing Committees.

School Administration—Mr. Hanson, chairman; Dr. Adair, Dr. Klarkowski, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Snodgrass, the president, ex officio.
Finance—Mr. Arnold, chairman; Mr. Croarkin, Mr. Hanson, Mr Severinghaus, Mrs. Snodgrass, the president, ex officio.
Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman; Mr. Croarkin, Mr. Rezny, Dr. Adair, Mr. Arnold, the president, ex officio.
Committee on Direct Purchases and Condemnation Settlements—The president, chairman; chairman committee on buildings and grounds, chairman committee on finance, the attorney and the business manager.
Committee on Rules—Mr. Davis, chairman; Mr. Severinghaus, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mr. Croarkin, Mrs. Thornton.
Committee on Health and Sanitation—Dr. Adair, chairman; Dr. Klarkowski, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mr. Rezny, the president, ex officio.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—Peter A. Mortenson.
Assistant Superintendent—Ernest E. Cole.
Assistant Superintendent—Morgan G. Hogge.
Assistant Superintendent—Ambrose B. Wight.
Community Centers—Dudley Grant Hays.
Superintendent of Parental School—Fred M. Smith.
Board of Examiners—Peter A. Mortenson, William H. Campbell.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Supt.	Office.
1.	Ella C. Sullivan	Lake View high school
2.	R. M. Hitch	Darwin school
3.	C. D. Lowry	Burr school
4.	Elizabeth W. Murphy	Marshall high school
5.	Henry G. Clark	McKinley high school
6.	John H. Stube	Hammond school
7.	Henry L. Crane	Garfield school
8.	Minnie R. Cowan	Graham school
9.	John A. Long	Normal school
10.	Martha V. Bishop	Fiske school

SUPERVISORS.

Technical Work in High Schools—Albert G. Bauersfeld.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
Continuation Schools—E. G. Cooley.
Household Arts and Science—Jenny H. Snow.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
High School Band Instructor—N. P. Peterson.
Military in High Schools—Lieut. F. L. Beals.
Physical Education—Henry Suder.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Assistant superintendents, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
District superintendents, daily, 3:30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m.

Practice and Other Schools.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue; William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue; William R. Hatfield.
Haines Practice School—231 West 23d place; Elizabeth R. Daly.
Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan avenue; Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue; Fred M. Smith, superintendent.

High Schools.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street; William J. Bartholf.
Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue; James E. Armstrong.
Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
Hibbard—3244 Ainslie; Chester C. Dodge.
Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank Brown.
Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan.
Lindblom—61st and Lincoln streets; Harry Keeler.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M. Clayberg.
Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue; William Schoch.
Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles R. French.
Phillips—244 East 39th street; Charles H. Perrine.
Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slocum.
Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin F. Buck.
Tilden—645 West 47th place; Edward C. Rosseter.
Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P. Fisk.
Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.

Elementary Schools

Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollman.
Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; William C. Dodge.
Altgeld — 1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
Archer Avenue—4930 Archer avenue; Elizabeth L. Drew.
Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—7050 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.

Arnold—2001 Burling street; A. Esther Camfield.
Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
Beidler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzell.
Bell—3730 Oakley boulevard; Esther J. W. Barker.
Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; William M. Roberts.
Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Clyde A. Brown.
Brownell—6509 Perry avenue; Alice E. Sollitt.
Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Mary F. Willard.
Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Mary F. Willard.
Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Jeannette P. Robinson.
Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Volney Underhill.
Chalmers-Plamondon—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—Harlem avenue and 22d street, Riverside; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
Chopin—Iowa street and Campbell avenue; William C. Payne.
Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; Henry C. Beers.
Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
Clearing—South Central avenue, near 55th street; Moses Maier.
Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
Coonley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; William F. Gingrich.
Crerar—1002 Campbell avenue; Annette M. Chapin.
Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Dante—810 South Desplaines street; June H. MacConkey.
Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Margaret Madden.
Dore—758 West Harrison street; Nora F. Doran.
Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Susan Bonfield.
Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
Drummond—1845 Cortland street; Elizabeth Haines.
Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
Eberhart—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
Emmet—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Otto M. Becker.
Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
Falconer—North Lamon and Wellington avenues; Ada B. Sempill.
Fallon—4174 Wallace street; Thecla Doniat.
Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans.
Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton.
Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue.
Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Albert L. Stevenson.
Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
Forrestville—4451 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
Foster—720 O'Brien street; Mary B. Catelain.
Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
Froebel—2021 West 21st street; William W. Reed.
Fuller—537 East 42d street; Louise K. Stone.
Fulton—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
Funston—2010 North Central Park avenue; Thomas J. Plant.
Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Gertrude E. English.
Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
Garfield—820 West 14th place; Charles A. Kent.
Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Harry S. Vaile.
Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Charles S. Bartholf.
Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Esther R. P. Hornbaker.
Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Louise Schroll.
Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Norman F. Keith.
Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
Gresham—8510 South Green street; Isabel G. Graham.
Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
Hammond—2815 West 21st place; Adrian M. Doolin.
Hanson Park-Mont Clare—5520 Grand avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
Harper—6520 South Wood street; Walter J. Harrower.
Harvard—7537 Harvard avenue
Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.

Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon.
Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Jane H. MacConkey.
Hayt—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
Healy—3037 Wallace street; Katherine S. Rueff.
Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Fred R. Nichols.
Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
Herzl—1433 South Ridgeway avenue; Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.
Holden—3065 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance.
Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Frederick M. Sisson.
Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
Jefferson—1010 South Laflin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
Jirka—1400 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
Jungman—1746 Loeffler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
Juvenile Court School—748 Forquer street.
Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Susan J. McDonnell.
Kelvyn Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Chas. H. Ostrander.
Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
Kershaw—643 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
Key—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
King—2420 West Harrison street; Harriet F. Haywood.
Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
Kohn—10434 South State street; Charles C. Cobb.
Komensky—1923 South Throop street; James W. McGinnis.
Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Donald A. McQueen.
Kozminski—936 East 54th street; E. B. Smith.
Lafayette—2700 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
La Salle—326 West Eugenie street; Mary Taylor.
Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
LeMoyne—Rokeby and Addison streets; Abigail C. Ellings.
Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Samuel B. Allison.
Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Colt.
Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Ida L. Jaeger.
Linne—3321 North Sacramento avenue; Chas. A. Cook.
Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; M. Therese Norton.
Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Louise K. Stone.
Lowell—3312 Hirsch street; G. Charles Griffiths.
Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Sarah A. Milner.
Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; David E. McCracken.
Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Donecker.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
May—512 South Lavergne avenue; Cora E. Lewis.
Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
McClellan—3527 Walnut street; Lilias M. Williamson.
McCormick—2712 South Sawyer avenue; Mary L. Twohig.
McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Pahlman.
McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Charles J. Lunak.
McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Tracy H. Holmes.
Monroe—3650 Schubert avenue; J. Edward Huber.
Moos—1711 North California avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
Morgan Park—2364 West 110th street; William Schoch.
Morris—919 Barry Avenue; Luella Heinroth.
Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
Motley—738 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Nellie C. Hudd.
Mulligan—1832 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
Nash—4851 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; A. E. Logie.
Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue.
Oakland—750 East 40th street; Sarah M. Hennen.
Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Ruggles.
Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
Orr—4212 Cortez street; Katherine A. Riordan.
Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
Park Manor—7049 Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
Peirce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
Perry—9125 University avenue; Jesse E. Black.
Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
Pope—3000 West 19th street; Frank A. Fucik.
Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyzer.
Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Goggin.
Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
Ravenswood—4322 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzing.
Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.

Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
Reilly—3650 School street; Helen H. Robinson.
Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Sophia A. Theilgaard.
Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schimek.
Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman.
Ryerson—620 North Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
Scanlan—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
Schley—1240 North Oakley avenue; Minna S. Heuermann.
Schneider—3029 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; William F. Chamberlain.
Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
Sexton, James A.—1029 Wells street; Visa McLaughlin.
Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; Katherine Cutler.
Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward C. Morse.
Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Irvin A. Wilson.
Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Edward Wildeman.
Skinner—1112 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.
Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
Spencer—214 North Lavergne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
Stowe—3444 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larck.
Sullivan—8255 South Houston avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
Swing—1701 String street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
Talcott—1850 West Ohio street; Herbert C. Hansen.
Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
Thorp, Ole A.—6329 Addison street; Mary E. Marnell.
Tilton—4150 West Randolph street; Bertha S. Armbruster.
Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
Van Vlissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Frank Mayo.
Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Robert L. Hughes.
Ward—2700 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Luman Hewes.
Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Alice M. Hogge.
Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; James E. McDade.
West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; M. J. Hevenor.
Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary J. Rice.
Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Frank H. Chase.
Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
Yale—7010 Yale avenue; C. L. Hooper.
Yates—1849 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigger.

SALARY SCHEDULES OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In force during fiscal year 1920. Per annum unless otherwise specified.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS.

Superintendent of schools	$12,000
First assistant superintendent	8,100
3 assistant superintendents, each	7,200
10 district superintendents, each	6,000
Secretary examining board	7,200
Examiner	5,500
Director special schools	5,000
Director school extension	5,000
Director of elementary schools	5,000
Chief vocational adviser	5,000
2 supervisors physical education, each	4,500
Supervisor household arts	4,500
Director technical work	4,300
Supervisor commercial work	4,300
Supervisor teachers of art	3,750
Supervisor teachers of music	3,750
Director of child study	4,900
Supervisor schools for blind	3,500
Assistant director child study	2,500
2 assistant directors child study, each	2,200
1 assistant director child study	2,100
Band instructor	2,650
2 band instructors, each	$2,500
1 band instructor	2,400

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Chicago Normal college.....$6,000

Assistant to the principal, $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.

Heads of Departments.	
Lower Group.	
First year	$2,500
Second year	2,700
Third year	2,900
Fourth year	3,100
Fifth year	3,300
Upper Group.	
First year	3,500
Second year	3,700
Third year	3,900
Fourth year	4,050
Fifth year	4,250

Instructors.	
Lower Group.	
First year	$1,800
Second year	2,000
Third year	2,200
Fourth year	2,400
Upper Group.	
First year	2,600
Second year	2,800
Third year	3,000
Fourth year	3,200
Fifth year	3,400
Sixth year	3,600

Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive $8 a day for days of actual service.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals.

First year	$3,700	Fifth year	$4,500
Second year	3,900	Sixth year	4,700
Third year	4,100	Seventh year	4,900
Fourth year	4,300	Eighth year	5,100

Assistant to principal receives $400 above the schedule for high school teachers; dean of girls $300 above that schedule; head of branch receives $150 extra.

Extra Teachers.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,775	First year	$1,400
Second year	1,875	Second year	1,475
Third year	1,975	Third year	1,575
Fourth year	2,075	Fourth year	1,675
Fifth year	2,175		

Substitute extra teachers in high schools receive $6 a day for days of actual service.

Junior College Instructors.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$2,600	First year	$1,800
Second year	2,800	Second year	2,000
Third year	3,000	Third year	2,200
Fourth year	3,200	Fourth year	2,400
Fifth year	3,400		
Sixth year	3,600		

Teachers—Junior High Schools.

($125 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,700	First year	$1,325
Second year	1,800	Second year	1,400
Third year	1,900	Third year	1,500
Fourth year	2,000	Fourth year	1,600
Fifth year	2,100		

Teachers—General Certificates.

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$2,400	First year	$1,600
Second year	2,600	Second year	1,800
Third year	2,800	Third year	2,000
Fourth year	3,000	Fourth year	2,200
Fifth year	3,200		
Sixth year	3,400		

Teachers—Limited Certificates ("A").

Physical education, music, art and manual training—Upper Group, see "B."

Modern language, commercial subjects and household arts—Upper Group, see "C."

Lower Group.			
First year	$1,600	Third year	$1,900
Second year	1,750	Fourth year	2,050

Teachers—Limited Certificates ("B")

Physical education, music, art and manual training.

Upper Group.			
First year	$2,200	Fourth year	$2,650
Second year	2,350	Fifth year	2,800
Third year	2,500	Sixth year	3,000

Teachers—Limited Certificates ("C").

Modern language, commercial subjects and household arts.

Upper Group.			
First year	$2,200	Third year	$2,500
Second year	2,350		

Substitute teachers in high schools receive $8 a day for days of actual service.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Principals.

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$3,500	First year	$2,500
Second year	3,700	Second year	2,700
Third year	3,900	Third year	2,900
Fourth year	4,000	Fourth year	3,100
Fifth year	4,250	Fifth year	3,300

Principals of schools having relay or rotary classes of twelve or more divisions receive $350 a year extra.

Principals in charge of junior high schools of twelve or more divisions receive $350 a year extra.

Principals of practice schools receive $200 a year over schedule.

Teachers of Art and Music in Elementary Schools.

On high school schedules, according to schedule of certificate held.

Lower Group.	General certificate.	Limited certificate.
First year	$1,600	$1,600
Second year	1,800	1,750
Third year	2,000	1,900
Fourth year	2,200	2,050
Upper Group.		
First year	2,400	2,200
Second year	2,600	2,350
Third year	2,800	2,500
Fourth year	3,000	2,650
Fifth year	3,200	2,800
Sixth year	3,400	3,000

Substitute teachers of art and singing in elementary schools receive $8 a day for days of actual service.

Extra Teachers—In District Superintendents' Offices.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,775	First year	$1,400
Second year	1,875	Second year	1,475
Third year	1,975	Third year	1,575
Fourth year	2,075	Fourth year	1,675
Fifth year	2,175		

Extra Teachers—Principals' Offices.

(Primary teachers' schedule).

Lower Group.		Fourth year	$1,475
First year	$1,200	Upper Group.	
Second year	1,275	First year	1,575
Third year	1,375		

Extra teachers in elementary schools (in principals' offices) may not advance beyond the first year of the upper group of the schedule for teachers of primary grade.

Schools having twenty-two to thirty-four rated divisions shall be entitled to an extra teacher for half-time service.

Schools having thirty-five or more rated divisions shall be entitled to an extra teacher for full time service.

Substitute extra teachers receive $6 a day for days of actual service.

Head Assistants.

($275 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,850	First year	$1,475
Second year	1,950	Second year	1,550
Third year	2,050	Third year	1,650
Fourth year	2,150	Fourth year	1,750
Fifth year	2,250		

A head assistant acting as principal, after two weeks' absence of the principal, receives the salary of the first year of the schedule for principals of elementary schools.

Head of Branch.

Teachers in charge of branch elementary schools containing four or more rooms, located more than one-half mile from the main building, receive $75 a year above schedule.

Critic Teachers—Practice Schools.

($225 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,800	First year	$1,425
Second year	1,900	Second year	1,500
Third year	2,000	Third year	1,600
Fourth year	2,100	Fourth year	1,700
Fifth year	2,200		

Substitute teachers in practice schools receive $6 a day for days of actual service.

Teachers of Eighth Grade.

($125 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,700	First year	$1,325
Second year	1,800	Second year	1,400
Third year	1,900	Third year	1,500
Fourth year	2,000	Fourth year	1,600
Fifth year	2,100		

Teachers—Primary and Grammar Grades.

Lower Group.	Primary.	Grammar.
First year	$1,200	$1,200
Second year	1,275	1,300
Third year	1,375	1,400
Fourth year	1,475	1,500
Upper Group.		
First year	1,575	1,600
Second year	1,675	1,700
Third year	1,775	1,800
Fourth year	1,875	1,900
Fifth year	1,975	2,000

Substitute teachers in elementary schools in all branches receive $6 a day for days of actual service.

Teachers of Special Departments and Divisions —Physical Education.

($275 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,850	First year	$1,475
Second year	1,950	Second year	1,550
Third year	2,050	Third year	1,650
Fourth year	2,150	Fourth year	1,750
Fifth year	2,250		

Manual Training.

($275 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,850	First year	$1,475
Second year	1,950	Second year	1,550
Third year	2,050	Third year	1,650
Fourth year	2,150	Fourth year	1,750
Fifth year	2,250		

Grade Teachers—Teaching Printing.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,775	First year	$1,400
Second year	1,875	Second year	1,475
Third year	1,975	Third year	1,575
Fourth year	2,075	Fourth year	1,675
Fifth year	2,175		

Teachers of Household Arts.

($225 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,800	First year	$1,425
Second year	1,900	Second year	1,500
Third year	2,000	Third year	1,600
Fourth year	2,100	Fourth year	1,700
Fifth year	2,200		

Head Teachers of the Deaf.

($275 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,850	First year	$1,475
Second year	1,950	Second year	1,550
Third year	2,050	Third year	1,650
Fourth year	2,150	Fourth year	1,750
Fifth year	2,250		

Teachers of the Deaf and Crippled Children.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,775	First year	$1,400
Second year	1,875	Second year	1,475
Third year	1,975	Third year	1,575
Fourth year	2,075	Fourth year	1,675
Fifth year	2,175		

Teachers of the Blind and of Correction of Speech Defects.

($5 a school month above elementary teachers' schedules.)

Lower Group.	Primary.	Grammar.
First year	$1,250	$1,250
Second year	1,325	1,350
Third year	1,425	1,450
Fourth year	1,525	1,550
Upper Group.		
First year	1,625	1,650
Second year	1,725	1,750
Third year	1,825	1,850
Fourth year	1,925	1,950
Fifth year	2,025	2,050

Teachers of Former Truants.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,775	First year	$1,400
Second year	1,875	Second year	1,475
Third year	1,975	Third year	1,575
Fourth year	2,075	Fourth year	1,675
Fifth year	2,175		

Teachers of Subnormal Classes County Hospital Open Air Rooms, Wards, Open Window Rooms, Anæmics, Adults, and of Frances Juvenile Home for Girls, Epileptics; Prevocational Classes.

($125 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,700	First year	$1,325
Second year	1,800	Second year	1,400
Third year	1,900	Third year	1,500
Fourth year	2,000	Fourth year	1,600
Fifth year	2,100		

Teachers Juvenile Detention Home.

($200 above elementary teachers' schedule.)
(Adopted Mar. 10, 1920.)

Lower Group.	Primary.	Grammar.
First year	$1,400	$1,400
Second year	1,475	1,500
Third year	1,575	1,600
Fourth year	1,675	1,700
Upper Group.		
First year	1,775	1,800
Second year	1,875	1,900
Third year	1,975	2,000
Fourth year	2,075	2,100
Fifth year	2,175	2,200

Teachers in the juvenile detention home are employed 52 weeks a year, and are paid for 13 school months of 22 days each. The schedule here shown is on a 10 period basis and the additional periods are paid at the same proportionate rate.

Teachers of physical education serving extra hours in the juvenile detention home are paid therefor $1.50 an hour.

Teachers—Parental School.

($5.00 a school month above elementary teachers' schedule).

Lower Group.	Primary.	Grammar.
First year	$1,250	$1,250
Second year	1,325	1,350
Third year	1,425	1,450
Fourth year	1,525	1,550
Upper Group.		
First year	1,625	1,650
Second year	1,725	1,750
Third year	1,825	1,850
Fourth year	1,925	1,950
Fifth year	2,025	2,050

Teachers in the parental school are employed for 52 weeks in the year and are paid for 13 periods of 4 weeks each.

The schedules here shown are on a 10 period

basis, and the three additional periods are paid at the same proportionate rate.

The military instructor receives $25 a school month extra.

The child study examiner receives $25 a school month.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

($225 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,800	First year	$1,425
Second year	1,900	Second year	1,500
Third year	2,000	Third year	1,600
Fourth year	2,100	Fourth year	1,700
Fifth year	2,200		

Teachers in the Chicago and Cook county school for boys are employed 52 weeks in the year and are paid for 13 periods of 4 weeks each, five and a half days a week.

The schedule here shown is on a 10 period basis, and the three additional periods are paid at the same proportionate rate.

Family Officers—Men.

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,495	First year	$1,235
Second year	1,527	Second year	1,300
Third year	1,560	Third year	1,365
Fourth year	1,592	Fourth year	1,430

The above schedule is on the basis of four weeks in a month, or 13 school months a year.

Assistant Family Officers—Women.

First year	$910	Fourth year	$975
Second year	910	Fifth year	975
Third year	910	Sixth year	975

GIRLS' PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Family Instructors—Women.

Salary, a month, $85.

Substitute Family Officers.

Men, a month	$95
Women, a month	70

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Teachers of Elementary Grades.

Per evening.		Per evening.	
First year	$3.00	Third year	$4.00
Second year	3.50		

Teachers of High School Grades.

First year	$4.00	Third year	$5.00
Second year	4.50		

Principals.

First year	$6.00	Third year	$7.50
Second year	7.00	Fourth year	8.00

Principals of schools with average attendance of less than 300 pupils for the quarter shall not advance beyond $7.00.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of more than 300, and less than 600, pupils shall not advance beyond the third year of the schedule, $7.50.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of 600 or more pupils may advance to the fourth year of the schedule, $8.00.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of 1,000 or more pupils one-half or more of which is made up of high school classes, may advance to the fifth year of the schedule, $10.00, after serving one year at the fourth year of the schedule.

Substitutes shall receive the same rate as regular teachers.

Teachers of classes for the Americanization of foreigners shall receive $2.50 per class period.

COMMUNITY CENTERS.

Teachers. Per evening.		*Principals.* Per evening.	
First year	$3.00	First year	$6.00
Second year	3.50	Second year	7.00

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for school year ending June 30, 1920:

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

Cash balance June 30, 1919	$1,772,122.83
Receipts.	
Tax levy, 1917	448,000.00
Tax levy, 1918	2,077,386.65
Tax levy, 1919	623,028.42
Sale of buildings (condemnation)	10,852.50
Rebates on special assessments	1,311.89
Miscellaneous receipts	6,685.24
Installments—Liberty loans	63,530.00
Installments—Victory loans	538,470.00
Interest on government loans	45,474.84
Total	5,586,862.37
Expenditures.	
School sites	478,174.39
New buildings	1,818,116.21
Permanent improvements	779,417.47
Special assessments	258,936.48
General repairs	1,216,858.51
Rentals of sites and buildings	90,468.33
Inspection division	30,973.75
Administration expense	63,271.78
Victory loan bonds	585,000.00
Liberty loan bonds	3,000.00
Vacations, bureau of repairs	21,287.73
Total	5,345,504.65
Deferred Charges and Adjustments—	
Factory and repair divisions	97,453.60
Bureau of architecture	50,956.73
Garage	10,676.03
Total	5,504,591.01
Less discounts on purchases	1,067.30
Supply stock (distributed in excess of purchases)	1,852.77
Total	5,501,670.94
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	85,191.43
Total	5,586,862.37

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1919	$73,615.23
Receipts.	
Tax levy, 1917	142,000.00
Tax levy, 1918	5,751,307.59
Tax levy, 1919	12,700,000.00
Rental of school property	15,161.61
Rental of assembly halls	5,234.13
Sale of textbooks	12,595.90
Miscellaneous sales, etc.	2,391.36
Evening school registration fees	28,563.33
Tuition fees—Summer high schools	36,301.00
General fund (judgments, etc.)	43,794.87
From temporary loans	19,339,000.00
Total	38,149,965.02
Expenditures.	
Business administration—	
a. Salaries and wages	320,954.62
j. Office supplies	202,746.58
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	59,280.03
Total	582,981.23
Educational administration—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	178,762.60
Civil service employes	196,176.81
j. Office supplies	52,118.00
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	3,481.29
Total	430,538.70
Normal college instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular day	124,918.00
Teachers, summer session	10,535.60
Civil service employes	1,743.57
j. Educational supplies	4,659.50
Total	141,856.67
Secondary day schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	3,716,855.22
Civil service employes	3,031.00

j. Educational supplies		$138,227.92
k. Textbooks and maps		4,249.89
o. Educational equipment		131,977.66
Total		3,994,341.69
Elementary day schools: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	13,287,065.73	
Civil service employes	2,796.50	
c. Communication and transportation	1,025.26	
j. Educational supplies	275,434.17	
k. Textbooks, maps, etc.	33,116.60	
o. Educational equipment	7,250.69	
Total		13,606,688.95
Evening schools: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	264,586.11	
Civil service employes	2,386.50	
j. Educational supplies	19,237.15	
k. Books, maps, etc.	86.00	
o. Educational equipment	732.00	
z. Contingent and miscellaneous.	2,259.62	
Total		289,287.38
Parental school: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	56,277.98	
Civil service employes	11,240.32	
j. Educational supplies	35,172.43	
k. Books, maps, etc.,	85.24	
o. Educational equipment	1,020.21	
Total		103,796.18
Chicago and Cook county school: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	31,516.83	
Civil service employes	10,819.78	
j. Educational supplies	507.64	
Less amount to be paid by Cook county	1,191.18	
Total		41,653.07
Chicago normal college: Operation—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	13,384.17	
g. Gas and electricity	1,296.77	
l. Fuel	5,973.28	
m. School plant supplies	447.51	
Total		21,101.73
Secondary day schools: Operation—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	315,557.62	
g. Gas and electricity	54,642.28	
l. Fuel	161,556.13	
m. School plant supplies	13,140.13	
Total		544,896.16
Elementary day schools: Operation—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	1,325,804.50	
c. Hauling ashes	15,461.93	
g. Gas and electricity	89,390.85	
l. Fuel	594,998.63	
m. School plant supplies	53,946.94	
Total		2,079,602.85
Evening schools: Operation—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	43,437.05	
g. Gas and electricity	5,540.00	
l. Fuel	16,200.00	
Total		65,177.05
Parental school: Operation—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	29,444.18	
g. Gas and electricity	751.76	
l. Fuel	12,180.24	
m. School plant supplies	8,604.51	
Total		50,980.69
Chicago and Cook county school: Operation—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	15,265.12	
Contingent fund: Operation—		
z. Engineer custodians, overtime, etc.	48,589.38	
Sundry auxiliary agencies: Community Centers—		
Engineer custodians	28,122.41	
g. Gas and electricity	1,385.00	
h. Films and film rentals	5,451.58	
j. Educational supplies	3,001.42	
l. Fuel	9,125.00	
Total		96,605.67
Secondary vacation schools—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	57,754.46	
Engineer custodians	1,687.75	
j. Educational supplies	961.45	
Total		60,403.66
Elementary vacation schools—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	33,599.48	
Bathroom attendants	2,390.00	
Engineer custodians	3,837.50	
c. Excursions	494.50	
j. Educational supplies	2,088.15	
Total		42,409.63
Bathrooms—		
a. Salaries and wages: Attendants	76,794.99	
h. Towels	16,820.76	
j. Educational supplies	2,816.14	
Total		96,431.89
Transportation of pupils—		
c. Bus hire and carfare	105,587.44	
Penny lunches—		
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	1,633.25	
b. Attendants	56,039.63	
o. Educational equipment	7,959.70	
Total		65,632.58
School libraries—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	455.50	
Cataloguer	1,871.81	
k. Supplementary books	82,420.34	
Total		84,747.65
School gardens—		
a. Salaries and wages: Instructors	720.00	
j. Educational supplies	316.56	
Less credit for sale of seeds.	362.37	
Total		674.19
Principals' contingent fund—		
z. Contingent expense	170.32	
Miscellaneous—Pensions: Teachers	72,904.58	
Employes	5,484.05	
Total		78,388.63
Interest on temporary loans		428,469.73
Total for educational purposes		23,076,278.24
Supply stock		65,943.99
Printing plant		49,532.20
Working funds		325.00
Temporary loans paid		18,350,000.00
Total		41,542,079.43
Less amount charged to school fund income		3,140,851.86
Less excess credits: Accounts payable	29,670.62	
Accounts receivable	12,813.16	
Transfers to building fund	84,941.43	
Discounts on purchases	390.82	
Contested salaries	54,662.38	
Adjustment account	6,720.79	
Advances to principals and teachers	5,728.16	
City treasurer, June 30 (overdraft)	56,335.19	
Total		38,149,965.02

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Cash on hand June 30, 1919	56,210.21
Receipts.	
Rental of school fund property	695,381.47
Tuition of nonresidents	42,504.79
Interest on investments	61,843.81
Interest on bank deposits	6,653.38
State per capita tax	2,176,868.04

State appropriation—Deaf and blind	$34,828.77
State appropriation—Delinquents.	96,050.00
State appropriation—Vocational training	20,557.86
Tuition—U. S. government	1,513.50
Miscellaneous receipts	522.54
Total	3,136,724.16
Transferred from school tax educational fund	14,255,000.00
Total	17,447,934.37
Expenditures.	
Educational administration	178,762.60
Normal college	124,918.00
Secondary day schools	3,716,855.22
Elementary day schools	13,287,065.73
Parental schools	56,277.98
Chicago and Cook county school for boys	31,516.83
School libraries	455.50
Total	17,395,851.86
School fund expense	935.35
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	51,147.16
Total	17,447,934.37

SCHOOL FUND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1919	61.19
Receipts.	
Bonds matured	22,000.00
Total	22,061.19
Expenditures.	
Victory loan bonds	22,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	61.19
Total	22,061.19

SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1919	3,607.33
Receipts from interest	2,244.52
Total	5,851.85
Expenditures	978.95
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	4,872.90
Total	5,851.85

JONATHAN BURR FUND INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1919	650.20
Receipts from interest	1,322.06
Total	1,972.26
Expenditures for textbooks	1,279.60
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	692.66
Total	1,972.26

EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS BY FUNCTIONS.

0. Principal's Office—Teachers' salaries	1,110,437.53
1. General Studies—Teachers' salaries	10,085,839.83
Educational supplies	85,230.82
Educational equipment	456.50
Total	10,171,527.15
2. Kindergartens—Teachers' salaries	739,638.04
Educational supplies	10,092.93
Total	749,730.97
3. Manual Training—Teachers' salaries	358,467.39
Educational supplies	52,769.50
Educational equipment	3,295.14
Total	414,532.03
4. Household Arts—Teachers' salaries	374,357.18
Educational supplies	52,235.00
Educational equipment	2,619.56
Total	429,211.74
5. Physical Education—Teachers' salaries	150,009.24
Educational supplies	7,106.05
Educational equipment	448.24
Total	157,563.53
8. Blind—Teachers' salaries	$9,917.00
Educational supplies	665.03
Total	10,582.03
9. Deaf—Teachers' salaries	66,622.21
Educational supplies	657.94
Total	67,280.15
10. Fund textbooks	20,007.68
12. Maps, globes and reference books	12,439.97
13 to 16. Subnormal Classes—Teachers' salaries	248,415.39
Educational supplies	8,709.43
Total	257,124.82
21. Detention Home—Teachers' salaries	13,539.05
Educational supplies	617.91
Total	14,156.96
23. Crippled Children—Teachers' salaries	54,163.87
Educational supplies	6,125.91
Educational equipment	59.28
Books, maps, etc.	25.00
Total	60,374.06
24. Construction—Educational supplies	21,396.45
25. Correct Speech—Teachers' salaries	17,787.63
26. Art—Teachers' salaries	29,866.74
Postage	120.00
Educational supplies	25,245.60
Total	55,232.34
27. Music—Teachers' salaries	28,004.63
Civil service employes	2,796.50
Moving pianos	905.26
Educational supplies	5,197.27
Educational equipment	400.25
Total	37,303.91
Total for elementary schools	13,606,688.95

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.	Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.
1841...	410	5	1882...	68,614	1,019
1842...	531	7	1883...	72,509	1,107
1843...	808	7	1884...	76,044	1,195
1844...	915	8	1885...	79,278	1,296
1845...	1,051	9	1886...	83,022	1,440
1846...	1,107	13	1887...	84,902	1,574
1847...	1,317	18	1888...	89,578	1,663
1848...	1,517	18	1889...	93,737	1,801
1849...	1,794	18	1890...	135,541	2,711
1850...	1,919	21	1891...	146,751	3,000
1851...	2,287	25	1892...	157,743	3,300
1852...	2,404	29	1893...	166,895	3,520
1853...	3,086	34	1894...	185,358	3,812
1854...	3,500	35	1895...	201,380	4,326
1855...	6,826	42	1896...	213,835	4,668
1856-7.	8,577	61	1897...	225,718	4,914
1858...	10,786	81	1898...	236,239	5,268
1859...	12,873	101	1899...	242,807	5,535
1860...	14,199	123	1900...	255,861	5,808
1861...	16,441	160	1901...	262,738	5,951
1862...	17,521	187	1902...	268,392	5,775
1863...	21,188	212	1903...	258,968	5,444
1864-5.	29,080	240	1904...	264,397	5,570
1866...	24,851	265	1905...	267,837	5,695
1867...	27,260	319	1906...	272,086	5,808
1868...	29,954	401	1907...	273,050	5,981
1869...	34,740	481	1908...	292,581	6,106
1870...	38,939	557	1909...	296,427	6,296
1871...	40,832	572	1910...	300,893	6,383
1872...	38,035	476	1911...	304,146	6,584
1873...	44,091	564	1912...	307,281	6,740
1874...	47,963	679	1913...	315,737	7,013
1875...	49,121	700	1914...	332,248	7,544
1876...	51,128	762	1915...	345,512	7,795
1877...	53,529	730	1916...	357,511	7,992
1878...	55,109	797	1917...	360,639	8,142
1879...	56,587	851	1918...	368,225	8,316
1880...	59,562	898	1919...	377,058	8,558
1881...	63,141	958	1920...	393,197	9,116

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

Academy (962)—16 South Halsted street.
Adelphi (1,312)—7070 North Clark street.
Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie-av.
Alhambra (1,134)—State-st. and Archer-av.
Alvin (536)—1612 West Chicago avenue.
American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland-av.
Americus (664)—3437 Ogden avenue.
Apollo (669)—526-528 East 47th street.
Archer (900)—2006-10 Archer avenue.
Argmore (660)—1038-52 Argyle avenue.
Aristo (603)—2648 Lincoln avenue.
Armitage (951)—3553 Armitage avenue.
Ashland (605)—4856 South Ashland avenue.
Ashland (901)—1613 West Madison street.
Atlantic (1,609)—3950 West 26th street.
Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
Auditorium (3,623)—Congress and Wabash-av.
Austin (533)—5619 West Madison street.
Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
Banner (796)—1611 North Robey street.
Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
Bell (570)—1539 Milwaukee avenue.
Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
Bijou (858)—300 South Halsted street.
Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
Blackstone (1,200)—60-68 East 7th street.
Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
Broadway (690)—5206-8 Broadway.
Broadway Strand (1,587)—1641 Roosevelt-rd.
Bryn Mawr (768)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
Bugg, The (992)—3940 North Robey street.
Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
California (683)—3436 West 26th street.
Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
Calumet (1,013)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
Casey (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Casino (1,003)—403 North Clark street.
Central Music Hall (677)—64 E. Van Buren-st.
Central Park (2,032)—3531-39 Roosevelt-rd.
Century (822)—1419 West Madison street.
Chateau (1,683)—3810-12 Broadway.
Chicago (1,200)—Wabash-av. and Peck court.
Chicago Avenue (705)—2126-28 W. Chicago-av.
Chopin (546)—1541-43 West Division street.
Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
Circle (707)—3259-41 Roosevelt road.
Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
Clark (1,050)—4533 North Clark street.
Cohan's Grand (1,405)—121 North Clark-st.
Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
College (1,083)—Webster and Sheffield-avs.
Colonial (1,450)—26 West Randolph street.
Columbia (1,078)—15-21 North Clark street.
Columbia (700)—2120 North Clark street.
Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland-av.
Commercial (2,000)—Commercial-av. & 92d-st.
Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
Cort (962)—76-82 North Dearborn street.
Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted-st.
Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 N. Clark-st.
Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
Crescent (792)—2915 Milwaukee avenue.
Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
Crown (1,391)—Ashland-av. and Division-st.
Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th-st.
Crystal (1,834)—2701-11 West North avenue.
Dante (500)—815 West Taylor street.
Dearborn (741)—1206 North Dearborn street.
De Luxe (1,033)—1141 Wilson avenue.
Devon (546)—1616 Devon avenue.
Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
Ellantee (1424)—1548-56 Devon avenue.
Elmo (780)—2404 West Van Buren street.
Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
Empire (1,242)—673 West Madison street.
Empress (900)—6246 Cottage Grove avenue.
Empress (1,439)—6226 South Halsted street.
Englewood (1,305)—726 West 63d street.
Erie (610)—641-643 North Clark street.
Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
Franklin (725)—320 East 31st street.
Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
Gaiety (759)—9205 Commercial avenue.
Garfield (693)—2844 West Madison street.
Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
Gayety (981)—531 South State street.
Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
Gold (803)—3411 Roosevelt road.
Grand (772)—3512-18 Archer avenue.
Grand (593)—415 East 43d street.
Grand (853)—3110 South State street.
Grand (565)—3433 West North avenue.
Grand Oak (904)—3955 Grand boulevard.
Grayland (526)—3947 North Crawford avenue.
Great Northern (1,350)—21 Quincy street.
Halfield (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
Hamilton (639)—6811 South Halsted street.
Hamlin (1,204)—3826 West Madison street.
Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
Hippodrome (538)—1619 West 63d street.
Howard (1,650)—1631 Howard street.
Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
Illinois (1,287)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
Imperial (1,266)—2329 West Madison street.
Indiana (786)—219 East 43d street.
Independence (574)—3747 Roosevelt road.
Iris (895)—5747 West Chicago avenue.
Irving (1,396)—4005 Irving Park boulevard.
Jackson Park (1,420)—6711 Stony Island-av.
Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
Karlov (893)—4048 Armitage avenue.
Kedzie (1,461)—W. Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
Kedzie Annex (753)—3210-12 West Madison-st.
Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
Kenwood (885)—1225 East 47th street.
Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
Kimbark (688)—6240 Kimbark avenue.
Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
Lane Court (999)—322 Center street.
Langley (889)—702 East 63d street.
LaSalle (759)—110 West Madison street.
LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
LeGrand (694)—5241 North Clark street.
Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
Lexington (755)—715 South Crawford avenue.
Liberty (649)—3707 Fullerton avenue.
Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
Linden (798)—743 West 63d street.
Logan Square (1,318)—2532 Milwaukee-av.
Lowy's (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
Lucille (503)—653-657 North Cicero avenue.
Lux (754)—106-108 East 35th street.
Lyceum (700)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
Lyda (925)—315 North Cicero avenue.
Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan-av.
Mabel (655)—3956-58 Elston avenue.
Madison Square (1,367)—4730-40 W. Madison.
Madlin (797)—1910 West Madison street.
Majestic (1,980)—18 West Monroe street.
Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
Marshall Square (1,426)—2869 West 22d-st.
Marshfield (924)—3305-11 N. Marshfield-av.
McVicker's (1,813)—23 West Madison street.
Metropolitan (1,384)—4644 Grand boulevard.
Michigan (1,345)—110-112 East Garfield-blvd.
Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
Milford (1,188)—3311 North Crawford avenue.
Model (800)—821 West 69th street.
Monarch (726)—461 East 31st street.
Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
National (1,188)—6235 South Halsted street.
New Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford-av.
Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
New Irving (579)—716-718 Roosevelt road.
New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.
New Woods (1,600)—Dearborn and Randolph.

North Avenue (1,195)—316 West North-av.
Oak (1,007)—2000 North Western avenue.
Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel-blvd.
Oakley (978)—2320 West Chicago avenue.
Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland-av.
Olympic (1,594)—165 North Clark street.
Orchestra Hall (2,570)—216 S. Michigan-av.
Orpheum (794)—110 South State street.
Orpheus (879)—1611-13 Roosevelt road.
Owl (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Palace (1,442)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
Palace (1,303)—127-135 North Clark street.
Palace (503)—1826 South Halsted street.
Panorama (671)—5110 Prairie avenue.
Pantheon (2,298)—4642 Sheridan road.
Paramount (988)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
Parkway (748)—2736-38 North Clark street.
Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
Parkway (960)—2737 West 22d street.
Paulina (790)—1335 North Paulina street.
Pekin (610)—2700 State street.
Peoples (1,078)—2207 West Van Buren street.
Peoples Theater (2,111)—1620 West 47th-st.
Pershing (1,431)—4614 Lincoln avenue.
Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
Playhouse, The (550)—410 S. Michigan-av.
Plaza (1,195)—308-312 West North avenue.
Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
President (719)—55th street, near Calumet-av.
Princess (958)—319 South Clark street.
Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan-av.
Randolph (661) 14-16 West Randolph street.
Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
Regent (824)—6826 South Halsted street.
Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
Rex (688)—2340-42 West Madison street.
Rialto (1,548)—336-44 South State street.
Riviera (2,100)—4752 Broadway.
Roosevelt (1,600)—124 North State street.
Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan-av.
Rosewood (985)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
Schindlers (1,053)—1005-7 West Huron street.
Shakespeare (996)—936 East 43d street.
Sheridan (567)—935 Irving Park boulevard.
South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln avenues.
Star (1,423)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
Star and Garter (1,961)—815-17 W. Madison.
State-Lake (2,820)—180-196 North State-st.
States (686)—3505-11 South State street.
Strand (693)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
Strand (1,469)—700 South Wabash avenue.
Studebaker (1,289)—418 South Michigan-av.
Temple (543)—3121 Lincoln avenue.
Terminal (896)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
Thalia (889)—1807 Allport avenue.
Theater (897)—3138-42 South Halsted street.
Tiffin (791)—4045 West North avenue.
Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
Twentieth Century (932)—4708 Prairie-av.
Twentieth Century (798)—3530-38 Roosevelt road.
Vaudeville (570)—501-5 South Kedzie avenue.
Vendome (1,266)—3143-47 South State street.
Verdi (958)—2035-41 West 35th street.
Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield-avs.
Virginia (692)—809 West Madison street.
Vision (722)—2650 West Division street.
Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
Weber's (1,309)—1836-40 South Wabash-av.
West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
White Palace (737)—1609-11 South Kedzie-av.
Willard (1,195)—340 East 51st street.
Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
Wilson (1,301)—2408-18 West Madison-st.
Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.
Woodlawn (1,750)—63d-st. and Woodlawn-av.
Woods (1,196)—Randolph and Dearborn-sts.
York (583)—641 South Paulina street.
Ziegfeld (692)—624 South Michigan avenue.

In addition to the theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1919, a considerable number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal at elevated station Adams street and Wabash avenue; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockefeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhart lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 South Wells street; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton, where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpentersville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to $15,000,000, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions, selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc.
Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Executive Staff.

Director—George W. Eggers.
Assistant Director—Robert B. Harshe.
Acting Secretary—Charles H. Burkholder.
Curator of Decorative Arts—Bessie Bennett.
Curator of Buckingham Collection—Frederic W. Gookin.
Assistant in Charge of Prints—Kathryn W. McGovern.
Librarian—Sarah L. Mitchell.
Museum Instructor—Mrs. Herman J. Hall.
Head of Extension Department—Ross Crane.
Manager Membership Department—Guy U. Young.
Registrar of School—Fanny J. Kendall.
Trustees, 1920—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Robert Allerton, Adolphus C. Bartlett, A. G. Becker, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus McCormick, Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Abram Poole, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, A. A. Sprague, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio: William Hale Thompson, mayor; George F. Harding, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners; Albert Mohr, auditor south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 5, Sundays from 12:15 to 9 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of $10 a year. Life members pay $100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Sustaining members pay $25 or more a year. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay $100 upon election and $25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of $400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty-five or more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1919, was 940,975.

SCHOOL.

The school of the Art Institute offers carefully planned courses of training for workers in the several arts, including painting, sculpture, designing and illustration, and for teachers of the arts.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, $5; full time for term of twelve weeks, $60; four weeks, $25; four days a week, full term, $55; four weeks, $22; three days a week, full term, $50; four weeks, $20; two days a week, full term, $40; four weeks, $15; one day a week, full term, $30; four weeks, $12.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, $50 a term; four weeks, $21; four half days a week, $44 a term; four weeks, $18; three half days a week, $38 a term; four weeks, $15; two half days a week, $32 a term; four weeks, $10; one-half day a week, $18 a term; four weeks, $12.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, $2; three nights a week, $15 a term or $6 for four weeks; two nights a week, $12.50 a term or $5 for four weeks; one night a week, $10 a term or $4 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for $8.

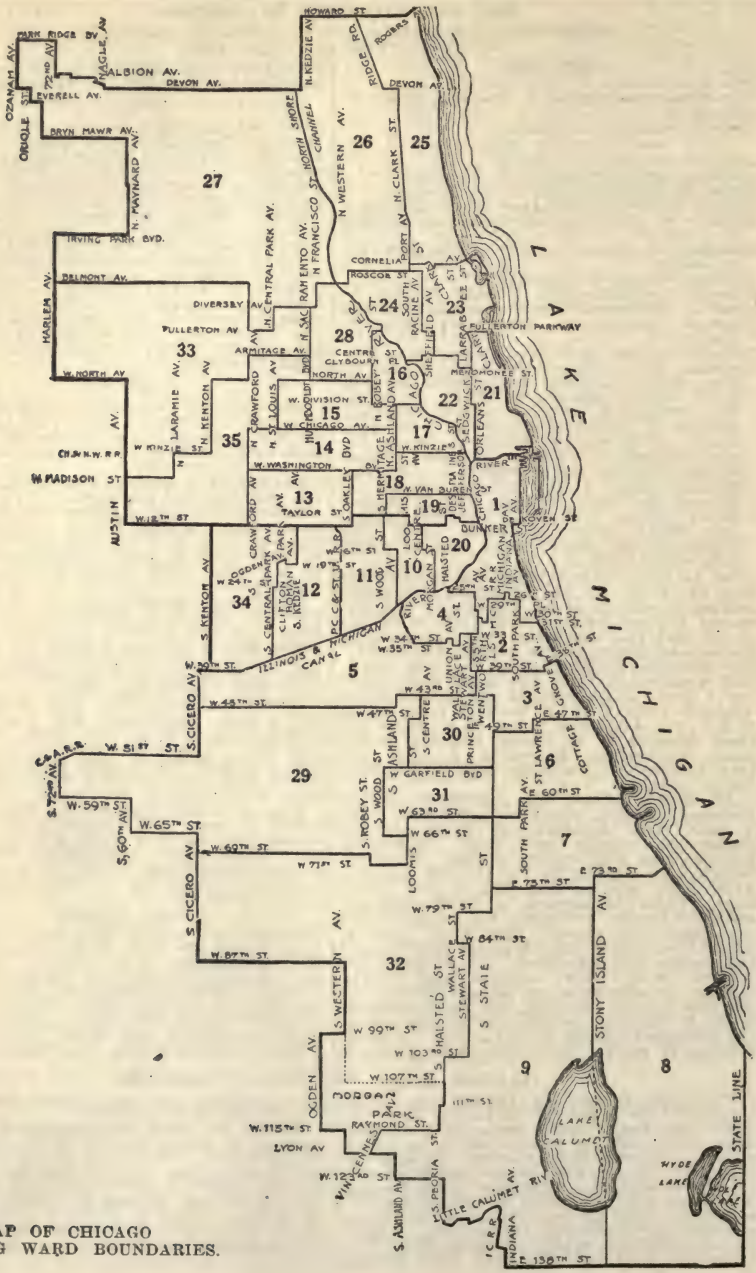
Special Classes.

Pottery—Twelve half days	$9.00
Leather—Twelve half days	9.00
Basketry—Twelve half days	9.00
Bookbinding—Twelve half days	9.00
Costume Design—Twelve half days	8.00
Design—Twelve half days	8.00
Drawing—Twelve half days	8.00
Lettering—Twelve half days	8.00
Normal classes—Twelve half days	8.00

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The State Council of Defense of Illinois terminated its career of usefulness Nov. 21, 1919, the final meeting being held on that date at the office of Samuel Insull, the chairman, at 72 West Adams street, Chicago. In the course of its existence the council expended a little more than $190,000, but it handled a total of $447,646.51, of which $306,146.51 was profit from the lake front war exposition and was turned over to the national committee on public information at Washington. The remainder, $141,500, was profit from the seed corn campaign and was turned over to the department of agriculture.

Besides Mr. Insull, the members of the council were J. Ogden Armour, B. F. Harris, Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Bowen, John H. Harrison, Levy Mayer, John G. Oglesby, Victor A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor, Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Wacker and John H. Walker. John P. Hopkins served as secretary until his death on Oct. 13, 1918. He was succeeded by Roger C. Sullivan.



MAP OF CHICAGO
SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south to Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. Wells-st, south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. Wells-st., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. Wells-st., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st., west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, northwest to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av , south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av. projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av., and W. Roosevelt-rd., west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. Roosevelt-rd.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. Roosevelt-rd., west to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. Roosevelt-rd. and P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. Roosevelt-rd.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.
14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av. and N. Robey, west to N St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. Roosevelt-rd., west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av. north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west

Ward.
to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving-Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.

28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.
29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 51st, west and southwest to S. 72d-av., south to W. 59th, east to S. 60th-av., south to W. 65th, east to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.
30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.
31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.
32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to Ward.
W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.
33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Northav., east to N. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.
34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. Roosevelt-rd., west to S. Kenton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, northeast to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. Roosevelt-rd.
35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed	60	Cranberries	33	Orchard grass seed	14	Rough rice	45
Apples, green	50	Cucumbers	48	Osage orange seed	33	Rutabagas	50
Apples, dried	24	Emmer	40	Parsnips	50	Rye meal	50
Barley	48	Flax seed	56	Peaches	48	Rye	56
Beans, green or string	24	Flour, wheat, brl.	196	Peaches, dried	33	Salt, coarse	55
Beans, wax	24	Half barrel	98	Peanuts, green	22	Salt, fine	50
Beans, white	60	Quarter brl. sack	49	Peanuts, roasted	20	Shorts	20
Beans, castor	46	Eighth brl. sack	24½	Pears	58	Sorghum seed	50
Beets	60	Gooseberries	40	Peas, green, in pod	32	Spelt	40
Blue grass seed	14	Hair, plastering, unwashed	8	Peas, dried	60	Spinach	12
Bran	20	Washed	4	Popcorn, in ear	70	Sweet clover seed, unhulled	33
Buckwheat	52	Hemp seed	44	Popcorn, shelled	56	Timothy seed	45
Carrots	50	Hickory nuts	50	Potatoes, Irish	60	Tomatoes	56
Charcoal	20	Hung'r'n grass seed	50	Potatoes, sweet	50	Turnips	55
Clover seed	60	Ind'n corn or maize	56	Quinces	48	Walnuts	50
Coal	80	Lime	80	Rape seed	50	Wheat	60
Coke	40	Malt	38	Red top seed	14		
Corn seed, broom	48	Millet	50				
Corn meal, unbolted	48	Millet, Japanese	35				
Corn in ear	70	Oats	32				
Corn, kafir	56	Onions	57				
Corn, shelled	56	Onion sets, top	30				
Cotton seed	32	Onion sets, bottom	32				

Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:
Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.
Establishments	18,388	18,026
Persons in industry	617,920	561,044
Firm members	15,847	17,357
Salaried employes	95,130	77,923
Wage earners (average)	506,943	465,764
Primary horse power	1,305,930	1,013,071
Capital	$1,943,836,000	$1,548,171,000
Salaries	128,478,000	91,449,000
Wages	340,910,000	276,180,000
Cost of materials	1,340,183,000	1,158,066,000
Value of products	2,247,323,000	1,919,277,000
Value added	907,140,000	761,211,000

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

	1914.	1909.
Establishments	10,114	9,656
Persons engaged	386,794	356,954
Firm members	8,184	8,156
Salaried employes	65,408	54,821
Wage earners (average)	313,202	293,977
Primary horse power	680,453	525,236
Capital	$1,189,976,000	$971,841,000
Salaries	90,279,000	65,925,000
Wages	213,351,000	176,973,000
Cost of materials	901,658,000	790,609,000
Value of products	1,482,814,000	1,281,171,000
Value added	581,156,000	490,562,000

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Barasa, Bernard P.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Biankini, Anton—St. Sava, Jugo Slavia.
Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland
Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
Brewster, Mrs. Walter S.—Legion of Honor, France.
Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Cameron, Edgar S.—Palmes Academiques, France.
Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, It ly.
Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Dawes, Charles G.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France; Order of Leopold, Belgium.
Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Nicham Iftikhar (officer), Tunis.
D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Forgan, James B.—Order of St. Sava, Serbia.
Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Hilberg, John E.—Order of Valhalla, Sweden.
Hines, Edward—Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (civil class), pope.
Holmquist, Gustaf—Order of Valhalla, Sweden.
Hurley, E. N.—Order of Chioho, China.
Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
Kelly, Dennis F.—Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, pope.
Klein, Dr. S. R.—Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone, Militaer Kreuz and Jubilaeum's Medallie, Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France,
Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
Lewis, James Hamilton—Crown (officer), Belgium (declined).
Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Malato, Stephen A.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
MacDowell, Charles H.—Crown (knight), Italy.
McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
Nelson, Edgar A.—Order of Valhalla, Sweden.
Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Nuyttens, A.—Leopold II. (chevalier), Belgium.
Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
Osland, Birger—St. Olaf, Norway.
Peabody, Francis S.—Knight Commander of Crown, Italy.
Peterson, Charles S.—Order of North Star, Sweden.
Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Russo, Peter—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Sanborn, Joseph B.—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
Schinkle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wurttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Begium.
Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
Streyckmans, Felix J.—Crown (knight), Belgium.
Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
Tyson, Mrs. Russell—Legion of Honor, France.
Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Volini, Dr. Camilfo—Crown (knight), Italy.
Vopicka, Charles J.—Grand Cross of the Star, Roumania; Grand Cordon of the White Eagle, Serbia.
Wigmore, John H.—Legion of Honor, France.
Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

Officers, 1920-1921.

President—Mary B. Day, librarian National Safety council, 168 North Michigan avenue.
First Vice-President—Nathan R. Levin, Chicago public library.
Second Vice-President—Omar B. Maphis, Bethany Bible school.
Secretary—Virginia Savage, librarian Western Society of Engineers.
Treasurer—Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago.

The Chicago Library club was organized in 1891 "to increase, by consultation and cooperation, the usefulness of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, to promote library interests and work, and to encourage good fellowship among those engaged in such work." The membership is 350.

MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING GROWTH BY ANNEXATIONS.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO BY ANNEXATIONS.

Annexations.	Date of Act.	Area in sq. miles.	Total area, sq. miles.
A —Original town as platted by canal commissioners	Aug. 4, 1830	.....	.4173
B —Town limits extended by trustees	Nov. 6, 1833	.4825	.8998
C —Town of Chicago as incorporated	Feb. 11, 1835	1.5152	2.4150
D —City of Chicago as incorporated	Mar. 4, 1837	8.2200	10.6350
D^1 —Withdrawn by act of legislature	Jan. 21, 1843	.5000	10.1350
D^2 —Withdrawn by act of legislature	Mar. 3, 1843	.3750	9.7600
D^1 —Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.50 sq. miles)	Feb. 14, 1851	4.2500	14.0100
D^2 —Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.375 sq. miles)			
E —Extension by act of legislature (3,375 sq. miles)			
F —Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 12, 1853	3.9880	17.9980
G —Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 13, 1863	6.2840	24.2820
H —Annexed as part of Lincoln park by act of legislature	Feb. 8, 1869	.0945	24.3765
I —Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 27, 1869	11.3800	35.7565
J —Annexed by ordinance { Village of Jefferson	Feb. 21, 1887	1.0000	36.7565
J —Annexed by ordinance { City of Chicago	May 16, 1887		
K —Annexed by resolution of Cook county commissioners	Apr. 29, 1889	7.1500	43.9065
L^1 —Part of town of Cicero (1.00 sq. mile)			
L^2 —Town of Jefferson (29.530 sq. miles)	Annexed at election, June 29, 1889	125.9295	169.8360
L^3 —City of Lake View (10.3135 sq. miles)			
L^4 —Town of Lake (36.00 sq. miles)			
L^5 —Village of Hyde Park (49.132 sq. mi.)			
M —Part of village of Gano, annexed at election	Apr. 1, 1890	1.7730	171.6090
N —South Englewood, annexed by ordinance	May 12, 1890	2.8990	174.5080
O^1 —Village Washington Heights (2.81 sq. mi.) { Annexed at election.	Nov. 4, 1890	4.6030	179.1110
O^2 —Village of West Roseland (1.793 sq. mi.) {			
P —Annexed by ordinance	Dec. 4, 1890	.0460	179.1570
Q —Village of Fernwood, annexed at election	Apr. 7, 1891	.9810	180.1380
R^1 —Village of Rogers Park (2.125 sq. miles) { Annexed at election.	Apr. 4, 1893	3.8750	184.0130
R^2 —Village of West Ridge (1.75 sq. miles) {			
S —Village of Norwood Park, annexed at election	Nov. 7, 1893	2.1250	186.1380
T —Part of town of Calumet, annexed by ordinance	Feb. 25, 1895	1.0000	187.1380
U —Austin, annexed at election	Apr. 4, 1899	3.5000	190.6380
V —Village of Edison Park, annexed at election	Nov. 8, 1910	.6875	191.3255
W —Disconnected by ordinance	July 17, 1911	.0350	191.2905
X —Village of Morgan Park, annexed at election	Apr. 7, 1914	3.1250	194.4155
Y —Village of Clearing, annexed at election	Apr. 6, 1915	1.8750	196.2905
Z —Part of city of Evanston, annexed by ordinance—			
By city of Evanston	Nov. 17, 1914 {	.1230	196.4135
By city of Chicago	Feb. 8, 1915 {		
AA—Re-annexed at election	Apr. 6, 1915	.0210	196.4345
BB—Part of town of Stickney, annexed at election	June 7, 1915	2.2500	198.6845
CC—Annexed by act of legislature	July 1, 1915	.3125	198.9970
DD—Part of Norwood Park, annexed by ordinance	Dec. 17, 1917	1.0000	199.9970

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington.....839 North Dearborn street
Auditorium.....430 South Michigan avenue
Blackstone.....636 South Michigan avenue
Briggs house.....188 West Randolph street
Chicago Beach..51st street and Cornell avenue
Congress hotel.....520 South Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel..538 South Wabash avenue
Continental.....5 South Wabash avenue
De Jonghe's.....12 East Monroe street
Drake, The..Lake Shore drive and Oak street
Drexel Arms..39th street and Drexel boulevard
Edgewater Beach.....5349 Sheridan road
Fort Dearborn.....125 West Van Buren street
Gladstone.....62d street and Kenwood avenue
Great Northern.....237 South Dearborn street
Hotel Atlantic.....324 South Clark street
Hotel Brevoort.....120 West Madison street
Hotel Del Prado...59th-st. and Dorchester-av.
Hotel Grace.....75 West Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grant.....6 North Dearborn street
Hotel Mayer.....1154 South Wabash avenue
Hotel Metropole..23d-st. and Michigan avenue
Hotel Morrison.....83 West Madison street
Hotel Randolph....177 West Randolph street
Hotel Sherman.....106 West Randolph street
Hotel Windermere..56th street and Cornell-av.
Hyde Park..51st street and Lake Park avenue
Jackson..Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Lakota.....30th street and Michigan avenue
LaSalle.....10 North LaSalle street
Lexington...Michigan avenue and 22d street
Lombard hotel.....231 S. Wells street
Majestic.....29 Quincy street
New Hotel Gault..Madison and Market streets
Palmer house.....115 South State street
Planters.....17 North Clark street
Plaza...North Clark street and North avenue
Revere house..N. Clark-st. and W. Austin-av.
Stratford.....75 East Jackson boulevard
Union hotel.....72 West Randolph street
Victoria.....332 South Clark street
Virginia.....Ohio and Rush streets
Windsor-Clifton.....28 East Monroe street
Y. M. C. A.....818-826 Wabash avenue

SIXTH CORPS AREA, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Headquarters—230 East Ohio street, Chicago.
Commander—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
Chief of Staff—Col. Eli A. Helmick, G. S. C.
Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations—Col. Frank R. McCoy, G. S. C.
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence—Lieut.-Col. Gordon Johnston, Cav.
Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training—Maj. John C. H. Lee, G. S. C.
Adjutant—Col. Henry P. McCain, adjutant-general.
Inspector—Col. Alexander L. Dade, U. S. army.
Judge Advocate—Maj. Edwin O. Saunders, J. A. G. D.
Quartermaster—Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C.
Finance Officer—Col. Alfred S. Morgan, Fin. Dept.
Surgeon—Col. Champe C. McCullough, Jr., medical corps.
Engineer—Col. John Millis, C. E.
Ordnance Officer—Maj. Everette S. Hughes, Ord. Dept.
Chemical Warfare Service Officer—Capt. Lewis M. McBride, C. E.
Signal Officer—Lieut.-Col. Arthur S. Cowan, signal corps.
Air Service Officer—Maj. William C. McChord, air service.

SUBURBS OF CHICAGO.

Including also towns and villages now within the city limits.

The letters "N," "SW," etc., indicate the general direction from the city hall. The figures show the distance in miles from the Chicago downtown railway terminals which are indicated in figures in parentheses: (1) Illinois Central. (2) Dearborn. (3) Grand Central. (4) LaSalle. (5) Union. (6) Northwestern. (7) Aurora, Elgin & Chicago interurban. (8) North Shore interurban. (9) Chicago-Joliet interurban. (10) Chicago-Kankakee interurban. (11) South Shore interurban.

Adams—SE., 43.3 (2).
Aetna—SE., 34 (11).
Ainsworth—SE., 45.2 (2).
Almona—N., 40.4 (5).
Alpine—S., 26.8 (2).
Altenheim—W., 11.9 (2)
Antioch—NW., 56 (3).
Aptakisic—NW., 35.9 (3).
Area—NW., 40 (3).
Argyle Park—N., 6.9 (5).
Argo—SW., 13 (5, 9).
Arl'gton Hgts.—NW., 22.4 (6).
Ashburn—S., 12.2 (2).
Atkins—SE., 42 (2).
Auburn Park—S., 8.6 (2, 4).
Aurora—SW., 37 (5, 6, 7).
Austin—W., 6.7 (6).
Austin-av—W., 7.2 (6).
Avenue—W., 8.2 (6).
Avondale—NW., 5.1 (6).

Barrington—NW., 31.6 (6).
Bartlett—NW. 30.2 (5).
Batavia—W., 38.2 (6, 7).
Batavia Junction—W., 34.2(7)
Beach—N., 40 (6).
Beatrice—SE., 43 (2).
Beecher—S., 37.6 (2).
Bellewood—W., 13.7 (7).
Belmont—SW., 13.3 (4).
Bensenville—NW., 17.3 (5).
Berger—S., 22.7 (5).
Berkeley—W., 15 (7).
Bernice—S., 26 (5).
Berry Lake—SE., 17.9 (5).
Berwyn—SW., 9.6 (5).
Beverly Hills—SW., 11.3(4, 5).
Birchwood—N., 10 (5).
Bl. Isl.—SW., 16.4(1,2,4,5,10).
Bowes—W., 42.9 (1)
Bowmanville—N., 8 (*).
Bradley—S., 52.8 (1,10).
Braeside—N., 20.7 (6,8).
Brainerd—SW., 10.7 (4).
Bremen—SW., 23.5 (4).
Brick Yard—S., 17.74 (2).
Brighton Park—SW., 5 (5).
Bristol—N., 63.7 (6).
Broadview—W., 13 (1).
Brookdale—S., 8.6 (1).
Brookfield—SW., 12.3 (5).
Brookline—S., 9.1 (4,5).
Bryn Mawr—S., 9.4 (1).
Buena Park—N., 5.8 (5).
Buffington—SE., 21.5 (5).
Burnham—S., 18.5 (2,11).
Burnside—S., 11.9 (2,1).
Burr Oak—SW., 15.8 (1, 4).
Byrneville—SW., 24.5 (2).

Calumet—SE., 24.2 (2, 11).
Calvary—N., 10.4 (5, 6).
Cary—NW., 38.3 (6).
Cedar Lake—S., 40.5 (2).
Chandler—S., 9 (2).
Chappell—SW., 12.9 (5).
Charter Grove—W., 56.2 (1).
Cheltenham—SE. 11.2 (1).
Cherry Hills—SW., 37 (4).
Chesterton—SE., 41 (4).
Chicago Golf—W., 26.6 (7).
Chi'go Hgts.—S., 26.7 (2,5,10).
Chicago Hghls.—NW., 33 (6).
Chicago Lawn—SW., 10 (2).
Chicago Ridge—SW., 16.4 (2).
Clare—W., 64 (3).
Clarendon Hills—SW., 18.3 (5).
Clarkdale—SW., 12.5 (2).
Clarke Junction—SE., 22.9(5).
Clifton—SW., 17.2 (2).
Clintonville—NW., 40 (6).
Cloverdale—NW., 29.6 (1).
Clybourn—N., 2.9 (6).
Clyde—SW., 8.5 (5).
Colehour—SE., 12.2 (5).
Coleman—W., 37.6 (1).
College Avenue—W., 24 (6).
Columbia Heights—S., 27 (2).
Converse Park—SW. 13.1 (5).
Constance—S., 10.8 (5).
Corwith—SW., 6 (2).
Cragin—NW., 7 (5).
Crawford—SW., 6.2 (5).
Crawford Ave.—NW., 10.3 (6).
Creston—S., 41.5 (2).
Crete—S., 30.4 (2, 10).
Cresman—SE., 38.8 (1).
Crown Point—SE., 40.6 (5).
Crystal Lake—NW., 42.9 (6).
Cudahy—SE., 26 (11).
Cummings—S., 14.6 (2).
Cuyler—N., 5.4 (6).

Dauphin Park—S., 10.7 (1).
Deerfield—NW., 23.8 (5).
Deering—N., 3.4 (6).
Des Plaines—NW., 16.6 (3, 6).
Dewey—S., 9.6 (2).
Diamond Lake—NW., 38.6 (1).
Dolton—S., 21 (2, 5).
Downers Grove—SW., 21 (5).
Drexel—S., 10 (1).
Dundee—W., 47.6 (6).
Dune Park—SE., 41 (4, 11).
DuPage—SW., 30.2 (5).
Dunning—NW., 11.5 (5).
Dupont—SW., 19.8 (4).
Dyer—S., 29.3 (2).

E. Chicago—SE., 23.2(2.5,11).
East Gary—SE., 35 (1).
East Grove—SW., 20.4 (5).
East Side—SE., 13.6 (4, 5).
Edgebrook—NW., 11.2 (5).
Edgewater—N., 7.6 (5)
Edison Park—NW., 12.3 (6).
Eggers—S., 16 (5).
Elgin—NW., 36.7 (5, 6, 7).
Elliott's Park—S., 25 (1).
Elmhurst—W., 15.8 (3, 6, 7).
Elmwood Park—NW., 10.4(5).
Elsdon—SW., 8.5 (2).
Elsmere—NW. 4 (5).
Emerson Street—NW., 14.4(6).
Englewood—S., 6.6 (2, 4, 5).
English Lake—SE., 73.3 (5).
Eola—SW., 33.5 (5).
Essex—S., 9 (1).
Euclid Park—S., 11 (2).
Evanston—N., 12 (5, 6, 8).
Everett—NW., 28 (5).
Evergreen Park—SW., 14 (2).

Fair Oaks—S., 62.2 (2).
Fairview—NW., 18 (3).
Fairview Park—SW., 11 (5).
Feehanville—NW., 25 (3).
Fernwood—S., 11.7 (2).
Fields—SE. 17.8 (5).
Flossmoor—S., 23.5 (1).
Fordham—S., 10.1 (1).
Forest Glen—NW., 10.2 (5).
Forest Hill—S., 10 (2, 5).
Forest Home—W., 10.5 (5).
Forest Park—W., 11 (3, 7).
Fort Sheridan—N., 25.7 (6, 8).
Fox Lake—NW., 49.6 (5).
Franklin—S., 22 (10).
Franklin Pk.—NW., 13.2 (3,5).
Furnessville—SE., 48.2 (1).

Galewood—NW., 8.7 (5).
Gano—S., 13 (1, 2).
Gardner's Park—S., 15 (1).
Gary—SW., 18.8 (1,2,3,5,11).
Gaugers—SW., 36 (4).
Geneva—W., 35.5 (6, 7).
Genoa—W., 60 (1).
Gibson—SE., 23.25 (1, 4).
Gilletts—SW., 32.7 (4).
Givins—S., 12.8 (4).
Glaw—W., 54.7 (1).
Glencoe—N., 19.2 (6,8).
Glendon Park—NW., 11.5 (5).
Glendale—SW., 8.9 (2).
Glen Ellyn—W., 22.5 (3,6,7).
Glen Oak—W., 21.4 (6).
Glen View—NW., 17.4 (5).
Glenwood—S., 23.5 (2, 10).
Glenwood Park—W., 39.1 (7).
Globe—S., 24.4 (5).
Golf—NW., 15.3 (5).
Goodenow—S., 34.2 (2).
Grand Beach—SE., 62.8 (1).
Grand Crossing—S., 9.3(1,4,5).
Granger—W., 31.8 (1).
Grant Park—S. 44.7 (2).
Grayland—NW., 8.2 (5).
Grayslake—NW., 46 (3, 5).
Great Lakes—N., 32.5 (6).
Greenwood Bd.—NW., 13.7(6).
Greggs—SW., 19.4 (5).
Gresham Park—S., 9.8 (4).
Gretna—W., 21 (3).
Griffith—SE., 35.7 (2).
Grossdale—SW., 12.3 (5).
Gross Park—N., 4.5 (6).
Grosse Point—NW., 14 (*).
Groveton—SE., 73.5 (5).
Gurnee—NW., 38.6 (5).

Hainesville—NW., 42.9 (5).
Hamilton Park—S., 7.8 (4).
Hamlet—SE., 69.5 (5).
Hammond—SE., 21 (2,4,5,11).
Haney—SE., 18.7 (2).
Hanna—SE., 59.1 (5).
Hanson Park—NW., 7.8 (5).
Harlem—SW., 10 (5).
Hartsdale—S., 35 (5).
Harvard—NW., 62.7 (6).
Harvey—S., 20 (1, 2, 10).
Hawthorne—SW., 6.9 (5).
Hayford—SW., 11.5 (2).
Hazel Crest—S., 21 (1).
Hebron—SE., 52.1 (5).
Hegewisch—SE.,18.3(2,4,5,11).
Helms—NW. 25.8 (3).
Hermosa—NW., 5.9 (5).
Highland Park—N., 23.2 (6).
Highlands—SW., 16.4 (2).
High Ridge—N., 8.4 (6).
Highwood—N., 24.5 (6,8).
Hillside—NW., 18 (1).
Hinsdale—SW., 17 (5).
Hobart—SE., 33.1 (5).
Hollywood—SW., 11.8 (5).
Homewood—S., 23 (1).
Hubbard Woods—N., 17.8(6.8).
Hunting Avenue—NW., 7.1 (6)
Hutchinson—S., 16.1 (5).
Hyde Park—SE., 6.4 (1).

Ind. Harbor—SE., 20 (3, 4, 5).
Indian Hill—N., 15.8 (6).
Ingalton—W., 30.8 (3).

Ingleside—NW., 47.9 (5).
Irene—W., 72.3 (1).
Irondale—SE., 13.3 (4).
Irving Park—NW., 6.7 (6).
Itasca—NW., 21.2 (5).
Jefferson Park—NW., 8.7 (6).
Johnstone—S., 16.4 (2).
Joliet—SW., 40.4 (2, 4, 5).
Justice—W., 14 (5, 9).
Kankakee—S., 54.4 (1, 10).
Kenilworth—N. 15.2 (6).
Kenmore—N., 8.4 (6).
Kenosha—N., 51.6 (6).
Kensington—S., 14.3 (1,2,11).
Kenwood—SE., 5.6 (1).
Kirwin—S., 9.4 (3).
Kolze—NW., 16.9 (3).
Koster—S., 55.5 (2).
Kouts—SE., 61.4 (5).
LaCrosse—SE., 68.3 (2, 5).
LaGrange—SW., 14 (5).
Lake Bluff—N., 30.2 (6).
Lake Forest—N., 28.3 (6).
Lake Geneva—NW., 70.4 (6).
Lakeside—N., 17.8 (6).
Lake Villa—NW., 51 (3).
Lambert—SW., 22 (5).
Landers—S., 10.9 (2).
Lansing—S. 27.4 (5).
Laporte—SE., 59 (4).
LaVergne—SW., 9.1 (5).
Leithon—NW., 38 (3).
Lemont—SW., 25.3 (2, 5, 9).
LeMoyne—SW., 11.5 (2).
LeRoy—SE., 47.5 (5).
Liberty View—SE., 56 (2).
Libertyville—NW., 35.5 (5).
Lily Lake—W., 45.4 (3).
Linden Park—W., 6.2 3, 6).
Lisle—SW., 25 (5).
Liverpool—SE., 30.2 (5).
Llewellyn Park—N., 14 (5).
Lockport—SW., 32.9 (2,5,9).
Lockwood—S., 18.8 (4).
Lombard—W., 20 (3, 6, 7).
Long Lake—SW., 46.1 (5).
Longwood—SW., 11.8 (4).
Loon Lake—NW., 54 (3).
Lottaville—S., 39.31 (2).
Lowell—S., 44.8 (2).
Laucks Crossing—SE., 40.2(5).
Madison Park—SE., 6 (1).
Malden—SE., 52 (2).
Manhattan—SW., 40 (2).
Mannheim—NW., 14.1 (5).
Manteno—S., 45.3 (1, 10).
Maplewood—NW., 4 (6).
Mark—SE., 18.9 (5).
Marlboro—S. 11.6 (5).
Marley—SW., 30 (2).
Marquette Park—SE., 11.3(2).
Matteson—S., 25 (1).
Mayfair—NW., 7.6 (5, 6).
Maynard—S., 25.6 (2, 5).
Maywood—W., 10.4 (3,6,7).
McCaffrey—SW., 10.9 (2).
McCook—SW., 16.8 (2).
McReynolds—S., 14.6 (5).
Meacham—NW., 22.2 (5).
Mellody—N., 29.7 (5).
Melrose Park—W., 11.3 (6).
Merrillville—SE., 34 (2).
Michigan City—SE., 56(13,11).
Midlothian—SW., 18.3 (4).
Miller—SE. 38 (3, 11).
Mineral Springs—SE., 45(11).
Mokena—SW., 29.6 (4).
Momence—S., 49.9 (2).
Monee—S., 32.7 (1, 10).
Mont Clare—NW., 9.6 (5).
Montdale—SE., 47.3 (5).
Mooseheart—W., 40.6 (6).
Morgan Park—SW., 13.8 (4).
Morrell Park—SW., 7.8 (2).
Morton Grove—NW., 14.3 (5).
Morton Park—SW., 7.5 (5).
Mount Forest—SW., 16.8(5,9).
Mount Olivet—SW., 16.2 (2).
Mount Prospect—NW., 19.7(6).
Munger—W., 33.7 (1).
Naperville—SW., 29 (5).
New Buffalo—SE., 65.9 (1, 3).
New Chicago—SE., 31 (5).
New Lenox—SW., 34.1 (2, 4).
Niles Center—NW., 11.5 (*).
Normal Park—S., 7.2 (2).
North Aurora—W., 41.5 (6).
North Chicago—N., 32.9 (6,8).
North Roseland—S., 12.2 (2).
Norwood Park—NW., 11 (6).
Novak—SW., 15 (2).
Oakdale—S., 10.1 (2).
Oak Forest—SW., 21.7 (4).
Oak Glen—S., 28.3 (2).
Oakland—SE., 4.4 (1).
Oak Lawn—SW., 14.8 (2).
Oak Park—W., 8.6 (6).
Ontarioville—NW., 28.5 (5).
Orchard Place—NW., 22.9 (3).
Orland—S., 23.5 (2).
Osborne—SE., 22.66 (4).
Otis—SE., 49 (4).
Palatine—NW., 26 (6).
Palos Park—S., 20.4 (2).
Palos Springs—S., 19.7 (2).
Park Manor—S., 8.3 (4, 5).
Park Ridge—NW., 13 (6).
Parkside—SE., 8.9 (1).
Parkview—NW., 6 (6).
Parr—S., 65.8 (2).
Pennock—NW., 6.4 (5).
Peotone—S., 39 (1, 10).
Peterson Avenue—NW., 9.6(6).
Pierces—SE., 44.3 (2).
Plano—S., 16.9 (1).
Plate Center—W. 45.4 (1).
Pleasant Hill—S., 13.7 (2).
Pleasant Prairie—N., 57.7(6).
Porter—SE., 44.2 (1, 3).
Posen—S., 18 (10).
Prairie View—NW., 37.1 (3).
Prince Crossing—W., 30.4 (7).
Pullman—S., 14 (1).
Purington—SW., 14.8 (4).
Ravenswood—N., 6.2 (6).
Ravinia—N., 21.6 (6, 8).
Ravinia Park—N., 21.6 (6,8).
Rensselaer—S., 72.8 (2).
Rexford—SW., 18.8 (4).
Rhodes—NW., 16.8 (1).
Richardson—W., 51 (3).
Richton—S., 28 (1).
Ridgeland—W., 7.7 (6).
Riverdale—S., 16 (1, 5).
River Forest—W., 9.8 (3, 6).
River Grove—NW., 11.7 (5).
Riverside—SW., 11.1 (5).
River View—NW., 22 (3).
Robertsdale—SE., 16.3 (5).
Roby—SE., 15.5 (4, 5).
Rogers Park—N., 9.4 (5, 6).
Rollins—NW., 49 (3).
Romeo—SW., 33.4 (2, 9).
Rondout—N., 32.3 (5).
Roschill—N., 7.8 (6).
Roseland—S., 12.7 (2).
Rose Lawn—S., 56.5 (2).
Roselle—NW., 24.5 (5).
Round Lake—NW. 44 (5).
Rush—SE., 38.1 (5).
Russell—N., 47 (5).
Sacred Heart—N., 28.8 (8).
Sag Bridge—SW., 21.7 (5).
St. Anne—S., 60.1 (2).
St. Charles—W., 38 (3, 6, 7).
St. John—S., 33.7 (2).
St. Marie—S., 13.1 (2).
Salem—N., 66.7 (6).
Santa Fe Park—SW., 19 (2).
Schaumberg—NW., 27.5 (*).
Schererville—SE., 34 (5).
Schicks—W., 30.8 (1).
Schiller Park—NW., 16.9 (5)
Sedley—SE., 50.3 (2).
Sheffield—SE., 16.1 (5).
Shelby—S., 52.6 (2).
Sheldon Park—S., 13.2 (2).
Sheridan Park—N., 6.4 (5).
Shermerville—NW., 20.9 (5).
Shipyard—S., 13.9 (5).
Smalls—SE., 48.3 (2).
Sommers—SE., 52.2 (2).
South Addison—W., 20.8 (1)
S. Chicago—SE., 12.7(1,3,4,5).
South Elmhurst—W., 12 (3).
South Englewood—S., 9.8 (4).
South Evanston—N., 11 (6).
South Hammond—SE., 23.2(2).
South Holland—S., 19.5 (2).
South Lynne—SW., 11 (2).
Spaulding—NW., 23 (5).
Springman's Crossing—SE., 48.9 (2).
Steger—S., 28.8 (2, 10).
Stony Island—S., 11.2 (4).
Strathmore—S., 24.8 (2).
Summerdale—N., 7 (6).
Summit—SW., 11.9 (4, 5, 9).
Surrey—S., 68.1 (2).
Swift—W., 23.8 (1).
Sycamore—W., 57 (3).
Techny—NW., 19.9 (5).
Terra Cotta—NW., 45.7 (6).
Thatcher's Pk.—NW., 15.1(1).
Thayer—S., 54.1 (2).
Thornton—S., 21.8 (2).
Three Oaks—SE., 73.1 (1).
Tiedtville—SW., 23 (2).
Tinley Park—SW., 23.5 (4).
Tolleston—SE., 26.2 (1, 5).
Tracy—SW., 15 (2, 4).
Tremont—SE., 47 (11).
Tucker—S., 49.4 (1, 10).
Turkey Creek—SE., 41.2 (2).
Valparaiso—SE., 43.6 (2,5).
Verona—N., 5.4 (5).
Villa Park—W., 18 (7).
Virgil—W., 48.7 (3).
Wadsworth—N., 42.9 (5).
Walden—SW., 12.3 (4).
Wanatah—SE., 52.8 (5).
Warrenton—NW., 36.8 (5).
Warrenville—W. 30.4 (7).
Wasco—W., 41.4 (3).
Wash'gton Hgts.—SW., 12(5,4).
Waukegan—N., 36 (6, 8).
Wayne—NW., 35.3 (6, 7).
Weber—NW., 12.7 (6).
West Chicago—W., 30 (6, 7).
Western Springs—SW., 15,4(5).
West Harvey—S., 21.8 (2,10).
West Hinsdale—SW., 17.8 (5).
West Pullman—S., 16.4 (1,5).
West Ridge—N., 9 (6).
Wheaton—W., 24.9 (6,7).
Wheeler—SE., 37 (5).
Wheeling—NW., 29.9 (3).
Whiting—SE., 17 (3, 4, 5).
Wichert—S., 57.9 (2).
Wildwood—S., 16 (1).
Wilkinson—W., 62 (3).
Willow Spr'gs.—SW., 17.5(5,2).
Wilmette—N., 14.3 (6, 8).
Wilson—N., 36.8 (5).
Windsor Park—S., 10.5 (1).
Winfield—W., 27.5 (6).

Winnetka—N., 16.8 (6, 8).
Winthrop Harbor—N., 44.4 (6).
Wireton—S., 18.2 (2).
Wolf Lake—SE., 20.1 (5).
Woodale—NW., 19.2 (5).
Woodlawn Park—SE., 7.7 (1).
Woodstock—NW., 51.3 (6).
Woodworth—N., 61.2 (6).
Worth—SW., 17.8 (2).
Youngsdale—W., 40.2 (1).
Zarnts—W., 25.9 (1).
Zion City—N., 42.1 (6, 8).
*Not on a railroad.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

North Side.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

South Side.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Boulevard link, Michigan avenue and river.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar library, Michigan avenue and Randolph street.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Grant park.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street; opposite Rush street bridge.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end Art institute.
Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake-sts.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance with Taft statuary.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb and manufactory.
Republic statue—Jackson park.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.

West Side.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciuszko monuments in Humboldt park.
Illinois Centennial monument—Logan square.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelth street, 1 mile.
Twenty-Second street, 2 miles.
Thirty-First street, 3 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.
Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.
Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.
Seventy-First street, 8 miles.
Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.
Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.
Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.
One Hundred and Third-st., 12 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh-st., 13 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth-st., 14 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh-st., 15 miles.
City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.
Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Western avenue, 3 miles.
Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
Central avenue, 7 miles.
Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
City limits (west on North-av.), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ⅜ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st-st., ⅜ mile.
To Cottage Grove-av., south of 39th-st., 1 mile.
To Stony Island-av. on 55th, 2 miles.
To Yates-av., south of 71st-st., 3 miles.

CHICAGO AND THE WORLD WAR.

Following is a chronological resume of the chief events in Chicago in 1917 and 1918 having direct connection with the world struggle.

1917.

Jan. 11-20—Allied bazaar in Coliseum nets $535,868.26 for war relief.
April 27—Conference of Illinois mayors adopts resolutions urging all communities to increase garden and farm products.
April 28—City council, Gov. Lowden and citizens in mass meeting extend cordial invitation to Joffre-Viviani mission to visit Chicago and the state; Mayor William Hale Thompson's refusal to extend invitation in the name of the city severely criticized.
April 28—Theodore Roosevelt makes two war speeches, one at a luncheon at the Hotel La-Salle and another at a mass meeting in the stockyards pavilion under the auspices of the National Security league.
April 30—Northwestern university hospital unit No. 12 gets orders to get ready to leave for the east.
May 3—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, makes war speech before the Chicago Bar association.
May 4—French war mission, headed by Marshal Joffre and Rene Viviani, receives enthusiastic welcome; mass meeting in Auditorium.
May 5—Military parade in honor of French mission.
May 8—Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, visits city on financial mission; given banquet by federal bank reserve officials.
May 9—Recruiting of railway men for engineer regiment rushed; committee formed to urge military training by citizens; women's committee of Illinois state council of defense formed in Chicago.
May 12—State council of defense urges congress to enact law for rigid control of basic commodities.
May 14—Speculation in wheat futures temporarily barred by board of trade.
May 16—Base hospital unit No. 12 leaves for France.
May 17—Plans for using the municipal pier as barracks for 3d reserve engineers' regiment announced.
May 18—National guard regiments get orders to recruit to full war strength at once; committee named to supervise conscription registration in Chicago.
May 20—Chicago Jews raise $500,000 for war relief; instructions to prepare for active service received by 1st regiment I. N. G.
May 21—Italian war mission invited to Chicago; British labor commission arrives.
May 23—Washington orders 1st Illinois cavalry to be converted into an artillery regiment.
May 26—Peace meeting held in Auditorium; antipeace riot in Grant park.
May 29—Military parade for benefit of liberty loan.
May 30—John Philip Sousa enlists to take charge of band at Great Lakes naval training station.
May 31—First regiment in training camp at Cicero.
June 3—Polish demonstration of loyalty to the United States held at Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt park.
June 5—Registration for national army takes place; exemption districts fixed; Former President Taft speaks at Auditorium.
June 11—City council passes loyalty resolution.
June 17—Italian war mission arrives in Chicago.
June 18—Red Cross campaign for war fund begun; Senator Guglielmo Marconi speaks at banquet given in honor of Italian war mission; Russian war mission makes brief halt in Chicago.
June 26—Chicago's contribution to Red Cross fund exceeds $5,000,000.
July 2—Belgian war mission visits Chicago.
July 3—Banquet given Belgian mission.
July 14—Exemption boards complete preliminary work.
July 20—Draft day.
July 21—Chicago's regiment of engineers leaves for the east.
July 22—Forty-eighth Canadian highlanders parade in loop district.
July 23—Chicago's net quota for the first national army announced as 24,982.
July 25—Remainder of Chicago national guard regiments mobilized for war service; 2d field artillery goes into camp at the foot of Chicago avenue; draft appeal boards announced.
July 26—Mass meeting at Coliseum; allied parade in downtown district.
Aug. 1—Local exemption boards begin work.
Aug. 3—Warm welcome given to Russian commission.
Aug. 4—Great parade in honor of Chicago's men chosen for the national army; mass meeting in honor of Russian commissioners.
Aug. 5—Chicago Poles protest against German atrocities.
Aug. 15—Advance guard from 2d and 7th infantry leave for training camp at Houston, Tex.
Aug. 23—Chicago's draft quota filled.
Aug. 25—Dealing in futures closed by board of trade for the duration of the war.
Aug. 27—Appeal board certifies first 3,000 for national army.
Aug. 28—First regiment goes to Camp Grant at Rockford.
Aug. 29—Detachment of the 149th field artillery (formerly 1st Illinois cavalry) leaves for the east; Harry A. Wheeler becomes state food administrator; farewell ceremony in Grant park for 2d infantry.
Aug. 31—Good-by said to the 8th regiment.
Sept. 2—Mayor Thompson permits pacifist meeting in Chicago in defiance of Gov. Lowden.
Sept. 4—All Chicago regiments ordered south; first 250 national army men leave for Rockford.
Sept. 5—The 149th field artillery arrives at Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I.
Sept. 6—Second field artillery leaves for Camp Logan, Tex.
Sept. 10—Second Illinois infantry leaves for Houston, Tex.
Sept. 12—Hospital units leave camp in Grant park for the south.
Sept. 14—Great patriotic mass meeting in Coliseum addressed by Elihu Root and Samuel Gompers.
Sept. 19—Mayor Thompson proclaims city's loyalty.
Sept. 20—Chicago sends 2,000 more men to Camp Grant.
Sept. 24—Chicago opens drive for soldiers' libraries; memorial services held for Paul Cody Bentley, a Chicago ambulance man killed in France.
Sept. 29—Seventh regiment leaves for Houston, Tex.
Oct. 1—First regiment leaves Camp Grant for Houston, Tex.; second liberty loan campaign begun in Chicago.
Oct. 2—Secretary William G. McAdoo speaks on liberty loan in Orchestra hall.
Oct. 10—Swiss food commission arrives.
Oct. 12—Eighth infantry (colored) leaves for Houston, Tex.
Oct. 13—Former President Taft speaks for liberty loan at Coliseum; John E. Williams appointed Illinois fuel administrator.

Oct. 14—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis speaks to 5,000 in Auditorium on German atrocities.
Oct. 16—City council rebukes mayor for peace meeting.
Oct. 17—Detachment of 13th battalion of Canadian Black Watch visits Chicago; attends patriotic rally in 2d regiment armory.
Oct. 18—Black Watch given ovation at patriotic rally in the White City.
Oct. 21—Wheatless and meatless days announced; great patriotic demonstration in Grant park and in Auditorium.
Oct. 22—Secretary Daniels of the navy department visits Chicago and makes several speeches; James W. Gerard speaks to great meeting in Medinah temple.
Oct. 24—Lord Northcliffe, head of British war commission, visits Chicago and speaks at a banquet; first "wheatless" day observed; liberty loan parade; Chicago adds $50,000,000 to second liberty loan.
Oct. 27—Chicago passes its maximum quota of $180,000,000 for liberty loan.
Oct. 29—Chicago's subscription to liberty loan averages $80 per capita.
Nov. 28—Loyalty mass meeting held in Medinah temple.

1918.

Jan. 11—Coal supply limited by Illinois fuel administrator.
Jan. 18—Factories shut down in response to order from Fuel Administrator Garfield.
Jan. 21—First fuelless Monday.
Feb. 4—Registration of German aliens begins.
March 3—Chicago Russians oppose Japanese move in Siberia.
March 4—Work on new $3,000,000 United States warehouse begun.
March 9—Chicago made division center of ordnance department.
March 19—Capt. Roald Amundsen lectures on his visit to American front in France.
March 19—University of Chicago rescinds honorary degree conferred on Count von Bernstorff.
April 2—Parade of boy farm workers.
April 6—Drive for third liberty loan begins; military parade.
April 10—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels speaks in stockyards for liberty loan.
April 11—Lord Reading speaks at Auditorium.
April 16—Name of Bismarck school ordered changed.
April 20—Labor unions in liberty loan parade.
April 21—Italian parade in aid of liberty loan.
April 26—Liberty day parade.
May 5—Prof. Masaryk of Czecho-Slovak revolutionary committee honored by Chicago Bohemians in parade.
May 11—War savings pledge week opened.
May 18—Red Cross war campaign opened.
May 26—Detachment of Belgian veterans parade in loop.
May 29—Famous French veterans, the "Blue Devils," welcomed in Chicago.
June 5—Registration under selective draft of Chicagoans reaching age of 21 in last year.
July 4—Secretary of War Baker speaks at Auditorium.
July 11—City searched for "slackers."
July 14—French Bastille day observed.
July 20—Belgian independence day celebrated.
Aug. 8—Gen. Pau and French mission to Australia entertained at dinner.
Aug. 24—Pershing patriot honor roll closes with 1,000,000 names.
Sept. 1—First gasless (automobile) Sunday.
Sept. 2—Government war exposition opens in Grant park.
Sept. 4—Bomb explosion at postoffice.
Sept. 12—Registration of men from 18 to 45 for army.
Sept. 25—Soldiers of French foreign legion honored.
Sept. 28—Fourth liberty loan drive begins.
Oct. 9—Italian bersaglieri veterans feted.
Oct. 12—Great liberty loan parade held.
Oct. 19—Bohemians celebrate recognition of Czecho-Slovak state.
Nov. 7—Premature celebration of armistice.
Nov. 8—Visit of British educational mission.
Nov. 11—Celebration of armistice.
Nov. 22—Victory meeting at Auditorium.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839	George F. Crocker..1859	Roy O. West.....1895-1897
Samuel L. Smith...1839	John Lyle King....1860	Miles J. Devine....1897-1899
Mark Skinner.....1840	Ira W. Buell.....1861	Andrew J. Ryan....1899-1902
George Manierre...1841, 1843	George A. Meech...1862	John E. Owens.....1902-1903
Henry Brown.....1842	Francis Adams.....1863-1864	John F. Smulski...1903-1905
Henry W. Clarke....1844-1845	Daniel D. Driscoll...1865-1866	Frank D. Ayers.....1905-1907
Charles H. Larrabee 1846	Hasbrouck Davis....1867-1869	John R. Caverly....1908-1910
Patrick Ballingall..1847, 1854	Israel N. Stiles.....1869-1873	Clyde L. Day.....1910-1911
Giles Spring.....1848	Egbert Jamieson....1873-1875	Nicholas L. Piotrowski 1911-1915
O. R. W. Lull.....1849	R. S. Tuthill.....1876-1878	Charles R. Francis.1915-1917
Henry H. Clark....1850-1851	Julius S. Grinnell..1879-1885	William H. Devenish1917
Arno Voss.....1852-1853	Hempstead Washburne 1885-1889	
A. Thompson....1855	George F. Sugg....1889-1891	The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.
J. L. Marsh.....1856	Jacob J. Kern.....1891-1893	
John C. Miller.....1857	George A. Trude....1893-1895	
Elliott Anthony....1858		

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 1417, 11 South LaSalle street—Honorary president, George E. Cole; president, Augustus S. Peabody; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton; treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson.
City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, Joseph Cummins; treasurer, Roy C. Osgood; secretary, J. F. Cornelius; executive secretary, C. A. Dykstra.
Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 1009, 108 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.
Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, room 312, 35 North Dearborn street—President, Russell Whitman; secretary, Henry F. Tenney.
Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan), room 806, 109 North Dearborn street—President, Harold F. White; secretary, Joseph Cummins; treasurer, M. E. Greenebaum.
United Societies for Local Self-Government, room 19, 154 West Randolph street—President, Michael Zimmer; secretary, A. J. Cermak.
Woman's City Club of Chicago, 16 North Wabash avenue—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. James L. Houghteling; civic director, Edith Rockwood.

Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Iroquois (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

Month.	Temperature High. deg.	Date.	Low. deg.	Date.	Mean for mo. deg.	Normal degr's.	Precipitation Inches per mo.	Normal inches.	Weather Clear days.	Partly cl'dy days.	Cl'dy days.
1919—November	60	10	15	30	39.2	39.2	2.38	2.50	9	8	13
December	44	12	—8	10	21.4	29.3	0.70	2.07	6	6	19
1920—January	38	29	—5	2	18.8	23.7	1.11	2.00	8	9	14
February	49	2	—7	15	25.8	25.4	0.13	2.24	6	7	16
March	73	31	3	7	40.2	34.4	4.57	2.55	14	6	11
April	73	22	20	6	43.0	45.9	4.71	2.88	6	10	14
May	82	31	38	2	55.4	56.5	1.81	3.37	13	13	5
June	95	28	51	17	69.1	66.3	3.94	3.66	16	7	7
July	98	23	57	25	71.5	72.4	1.61	3.64	16	11	4
August	90	5	59	23	71.0	71.2	3.16	2.88	14	9	8
September	90	21	43	29	69.3	64.6	3.35	3.02	14	12	4
October	82	10	31	29	61.9	53.2	1.57	2.55	19	5	7

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872	—23	Jan. 25, 1904	—15
Jan. 29, 1873	—16	Feb. 13, 1905	—18
Jan. 9, 1875	—20	Jan. 7, 1912	—16
Jan. 3, 1879	—18	Jan. 28, 1915	— 8
Jan. 22, 1883	—17	Jan. 13, 1916	— 6
Jan. 5, 1884	—18	Feb. 2, 1917	—10
Feb. 9, 1888	—18	Jan. 12, 1918	—14
Jan. 15, 1893	—16	Jan. 4, 1919	—11
Jan. 25, 1897	—20	Feb. 15, 1920	—7
Feb. 9, 1899	—21		

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 12 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899	98	June 24, 1910	97
Aug. 5, 1900	94	July 5, 1911	101.5
July 21, 1901	102.9	Aug. 31, 1912	95
June 12, 1902	91	June 30-July 29,'13	99
July 1-Aug. 24, '03	92	July 23, 1914	99
July 17, 1904	94	Sept. 14, 1915	90
July 18, 1905	95	July 30, 1916	101.7
June 28, 1906	93	July 30-31, 1917	98
Aug. 11-Sept. 1, '07	92	Aug. 5, 1918	101.9
July 11-Aug. 3, '08.	96	Aug. 4, 1919	97.8
Aug. 8, 1909	93	July 23, 1920	98

MUNICIPAL PIER AND OUTER HARBOR.

Four outer harbor sites along Chicago's lake front were established by the city council Nov. 20, 1911. The ordinances provided for the following districts:

No. 1—From the mouth of the Chicago river north to Chicago avenue and extending one mile into Lake Michigan.

No. 2—From the mouth of the Chicago river south to Randolph street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 3—From the south end of Grant park south to 31st street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 4—All of the Calumet river within the city and all of Lake Calumet.

Feb. 7, 1912, the harbor and subway commission submitted to the council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges preliminary plans and drawings for the initial development of "outer harbor district No. 1." In this report the commission stated that it had proceeded on the theory that joint and parallel action by the federal government would be taken to protect the initial piers recommended by the construction of an adequate outer breakwater. The plan proposed by the commission provided for the construction of five piers extending eastward from the shore line between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, with a uniform length for four piers of 2,500 feet and one pier of 3,000 feet. At the election of April 3, 1912, a proposition to issue $5,000,000 in bonds for harbor construction was approved by popular vote. It was found, however, that the O'Connor harbor act contained a provision prohibiting the city from acquiring title to property along the lake shore line where it has been filled in or where the riparian rights were in dispute. The harbor law was re-enacted in amended form in June, 1913, by the legislature and in August of the same year land along the lake shore between Illinois and Ohio streets was acquired for $300,000, and arrangements for building the first pier were made at once. Contracts were let and work was actually begun March 16, 1914. The pier was practically completed near the close of 1915 and was used in 1916.

The pier extends 3,000 feet into the lake from the foot of Grand avenue. It rests on a foundation of concrete and piling, the superstructures being of brick and steel. The headhouse, as the building at the shore end of the pier is called, contains the administration offices and the entrances to the two freight and passenger buildings. Each of these is two stories in height, 2,340 feet long and 100 feet in width. The upper story is for passengers and the lower for freight. Between these buildings, which stand parallel to each other, is a roadway eighty feet in width. Between each building and the outer line of the dock is a six-foot dock. The total width of the pier is 292 feet. On the outer end is a recreation building, 665 feet long, containing a dance and concert hall, restaurant and other features of entertainment.

The total cost of the pier was approximately $3,400,000, not including engineering and inspection. It is municipally owned and operated.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1852-1920).

1852-1856—Patrick Ballingall, Dem.
1856-1860—Daniel McIlroy, Dem.
1860-1862—Carlos Haven, Rep.
1862-1864—Joseph Knox, Rep.
1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
1876-1884—Luther Laflin Mills, Rep.
1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.
1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.
1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.
1920-.....—Robert E. Crowe, Rep.

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av.loss per fire.	Popula-tion.	Pop. to ea.fire.	Loss pr cap.
1863-4	186	.....	$355.600	$272,500	$1,912	153.796	827	$2.31
1864-5	193	.....	651.798	685,300	3.377	169.353	877	3.85
1865-6	243	.....	1,216.466	941,602	5.006	178.492	735	6.82
1866-7	315	.....	2,487.973	1,643,445	7,898	200.418	636	12.41
1867-8	515	.....	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,183	226.236	439	19.07
1868-9	405	.....	560,169	632,248	1,383	252.054	622	2.22
1869-70	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	279.330	466	3.12
1870-1	669	No record.	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	306.605	458	7.98
1871-2*	489	.....	672,800	745,000	1,989	.337.000	685	2.89
1872-3	441	.....	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	367.393	833	1.85
1873-4	466	$7,041,700	1,013,246	3,641.735	2,175	381.402	818	2.66
1874-5†	473	11,063,616	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	395.408	836	5.93
1875‡	332	4,601.770	127,014	2,328.150	386	401.535	1,209	.42
1876	477	9,173,004	387,951	3,780,060	813	407.661	855	.95
1877	445	10,868,921	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,348	442.196	949	2.48
1878	478	6,751.234	306,317	3,327,348	641	436.731	914	.70
1879	638	11,501,473	572,082	5,112,631	897	469.515	736	1.22
1880	804	14,752,066	1,135,816	5,409,480	1,413	503.298	626	2.26
1881	895	19,738,508	921,495	9,662.326	1,030	531.996	594	1.73
1882	981	26,435,705	569,885	12,587,090	581	560.693	572	1.02
1883	1,153	42,383,215	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,197	595.339	517	2.32
1884	1,278	22,685,601	968,229	12,048,683	758	629.985	493	1.54
1885	1,309	48,055,541	2,225,184	22,407,225	1,700	661.923	506	3.36
1886	1,543	43,646,452	1,492,084	22,676,518	967	693.861	450	2.15
1887	1,853	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	992	748.256	404	2.46
1888	1,871	76,618,085	1,363,427	38,610,407	729	802.651	429	1.70
1889	2,075	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	1.000.000	482	2.15
1890*	2,755	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.099.133	397	1.90
1891	3.353	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	1.147.000	342	2.66
1892	3.549	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	429	1.197.000	337	1.27
1893	5,224	330,028,212	3,149,590	180,987,890	603	1.250.000	239	2.52
1894	5,174	129,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	1.305.000	252	2.49
1895	5,316	120,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	1.362.000	256	2.19
1896	4,414	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,130	448	1.427.000	323	1.39
1897	5,326	98,883,270	2,272,990	55,233,596	425	1.485.000	279	1.53
1898	5,048	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	1.558.000	309	1.70
1899	6,031	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,851,165	752	1.626.000	270	2.79
1900	5,503	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.698.575	309	1.30
1901	6,136	133,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	1.747.236	285	2.46
1902	5,125	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	803	1.795.897	350	2.29
1903	6,054	111,743,441	3,062,931	68,748,203	489	1.844.566	305	1.66
1904	6,661	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,230	443	1.893.219	284	1.56
1905	6,522	117,497,315	3,303,929	76,533,230	507	1.941,880	298	1.70
1906	6,387	119,974,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	1.990.541	312	2.01
1907	6,257	142,900,863	3,937,105	92,275,189	629	2.039.202	326	1.93
1908	7,793	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	2,087,862	268	1.86
1909	7,414	135,730,618	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2,136,525	288	1.43
1910	9,083	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	538	2,185,283	241	2.24
1911	9,151	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	2,262,756	247	1.71
1912	9,410	125,860,590	4,352,470	88,656,020	463	2,307,638	245	1.89
1913	10,002	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	2,393,325	239	2.00
1914	10,534	139,363,229	5,268,653	102,422,880	500	2,417,798	230	2.18
1915	9,435	113,159,650	3,186,569	77,291,754	338	2,472,158	262	1.29
1916	11,468	151,157,996	3,470,978	105,441,775	303	2,521,822	220	1.37
1917	12,034	185,247,911	4,094,639	112,288,515	340	2,571,941	213	1.59
1918	12,336	191,964,686	3,462,577	125,181,708	281	2,596,681	210	.75
1919	14,407	226,628,764	5,072,232	146,480,676	352	2,672,292	185	1.89

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per capita.	Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per capita.
1870	$366,700.66	306,605	$1.19½	1890	$1,278,337.41	1,099,133	1.16
1871	*182,023.15	337,000	.54	1891	1,378,249.10	1,147,000	1.20
1872	432,057.34	367,393	1.17½	1892	1,459,754.93	1,197,000	1.22
1873	586,618.96	381,402	1.54	1893	1,542,378.17	1,250,000	1.23
1874	624,795.22	395,408	1.58	1894	1,500,542.62	1,305,000	1.15
1875	†411,245.12	401,535	1.02	1895	1,542,596.62	1,362,000	1.13
1876	478,340.22	407,661	1.17	1896	1,502,942.66	1,427,000	1.05
1877	507,001.12	422,196	1.20	1897	1,532,780.92	1,485,000	1.03
1878	389,692.36	436,731	.89	1898	1,566,081.96	1,558,000	1.00½
1879	420,308.82	469,515	.89½	1899	1,641,346.67	1,626,000	1.01
1880	454,304.18	503,298	.90	1900	1,678,410.09	1,698,575	.99
1881	568,760.87	531,996	1.07	1901	1,636,984.21	1,747,263	.94
1882	545,021.03	560,693	.97	1902	1,645,548.93	1,795,897	.92
1883	556,551.80	595,339	.93	1903	1,699,162.37	1,844,568	.92
1884	657,957.46	629,985	1.04	1904	1,780,096.39	1,893,219	.94
1885	717,639.93	661,923	1.08	1905	2,103,642.62	1,941,880	1.08
1886	823,413.02	693,861	1.19	1906	2,362,165.46	1,990,541	1.19
1887	826,047.74	748,256	1.10	1907	3,124,338.27	2,039,202	1.53
1888	893,475.09	802,651	1.11	1908	2,102,861.12	2,087,862	1.01
1889	961,201.54	900,000	1.07	1909	2,915,437.07	2,136,525	1.36

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per. capita.
1910	$2,838,703.46	2,185,283	1.30
1911	3,084,340 53	2,262,756	1.36
1912	3,403,538 57	2,307,638	1.47
1913	3,221,637 86	2,393,325	1.35
1914	3,461,584.09	2,417,978	1.43
1915	3,443,742.40	2,472,158	1.35
1916	$3,492,836.41	2,521,822	1.38
1917	3,721,063.40	2,571,941	1.44
1918	3,711,505.40	2,621,419	1.41½
1919	5,017,098.71	2,672,292	1.87

*Six months. †Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No.	Location.
1.	333 S. Wells-st.
2.	2421 Lowe avenue.
3.	855 West Erie-st.
4.	1244 N. Halsted-st.
5.	328 S. Jefferson-st.
6.	535 Maxwell-st.
7.	636 Blue Island-av.
8.	1931 Archer-av.
9.	2527 Cottage Grove-av.
10.	214 Lomax place.
11.	10 E. Austin-av.
12.	1641 W Lake-st.
13.	209 N Dearborn-st.
14.	509 W Chicago-av.
15.	1156 W. 22d-st.
16.	23 West 31st-st.
17.	558 W. Lake-st.
18.	1123 W. 12th-st.
19.	3444 Rhodes-av.
20.	1318 Rawson-st.
21.	14 W Taylor-st.
22.	522 Webster-av.
23.	1702 W. 21st-pl.
24.	2447 Warren-av
25.	1975 Canalport-av.
26.	457 N. Lincoln-st.
27.	1244 N Wells-st.
28.	2869 S. Loomis-st.
29.	744 W. 35th-st.
30.	1125 North Ashland avenue
31.	2012 W. Congress street.
32.	59 E. South Water street.
33.	2208 Clybourn-av.
34.	114 N Curtis-st
35.	1625 N Robey-st.
36.	2346 W. 25th-st.
37.	Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).
38.	2111 S. Hamlin-av.
39.	1618 W. 33d-pl.
40.	119 N. Franklin-st.
41.	Throop-st. bridge.
42.	226 W. Illinois-st.
43.	2183 State street.
44.	3138 W. Lake-st.
45.	4602 Cottage Grove avenue.
46.	9321-23 South Chicago avenue.
47.	7531 Dobson-av.
48.	4005 Dearborn-st.
49.	1642 W. 47th-st.
50.	4649 Wentw'th-av.
51.	6345 Wentw'th-av.
52.	4714 S. Elizabeth street.
53.	40th and Packers avenue.
54.	8023 Vincennes avenue.
55.	2740 Sheffield-av.
56.	2214 Barry-av.
57.	2412 Haddon-av.
58.	92d street bridge.
59.	826 Exchange-av.
60.	1315 E. 55th-st.
61.	5300 Wentworth avenue.
62.	31 E. 114th-st.
63.	6328-30 Maryland avenue.
64.	6244 Laflin-st.
65.	2714 W. 39th-st.
66.	2858 Fillmore-st.
67.	4666 Fulton-st.
68.	1642 N. Kostner avenue.
69.	4017 N. Tripp-av.
70.	2100 Eastwood avenue.
71.	Deering's yards (fireboat Chicago).
72.	7914 Burnham-av.
73.	8630 Emerald-av.
74.	10615 Ewing-av.
75.	12054-56 Wallace street.
76.	3517 Cortland-st.
77.	1224 South Komensky avenue.
78.	1052 Waveland-av.
79.	5358 N. Ashland avenue.
80.	623 E. 108th-st.
81.	10458 Hoxie-av.
82.	817 E. 91st-st.
83.	1219 Lafayette-pl.
84.	5721 S. Halsted street.
85.	3700 W. Huron-st.
86.	2414 Cuyler-av.
87.	8701 Escanaba-av.
88.	3500 W. 60th-st.
89.	4456 N. Knox-av.
90.	1016 W. Division street.
91.	3000 Elbridge-av.
92.	Fullerton avenue bridge.
93.	331 S. Wells-st.
94.	326 S. Jefferson-st.
95.	4000 Wilcox-st.
96.	439 N. Waller-av.
97.	13359 Superior avenue.
98.	202 E. Chicago avenue.
99.	3042 S. Kedvale avenue.
100.	6843 Harper-av.
101.	1533 W. 69th-st.
102.	1723 Greenleaf avenue.
103.	1459 W. Harrison street.
104.	1401 Michigan avenue.
105.	2337 W. Erie-st.
106.	2754 N. Fairfield avenue.
107.	2258 W. 13th-st.
108.	4835 Lipps-av.
109.	2358 S. Whipple street.
110.	2322 Foster-av.
111.	1701 N. Washtenaw avenue.
112.	1732 Byron-st.
113.	4658 Lexington street.
114.	3542 Fullerton avenue.
115.	11940 S. Peoria street.
116.	5929 S. Wood-st.
117.	816 N. Laramie avenue.
118.	13401 Indiana avenue.
119.	6030 Avondale avenue.
120.	11035 Homewood avenue.
121.	1700 W. 95th-st.
122.	6856 Indiana-av.
123.	5218 S. Western avenue.
124.	4426 N. Kedzie avenue.
125.	2329 N. Natchez avenue.
126.	7320 Kingston avenue.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

No.	Location.
1.	218 Lomax place.
2.	540 W. Washington street.
3.	158 W. Erie-st.
4.	214 W. 22d-st.
5.	1125 W. 12th-st.
6.	117 N. Franklin-st.
7.	455 N. Lincoln-st.
8.	2865 S. Loomis-st.
9.	61 E. South Water street.
10.	1613 Hudson-av.
11.	9 E. 36th place.
12.	2256 W. 13th-st.
13.	2756 N. Fairfield avenue.
14.	918 W. 19th-st.
15.	4600 Cottage Grove avenue.
16.	1405 E. 62d place.
17.	9323 South Chicago avenue.
18.	4738 Halsted-st.
19.	1129 W. Chicago avenue.
20.	446 W. 69th-st.
21.	1529 Belmont-av.
22.	1620 Winnemac avenue.
23.	4837 Lipps-av.
24.	10400 Vincennes road.
25.	1545 Rosemont avenue.
26.	4002 Wilcox-st.
27.	30 E. 114th-st.
28.	1623 North Robey street.
29.	441 N. Waller-av.
30.	6017 S. State-st.
31.	1401 Michigan avenue.
32.	2360 S. Whipple street.
33.	4457 Marshfield avenue.
34.	1024 E. 73d-st.

SQUAD COMPANIES.

No.	Location.
1.	59 E. South Water street.
2.	114 N. Curtis-st.
3.	4005 Dearborn-st.

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

No.	Location.
1.	179 W. Monroe-st.
2.	111 S. Green-st.
3.	15 W. 23d-st.
4.	Union stockyards.
5.	221 Whiting-st.
6.	334 S. Hoyne-av.
7.	1628 W. Division street.
8.	324 N. Michigan avenue.

CHIEFS OF BATTALION.

Bat.	Hqrs.	Chiefs.
1.	Eng. No. 10	M. J. Corrigan. William Dillon.
2.	Eng. No. 16	D. J. Mahoney. Oscar F. Malmberg.
3.	Squad No. 9	F. A. Grady. Francis Byrnes.
4.	Eng. No. 45	John Smith. James Crape.
5.	Eng. No. 51	Jos. L. Kenyon. John J. Costello.
6.	Eng. No. 46	M. R. Driscoll. Patrick Rogers.
7.	Eng. No. 62	Geo. H. McAllister. Daniel Moore.
8.	Eng. No. 27	Frank Oswald. John P. Stahl.

Bat.	Hqrs.	Chiefs.
9.	Eng. No. 55	Frank Conway. Benjamin O'Connor.
10.	H.&L. Co. 22	Thomas P. Kenny. Henry F. Wendt.
11.	Eng. No. 18	M. S. Kerwin. Anthony McDonald.
12.	Eng. No. 15	James Ward. Andrew Gillespie.
13.	Eng. No. 12	Thos. J. Reynolds. Richard Thomasius.
14.	Eng. No. 35	Charles N. Heaney. William H. Miller.
15.	H.&L. No. 12	Edw. F. McGurn. John H. Touhy.
16.	H.&L. No. 26	Eugene Sweeney. John J. Evans.

Note—Arrangement of battalion chiefs made under ordinance of April 1, 1920, giving fire department head authority so to fix working hours of officers and men that no one shall be on duty more than twenty-four hours in any consecutive forty-eight hours.

INSURANCE PATROL CHIEFS.

1. E. P. Doherty.
2. W. Stedman.
3. C. Beiber.
4. J. Campion.
5. T. Gallagher.
6. Geo. Furnald.
7. E. Riley.
8. F. H. Kasbohm.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd	1837-1838	C. P. Bradley	1850-1851	Matt. Benner	1873-1879
A. Calhoun	1839	U. P. Harris	1852-1853	D. J. Swenie	1879-1901
L. Nicholl	1840	J. M. Donnelly	1854	Wm. H. Musham	1901-1904
A. Sherman	1841-1843	S. McBride	1855-1857	John Campion	1904-1906
S. F. Gale	1844-1846	D. J. Swenie	1858	James Horan	1906-1910
C. E. Peck	1847-1848	U. P. Harris	1859-1867	C. F. Seyferlich	1910-1914
A. Gilbert	1849	R. A. Williams	1867-1873	Thomas O'Connor	1914

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone	July 10, 1840	Peter Niedemeyer	April 22, 1904
William Jackson	June 19, 1857	Gustav Marx	April 22, 1904
Albert Staub	April 20, 1858	Harvey Van Dine	April 22, 1904
Michael McNamee	May 6, 1859	Frank Lewandowski	Sept. 30, 1904
Walter Fleming	Dec. 15, 1865	John Johnson	Jan. 20, 1905
Jerry Corbett	Dec. 15, 1865	Robert E. Newcomb	Feb. 16, 1906
George Driver	March 14, 1873	John Miller	Feb. 16, 1906
Chris Rafferty	Feb. 27, 1874	Johann Hoch	Feb. 23, 1906
George Sherry	June 21, 1878	Richard G. Ivens	June 22, 1906
Jeremiah Connolly	June 21, 1878	Daniel Francis (col.)	Oct. 12, 1906
James Tracey	Sept. 15, 1882	Richard Walton (col.)	Dec. 13, 1907
Isaac Jacobsen	Sept. 19, 1884	William Johnson (col.)	Oct. 22, 1909
Ignazio Sylvestri	Nov. 14, 1885	Ewald Shiblawski	Feb. 16, 1912
Agostino Gilardo	Nov. 14, 1885	Frank Shiblawski	Feb. 16, 1912
Giovanni Azzaro	Nov. 14, 1885	Philip Sommerling	Feb. 16, 1912
Frank Mulkowski	March 26, 1886	Thomas Schultz	Feb. 16, 1912
Albert Parsons	Nov. 11, 1887	Thomas Jennings (col.)	Feb. 16, 1912
August Spies	Nov. 11, 1887	Roswell C. F. Smith	Feb. 13, 1915
George Engel	Nov. 11, 1887	Edward Wheed	Feb. 15, 1918
Adolph Fischer	Nov. 11, 1887	Harry Lindrum	Feb. 15, 1918
Zephyr Davis (col.)	May 12, 1888	John Anderson	July 19, 1918
George H. Painter	Jan. 26, 1894	Lloyd Bopp	Dec. 6, 1918
Thomas ("Buff") Higgins	March 23, 1894	Albert Anderson	Feb. 28, 1919
Patrick E. J. Prendergast	July 13, 1894	Earl Dear	June 27, 1919
Harry ("Butch") Lyons	Oct. 11, 1895	Thomas Fitzgerald	Oct. 17, 1919
Henry Foster (col.)	Jan. 24, 1896	Raeffaelo Durage	Jan. 2, 1920
Alfred C. Fields (col.)	May 15, 1896	John O'Brien	Feb. 20, 1920
Joseph Windrath	June 5, 1896	William Yancy Mills (col.)	April 16, 1920
Julius Manow	Oct. 30, 1896	Frank Campione	Oct. 14, 1920
Daniel McCarthy	Feb. 19, 1897	John H. Reese (col.)	Oct. 14, 1920
John Lattimore (col.)	May 28, 1897	Frank Zagar	Oct. 15, 1920
William T. Powers (col.)	May 28, 1897	Arthur Haensel	Nov. 19, 1920
Chris Merry	April 22, 1898		
John Druggan	Oct. 14, 1898		
George H. Jacks	Oct. 14, 1898		
Robert Howard (col.)	Feb. 17, 1899		
August A. Becker	Nov. 10, 1899		
Michael E. Rollinger	Nov. 17, 1899		
George Dolinski	Oct. 11, 1901		
Louis G. Toombs	Aug. 8, 1902		
Louis Pesant	April 15, 1904		

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago.

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey	1831	1850
2.	John S. C. Coates	1832	1868
3.	Sydney Abell	1837	1863
4.	William Stuart	1841	1878
5.	Hart L. Stewart	1845	1883
6.	Richard L. Wilson	1849	1856
7.	George W. Dole	1850	1860
8.	Isaac Cook	1853	1886
9.	William Price	1857	1885
10.	Isaac Cook	1858	1886
11.	John L. Scripps	1861	1866
12.	Samuel Hoard	1865	1881
13.	Thomas O. Osborne	1866	1904
14.	Robert A. Gillmore	1866	1867
15.	Francis T. Sherman	1867	1905
16.	Francis A. Eastman	1869	1918
17.	John McArthur	1872	1906
18.	Francis W. Palmer	1877	1907
19.	Solomon C. Judd	1885	1895
20.	Walt. C. Newberry	1888	1912
21.	James A. Sexton	1889	1899
22.	Washington Hesing	1893	1897
23.	Charles U. Gordon	1897	....
24.	F. E. Coyne	1901	1914
25.	Fred A. Busse	1905	....
26.	Daniel A. Campbell	1907	....
27.	William B. Carlile	1917	....

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, $100,000; president, Joseph Klicka; cashier, John T. Siama.

Ætna State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, $200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, James Novak.

American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, $400,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krasa.

Argo State—Summit; capital, $50,000; president, W. G. Knoedler; cashier, F. M. Heller.

Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, B. M. Blankenheim.

Austin Avenue Trust and Savings—402 North Austin avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Henry Pillinger; cashier, Philip C. Griffin.

Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, $125,000; president, Michael J. Collins; cashier, J. F. Cahill.

Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard, Austin; capital, $200,000; president, P. D. Castle; cashier, Harry M. Gardner.

Avenue State of Oak Park—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. S. Herrick; cashier, A. E. Walther.

Baker State—Cicero; capital, $50,000; president, John H. Baker; cashier, Charles J. Baker.

Bank of Harvey—Harvey; capital, $50,000; president, W. H. Miller; cashier, Alfred Miller.

Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, $14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.

Berwyn State—Berwyn; capital, $25,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. W. Teeter.

Blue Island State—Blue Island; capital, $50,000; president, J. M. Lobaugh; cashier, C. H. Lobaugh.

Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, $50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, William J. Feldman.

Bremen State—Tinley Park; capital, $25,000; president F. H. Henke; cashier, J. C. Andres.

Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Emil G. Seip; cashier, F. A. Tinkham.

Calumet Trust and Savings—1987 West 111th street; capital, $100,000; president, William Schulze; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.

Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, A. S. Lindblad.

Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, $500,000; president, William N. Jarnagan; cashier, Frank L. Webb.

Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, $6,000,000; president, Charles G. Dawes; cashier, Howard S. Camp.

Century Trust and Savings—State and Adams streets; capital, $250,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.

Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, $500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorff.

Chicago Land, Credit and Trust Co.—134 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, F. H. Wickett; treasurer, F. P. Armbruster.

Chicago Trust Company—State and Madison; capital, $1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, Frederic S. Pope.

Cicero State—Hawthorne; capital, $50,000; president, G. H. Hughes; cashier, C. C. Stoffel.

Citizens' State Bank of Chicago—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, $250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, J. G. Squires.

Citizens' State Bank of Melrose Park—Capital, $50,000; president, C. J. Wolf; cashier, C. J. Busscher.

Citizens' Trust and Savings—55th and State streets; capital, $100,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, Harry H. Hunter.

City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, Joseph F. Ward; cashier, Charles N. Stevens.

City State Bank—5056 South Halsted street; capital, $100,000; president, Charles Detrick; cashier, George A. Airey.

Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Landon C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.

Columbia State Savings—5000 West Chicago avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Michael Haley; cashier, James T. Bushonville.

Commercial Bank—Blue Island; capital, $100,000; president, J. L. Zacharias; cashier, Christian Krueger.

Commercial Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, $100,000; president, Donald T. McClure; cashier, Joseph Kotlinck.

Commonwealth State—7465 Vincennes avenue; capital, $100,000; president, E. S. Latimer; cashier, Modestus R. Bauer.

Community State—1637 West Roosevelt road; capital, $100,000; president, Samuel B. Wechsler; cashier, J. Gidwitz.

Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $25,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Reuben G. Danielson.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $5,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, John A. Shannon.

Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, E. D. Hulbert; cashier, Edward F. Schoeneck.

Cosmopolitan State—1159 North Clark street; capital $200,000; president, Gustave F. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.

Cottage Grove State—7452 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Edward C. Wentworth; cashier, David E. Carlson.

Crawford State Savings—4015 West Roosevelt road; capital, $200,000; president, Howard H. Hanks, cashier, Albert Sedlacek.

Depositors State—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, $300,000; president, James J. Pesicka; cashier, S. J. Ratajczak.

Des Plaines State—Des Plaines; capital, $50,000; president, P. M. Hoffman; cashier, William F. Graupner.

Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.

Drovers' National—4201 South Halsted; capital, $1,000,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, George A. Malcolm.

Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, $250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Otstott.

Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, Frank H. Tinsley; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.

Evanston Trust and Savings—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president John Westreicher; cashier, A. F. Bull.

Fidelity Trust and Savings—Wilson avenue, near Broadway; capital, $400,000; president, E. C. Hart; cashier, A. F. Bull.

First Joint Stock Land Bank—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $1,250,000; president, Guy Huston; secretary, J. M. Hungate.

First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $12,500,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, R. F. Newhall.

First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, $150,000; president, J. J. Nichols.

First State Bank of Chicago Heights—Chicago Heights; capital, $100,000; president, George I. McEldowney; cashier, David Wallace.

First State Bank of Matteson—Matteson; capital, $25,000; president, George H. Fortmiller; cashier, Henry Schulze.

First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $5,000,000; president, M. A. Traylor; cashier, A. W. Converse.

First Trust and Savings of Riverdale—Capital, $25,000; president, Horace Holmes; cashier, H. C. Thompson.

Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, $1,500,000; president, Oscar G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.

Forest Park State—Forest Park (Oak Park P. O.); capital, $50,000; president, Albert Roos; cashier, Albert C. Roos.

Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, $5,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, William W. Le Gros.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, $500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, Emil E. Rose.

Franklin Park State—Franklin Park; capital, $25,000; president, H. N. Leadaman; cashier, William H. Kirchoff.

Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, $300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.

Fullerton-Southport State Savings—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Miktyn.

Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, John E. Decker; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.

Glencoe State—Glencoe; capital, $25,000; president, M. B. Orde; cashier, F. A. Andrew.

Great Lakes Trust—Monroe and Dearborn; capital, $3,000,000; president, H. H. Merrick; cashier, William A. Nicol.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, $1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.

Guarantee Trust and Savings—835 West 63d; capital, $200,000; cashier, Otto J. Meler.

Guaranty Banking Corporation—208 S. LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, E. S. Maddock; cashier, A. S. Fraser.

Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.

Harlem State Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president and cashier, W. F. Grosser.

Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, Joseph H. Vaill.

Hegewisch State—Hegewisch; capital, $100,000; president, Daniel Jordan; cashier, William Sippel

*Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, George M. Reynolds; secretary; Everett R. McFadden.

Hill State—3324 Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, A. H. Hill; cashier, C. E. Mitchell.

Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, $300,000; president, Peter M. Evans; cashier, William O. Conrad.

Homewood State—Homewood; capital, $25,000; president, Henry Gottschalk; cashier, James A. Cowing.

Humboldt State—2722 West North avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Chilton C. Collins; cashier, E. Klabo.

Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, $200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, Oliver H. Tramblay.

Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, $140,000; president, Alfred Decker; cashier, Virgil C. Webster.

Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, $5,000,000; president, E. D. Hulbert; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.

Immel State—3114 North California avenue; capital, $100,000; president, John P. Immel; cashier, John A. Immel.

Independence State—1215 South Kedzie avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Louis Bomash; cashier, Herman R. Schiff.

Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hegewisch); capital, $25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, Clyde Collins.

Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Charles H. Rioch; cashier, Don W. Riley.

Jeffries State—53 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $1,000,000; president, A. Wilson Jeffries; cashier, H. M. Breneisa.

Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.

Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, $500,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Emil F. Smrz.

Kenwood Trust and Savings—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, Eugene E. Ford.

Kimbark State—1276 East 75th street; capital, $100,000; president, J. C. Willis; cashier, C. W. Coleman.

Kimbell Trust and Savings—3538 Fullerton avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Raymond G. Kimbell; cashier, Lily M. Hansen.

Krause State—1341 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. Henry Krause; cashier, Robert A. Schiewe.

LaGrange State—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, N. M. Froom.

LaGrange Trust and Savings—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, W. E. Keeler; cashier, H. J. Twining.

Lake State—State and Lake streets; capital, $300,000; president W. M. Richards; cashier, W. B. Strong.

Lake Shore Trust and Savings—Michigan boulevard and Ohio street; capital, $300,000; president, C. B. Hazelwood; cashier, T. Philip Swift.

Lake View State—3160 North Clark; capital, $200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, William M. Hickey.

Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, $400,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.

Lansing State—Lansing; capital, $25,000; president, William Winterhoff; cashier, H. F. W. Schultz.

Lawndale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, $50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.

Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.

Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and Roosevelt road; capital, $250,000; president, Walter M. Heyman; cashier, Jacob Landon.

Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, $200,000; president, George F. Leibrandt; cashier, George F. Campbell.

Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, $200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, H. O. Anderson.

Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, $1,250,000; president, S. T. Kiddoo; cashier, D. R. Kendall.

Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, James B. Heaney; cashier, Albert H. Sporleder.

Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, J. T. Mammoser.

Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Fred S. Fulton; cashier, Albert M. Tierney.

Marquette Park State—2409 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, Wm. Brietzke, cashier, B. M. O'Connell.

Maywood State—Maywood; capital, $100,000; president, John Soffel; cashier, W. G. Heidemann.

Maywood Trust and Savings—Maywood; capital, $25,000; president, Charles W. Bullard; cashier, Carl E. Robinson.

Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, $200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.

Melrose Park State—Capital, $100,000; president, W. G. Heidemann; cashier, John Soffel.

Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $400,000; president Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, William W. Farrell.

Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, Paul C. Peterson.

Metropolitan State—807 West 35th street; capital, $100,000; president, John B. Brenza; cashier, Julius C. Brenza.

Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Warren C. Spurgin; cashier, Clarence A. Beutel.

Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, $500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, O. A. Christensen.

Milwaukee Irving State—4017 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Everette R. Peacock; cashier, A. H. Sporleder.

Morris Plan—21 North LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president Joseph E. Otis; cashier-treasurer, R. B. Umberger (acting).

Morton Grove Trust and Savings—Morton Grove; capital, $25,000; president, August Geweke; cashier, H. S. Scharenberg.

Morton Park State—Morton Park; capital, $100,000; president, Harley B. Mitchell; cashier, Byron C. Thorpe.

Mutual National—7829-31 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Rathje; cashier, Fred H. Korthauer.

National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.

National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Claude H. Beaty.

National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, $600,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.

Niles Center State—Niles Center; capital, $50,000; president, William J. Galitz; cashier, Robert F. Hoffman.

Noel State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, $500,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, James T. Perkins.

North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, $200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.

North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Gustave F. Fisher; cashier, P. H. Weilbrenner.

Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.

North-Western Trust and Savings—1201 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $750,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, A. J. Kowalski, Jr.

Oak Park Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $200,000; president, Henry W. Austin; cashier, Paul E. Zimmerman.

Ogden Avenue State—3616 Ogden avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Raymond Greene.

Park Ridge State—Park Ridge; capital, $25,000; president, G. H. Barrows; cashier, M. C. Appelt.

Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company—105 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, Oren E. Taft; cashier, W. R. Joslyn.

Peoples Stock Yards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, $750,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, Norman O. Geyer.

Peoples Trust and Savings—30 North Michigan avenue; capital, $500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold.

Phillip State—7005 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, O. T. Miller.

Pinkert State—Cicero; capital, $100,000; president, Bruno Pinkert, Sr.; cashier, Alfred Pinkert.

Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John J. Lovett; cashier, C. J. Peeples.

Proviso State—Maywood; capital, $50,000; president, G. A. Hart; cashier, A. W. Holden.

Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman; capital, $300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.

Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.

Reliance State—Madison, Ashland and Ogden; capital, $200,000; president, C. A. Wathier; cashier, Charles F. Alden.

River Forest State—River Forest; capital, $50,000; president, John W. Broughton; cashier, John A. Klesert.

Riverside State—Riverside; capital, $50,000; president, T. C. Blayney; cashier, Ralph C. Fansler.

Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, $50,000; president, Walter H. Coeber; cashier, R. R. Johnson.

Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.

Schiff & Co. State—Twelfth street, near Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.

Second North-Western State—Milwaukee and Central Park avenues; capital, $100,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, A. J. Kowalski.

Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street; capital, $400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, A. E. Suter.

Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, $200,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, Martin J. Grau.

Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, $500,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, J. R. S. Crowder.

Shermerville State—Capital, $25,000; president, Henry Rugen; cashier, John C. Ide.

Sixteenth Street State—3500 West 16th street; capital, $100,000; president, Samuel W. Maltz; cashier, Jacob A. Kalis.

Sixty-Third and Halsted State—810 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, C. H. Dehming; cashier, George Lenz.

Skala State—968 West 18th street; capital, $100,000; president, Frank J. Skala; cashier, Charles Krcilek.

South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d street; capital, $300,000; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, James G. Collins.

South Shore State—Exchange avenue and 75th street; capital, $100,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, P. M. Knight.

South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Isaac N. Powell; cashier, D. W. Cahill.

Southwest—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. E. Hitt; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.

South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Andrew H. Wolski.

Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Robert M. Campbell.

State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, $2,500,000; president, Henry A. Haugan; cashier, Austin J. Lindstrom.

State Bank of Clearing—5601 West 63d street; capital, $25,000; president, Frederick A. Hibbert; cashier, Theodore P. Oster.

State Bank and Trust Company—Evanston; capital, $300,000; president, F. J. Scheidenhelm; cashier, J. C. Luther.

State Bank of Oak Park—Capital, $100,000; president, Charles Woodward; cashier, Alfred H. Klein.

State Bank of Palatine—Palatine; capital, $25,000; president, F. W. Rech; cashier, F. A. Schering.

State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, $100,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Edward Larson.

State Commercial and Savings—1935 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Joseph Stein; cashier, F. G. Eirich.

Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.

Stock Yards Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, $300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, J. T. Mangan.

Stony Island Trust and Savings—6822 Stony Island avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Geo. M. Benedict; cashier, A. Lincoln Long.

Suburban Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. H. Rattenburg; cashier, John M. Duryee.

Summit State—Capital, $25,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, F. C. Mandel.

Transportation Bank of Chicago—Transportation building; capital, $500,000; president, Wm. J. Hartman; cashier, J. E. Engquist.

Twelfth Street State—Berwyn; capital, $50,000; president, Byron C. Thorpe; cashier, J. W. Vistain.

Twenty-Sixth Street State—3856 West 26th street; capital $100,000; president, John V. Zelezny; cashier, John G. Zelezny.

Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, $500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallbom.

Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, $2,000,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.

United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Simon Heck; cashier, Carl Lundberg.

Universal State—3252 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Elias; cashier, John I. Bagdziunas.

University State—1352 East 55th street; capital, $200,000; president, Charles W. Hoff; cashier, George W. Gates.

Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, $300,000; president, Garland Stahl; cashier, A. E. Olson.

West Englewood-Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, $250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.

West Hammond Trust and Savings—Capital, $25,000; president, A. J. Campbell; cashier, Paul I. Muschelenry.

West Side National—1600 West 12th street; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Leo P. Cummings.

West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and Roosevelt road; capital, $400,000; president, C. O. Fetscher; cashier, Herbert S. Pflaum.

West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, $250,000; president, Thomas J. Harper; cashier, J. W. Hays.

Western Springs State—Western Springs; capital, $25,000; president, H. A. Parks; cashier, A. E. Peters.

Western State Bank of Cicero—Cicero; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Kirchmen; cashier, John W. Jedlan.

Wiersema State—11108 South Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Asa Wiersema; cashier, Nicholas W. Wiersema.

Wilmette State—Capital, $75,000; president, S. A. Wheelock; cashier, J. H. Schaefer.

Winnetka State—Capital, $25,000; president, John R. Leonard; cashier, Henry R. Hale.

Winnetka Trust and Savings—Winnetka; capital, $35,000; president, W. K. Mayer; cashier, Alfred D. Herrmann.

Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d, capital, $250,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.

*Consolidated with the Continental and Commercial Savings bank Oct. 31, 1918.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Northern Trust building.

President—Solomon A. Smith.
Vice-president—W. A. Tilden.
Manager—Thomas C. Stibbs.
Assistant Manager—T. T. Thedick.
Examiner—Charles H. Meyer.
Clearing House Committee—James B. Forgan, John A. Lynch, Charles G. Dawes, George M. Reynolds, Edmund D. Hulbert, Solomon A. Smith (ex officio).

Chicago Bank Clearings.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1904	$8,989,983,764	1912	$15,380,795,541
1905	10,191,765,732	1913	16,073,130,524
1906	11,047,311,894	1914	15,692,828,996
1907	12,087,647,870	1915	16,198,985,174
1908	11,853,814,943	1916	20,541,943,195
1909	13,781,843,612	1917	24,974,974,478
1910	13,939,689,984	1918	25,930,200,367
1911	13,925,709,802	1919	29,685,973,091

Clearings of 1919 and 1920 by Months.

	1919.	1920.
January	$2,344,990,527	$2,856,731,829
February	1,981,415,681	2,416,541,858
March	2,247,290,086	3,175,902,777
April	2,270,257,507	2,699,613,252
May	2,406,279,329	2,619,299,784
June	2,386,132,175	2,734,338,077
July	2,676,307,723	2,853,489,463
August	2,583,570,305	2,547,450,036
September	2,570,350,580	.....
October	2,814,673,911	.....
November	2,584,301,644	.....
December	2,820,413,618	.....
Total	29,685,973,091	.....

CHICAGO BANK LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

National Banks (Sept. 8, 1920).

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Atlas Exchange	$890,014	$1,359,249
Austin	1,096,262	1,621,663
Bowmanville	1,115,425	1,646,459
Calumet	2,601,871	4,367,648
Continental & Com.	285,689,097	313,744,264
Corn Exchange	99,772,976	103,615,276
Drovers	10,586,422	14,855,823
First	173,548,531	194,044,309
First of Englewood	3,901,978	5,967,489
First of Oak Park	353,808	459,915
Fort Dearborn	63,283,647	62,590,326
Interstate	416,796	790,782
Irving Park	1,706,146	3,062,949
Jefferson Park	596,423	1,355,236
Lawndale	4,438,687	5,153,296
Live Stock Exchange	16,812,677	17,893,509
Mutual	1,031,057	1,378,608
National Bk. of Rep.	29,615,983	29,971,572
National City of Chi.	29,713,701	38,384,045
National Produce	4,617,908	6,177,193
Ravenswood	541,690	1,105,888
Rogers Park	355,610	1,269,188
Washington Park	4,525,105	6,637,164
West Side	1,124,358	1,440,019
Totals	738,336,172	818,891,870

State Banks (Sept. 8, 1920).

Adams State	$232,941	$842,742
Ætna State	1,331,427	2,160,241
American State	4,595,559	4,590,223
Austin State	4,045,397	4,644,972
Calumet Tr. & Sav.	529,911	913,400
Capital State Sav.	1,576,504	2,098,383
Central Manufact'g.	5,501,739	5,606,572
Central Trust	55,455,103	61,265,011
Century Tr. & Sav.	2,405,871	2,521,505

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Chicago City B. & T.	$5,205,295	$6,080,445
Chicago Trust.....	7,697,031	11,543,891
Citizens' St. of Chi.	2,815,720	3,429,281
Citizens' Trust	1,766,222	2,237,433
City State	501,047	517,252
Columbia State	704,630	859,554
Continental & Com. Tr. & Sav.....	49,028,797	61,511,602
Cosmopolitan St.Chi.	1,617,651	2,004,340
Cottage Grove Av...	668,008	781,028
Crawford State	853,513	1,031,503
Depositors' State ..	3,755,384	5,357,716
Drexel State	5,144,678	6,845,501
Drovers' Trust	5,316,959	6,053,395
Englewood State ...	3,264,581	4,093,208
First Tr. & Sav.....	68,025,026	79,498,701
Foreman Bros.	31,028,643	29,688,998
Ft. Dear. Tr. & Sav.	5,265,674	8,500,370
Franklin Tr. & Sav.	3,150,767	4,124,136
Fullerton-Southport.	1,058,394	1,698,081
Garfield Pk. St. Sav.	2,447,672	3,756,047
Great Lakes Trust	12,301,235	8,639,932
Greenebaum Sons ..	14,651,869	18,464,689
Guarantee Tr. & Sav.	1,421,683	1,736,527
Halsted State	1,764,556	1,858,943
Harris Tr. & Sav...	24,367,459	31,320,931
Hegewisch State ...	392,882	489,226
Hill State	1,027,994	1,763,632
Home Bk. & Tr. Co.	3,476,290	5,588,143
Humboldt State ...	1,148,059	1,519,056
Hyde Park State ..	1,590,631	3,224,277
Illinois Tr. & Sav...	109,787,551	119,409,072
Immel State	492,167	828,867
Independence State.	2,067,050	3,087,840
Jeffris State	551,632	615,230
Chicago Morris Plan	2,102,440	921,955
Cook County State..	274,122	331,465
Douglas Park State	521,269	559,396
Kaspar State	6,407,410	12,166,050
Kenwood Tr. & Sav.	2,952,634	4,619,499
Kimbell Tr. & Sav...	927,797	1,708,692
Krause State Sav...	1,287,857	3,042,301
Lake Sh. Tr. & Sav.	1,147,679	1,250,437
Lake View State ...	2,291,350	3,245,406
Lake View Tr.&Sav.	5,111,034	7,554,571
Lawndale State.....	3,179,779	3,528,103
Liberty Tr. & Sav..	4,693,896	5,991,691
Lincoln St. Bk. Chi.	1,438,318	2,421,841
Lincoln Tr. & Sav.	1,575,994	2,092,994
Logan Sq. Tr. & Sav.	1,399,161	2,285,413
Mad. & Ked. State.	2,618,462	3,590,882
Market Tr. & Sav...	1,663,677	1,687,607
Marquette Park St.	384,631	498,919
Mechanics & Traders	1,351,234	2,390,185
Mer'tile Tr. & Sav.	3,862,666	4,565,435
Merch'ts Loan & Tr.	80,710,127	102,052,301
Metropolitan State..	908,222	1,129,949
Michigan Av. Tr...	2,805,894	3,799,998
Mid-City Trust.....	$8,133,403	$9,743,718
Milw. & Irv'g St..	426,601	471,318
Noel State	4,274,366	5,214,760
North Av. State..	3,702,405	6,805,975
Northern Trust	36,920,741	41,192,399
North Side State..	2,261,628	3,211,699
Northwestern Trust & Savings.....	11,577,268	19,230,226
Ogden Avenue State	812,890	1,112,250
Peoples Stockyards.	11,175,468	13,783,067
Peoples Trust	11,595,147	13,912,846
Phillip State	719,765	1,807,900
Pioneer State	1,402,055	2,606,105
Prudential State ..	718,341	1,125,149
Pullman Tr. & Sav.	3,518,907	5,416,982
Reliance State	4,369,675	4,979,375
Roseland State	1,576,851	2,484,826
Schiff & Co. State..	1,137,121	4,435,116
2d Northwestern St.	559,547	686,647
2d Sec. Bank, Chi..	2,524,374	3,934,583
Security Bk. of Chi.	4,348,701	6,657,716
Sheridan Trust	5,148,522	7,115,771
Sixteenth St. State.	619,323	665,106
63d & Halsted Sav.	1,112,034	1,225,092
Skala State	23,674	77,382
South Chicago Sav.	7,041,194	7,511,292
South Shore	478.715	493.419
South Side State...	4,145,653	5,833,627
Southwest State	1,810,631	2,124,749
Southwest Tr. & Sav.	2,363,047	2,816,231
Standard Tr. & Sav.	8,543,610	10,161,584
State Bank of Chi.	34,578,402	39,545,286
State Bk. Clearing..	273,057	352,543
State Bk. W. Pull.	1,136,695	1,175,064
State Com'l & Sav..	518,841	963,474
State-Lake Bank ..	1,324,154	1,427,915
Stock'm's Tr. & Sav.	1,160,925	1,637,388
Stockyards Savings.	5,455,090	6,000,737
Stony Is. Tr. & Sav.	1,312,150	1,554,134
26th Street State..	595.772	679,677
Union Bk. of Chi...	3,091,296	4,067,718
Union Trust Co...	34,562,241	43,298,103
United State Bank..	1,046,909	1,350,577
University St. Bk...	1,583,434	462,100
Universal State	671,288	776,567
Western State	1,727,540	1,899,849
W. Englew'd Tr. & S.	2,060,520	1,338,798
W. Side Tr. & Sav.	8,882,572	10,738,447
West Town State..	1,819,461	3,156,434
Wiersema State	1,588,374	2,755,356
Woodl'n Tr. & Sav.	3,987,827	5,128,912
	830,065,060	1,009,382,935

The savings deposits in the national banks of Chicago, Sept. 8, 1920, amounted to $32,816,742 and those in the state banks to $412,285,140.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
Year.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870.....	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942
1871.....	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872.....	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873.....	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874.....	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875.....	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876.....	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877.....	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878.....	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879.....	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880.....	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881.....	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882.....	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883.....	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884.....	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885.....	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886.....	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887.....	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888.....	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889.....	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890.....	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665
1891.....	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700
1892.....	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893.....	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894.....	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895.....	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896.....	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897.....	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898.....	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899.....	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900.....	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901.....	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902.....	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903.....	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904.....	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905.....	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906.....	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709
1907.....	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211

Year.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tons.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tons.
1908.....	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745
1909.....	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910.....	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911.....	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1912.....	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913.....	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1914.....	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1915.....	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1916.....	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1917.....	5,078	10,835,925	5,130	10,948,048
1918.....	4,166	10,356,289	4,191	10,437,499
1919.....	3,984	9,126,600	3,977	9,003,530

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1919.

Coal, hard, tons	684,290
Coal, soft, tons	635,710
Salt, tons	97,160
Iron ore, tons	5,048,780
Iron, manufactured, tons	150
Lumber, M	41,265
Railroad ties, pieces	103,156
Sugar, tons	11,152
Flaxseed, bushels	110,000
Limestone, tons	981,173
Unclassified, tons	351,794

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1919.

Flour, tons	28,454
Wheat, bushels	35,865,273
Corn, bushels	1,004,167
Oats, bushels	6,794,254
Rye, bushels	1,034,682
Barley, bushels	1,104,600
Millstuffs, tons	23,472
Oil cake, tons	1,150
Wool, sacks	73
Merchandise, unclassified, tons	261,397

TONNAGE OF CHICAGO DISTRICT, 1919.

Port.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tonnage.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tonnage.
Chicago	3,277	6,175,155	3,292	6,123,662
Mich. City.	12	1,998	12	2,268
Waukegan.	51	82,854	49	77,252
Gary	377	1,792,547	371	1,764,803
Ind. Harbor	267	1,074,046	253	1,035,545
Total	3,984	9,126,600	3,977	9,003,530

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1914-1919).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Beef, pkgs	431	760	352	1,296	35,921	2,739
Pork, brls	18,571	15,401	4,875	7,223	6,931	4,893
Other meats, lbs.	236,531,000	172,990,000	228,229,000	334,693,000	271,321,000	187,662,000
Lard, lbs	64,384,000	106,780,000	120,915,000	108,460,000	125,762,000	191,427,000
Cheese, lbs	107,549,000	129,716,000	151,642,000	174,798,000	162,361,000	214,815,000
Butter, lbs	311,557,000	344,879,000	359,195,000	323,100,000	277,661,000	327,817,000
Eggs, cases	4,565,443	4,845,942	5,467,284	5,678,679	5,049,743	5,963,291
Wool, lbs	70,182,000	80,327,000	118,390,000	77,594,000	89,352,000	64,241,000
Hides, lbs	124,357,000	115,734,000	150,262,000	152,603,000	156,030,000	214,218,000
Flaxseed, bu	1,148,000	1,292,000	1,225,000	1,222,000	481,000	1,077,000
Grass seed, lbs.	74,191,000	73,071,000	74,435,000	80,147,000	55,777,000	81,527,000
Salt, brls	2,144,113	1,814,920	1,561,212	1,509,083	1,432,234	1,347,601
Hay, tons	373,105	304,342	267,861	279,647	325,098	261,687
Lumber, 1,000 ft.	2,215,696	2,379,729	3,017,240	3,354,117	2,329,071	2,037,304
Shingles, M	495,397	533,441	605,780	611,721	292,011	266,937
Flour, brls	9,709,000	9,063,000	9,353,000	9,678,000	8,914,000	10,271,000
Wheat, bu	99,290,000	70,704,000	74,944,000	31,751,000	69,610,000	76,929,000
Corn, bu	106,600,000	95,357,000	102,376,000	70,854,000	100,409,000	65,894,000
Oats, bu	138,400,000	133,475,000	161,244,000	125,910,000	137,072,000	88,939,000

SHIPMENTS.

Article.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Beef, pkgs	58,007	107,950	106,856	128,399	48,229	100,804
Pork, brls	176,821	222,049	198,930	147,620	102,187	122,774
Other meats, lbs.	650,510,000	870,314,000	904,791,000	875,646,000	948,922,000	1,744,193,000
Lard, lbs	302,500,000	325,641,000	366,813,000	262,849,000	334,602,000	639,687,000
Cheese, lbs	70,409,000	99,371,000	100,287,000	103,395,000	78,439,000	215,142,000
Butter, lbs	295,784,000	333,993,000	347,550,000	315,384,000	229,745,000	324,561,000
Eggs, cases	2,946,033	2,788,432	3,190,726	3,083,310	2,620,574	3,191,960
Wool, lbs	102,781,000	107,710,000	130,964,000	112,563,000	87,872,000	92,252,000
Hides, lbs	173,946,000	189,976,000	246,924,000	233,368,000	194,146,000	284,422,000
Flaxseed, bu	31,000	33,000	27,000	42,000	8,000	84,000
Grass seed, lbs.	60,405,000	54,203,000	63,946,000	59,079,000	40,790,000	53,378,000
Salt, brls	808,112	813,034	1,052,479	941,056	545,158	557,081
Hay, tons	60,887	73,625	39,463	44,838	63,198	42,713
Lumber, 1,000 ft.	1,019,066	1,133,417	3,393,022	1,518,866	1,064,199	862,846
Shingles, M	278,746	378,348	342,326	417,765	160,462	204,751
Flour, brls	7,443,000	7,674,000	8,332,000	8,383,000	6,436,000	6,582,000
Wheat, bu	85,468,000	55,576,000	61,187,000	24,047,000	49,984,000	61,903,000
Corn, bu	65,259,000	73,667,000	61,782,000	36,006,000	39,877,000	28,834,000
Oats, bu	122,756,000	122,469,000	116,875,000	101,078,000	86,738,000	74,137,000

COMMUNITY SERVICE OF CHICAGO.

Organized Jan. 22, 1920.

President—Capt. Marshall Field.
First vice-president—Maj. A. A. Sprague.
Second vice-president—David R. Forgan.
Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.
Secretary and director—Eugene T. Lies.
Headquarters—Woman's Temple, 10th floor.

Community service of Chicago is nonpolitical, nonsectarian, nonracial and nonclass. Its chief purpose is to promote Americanization by carrying out the following program:

1. Physical and social recreation. 2. Popular education and information. 3. Leisure time activities for girls and women. 4. Leisure time activities. 5. Citizenship. 6. Community music. 7. Community dramatics and pageantry. 8. Community organization and surveys. 9. Special recreation work among soldiers and sailors. 10. Fitting celebration of patriotic holidays.

Safe, Marketable Investments

PAYING GOOD RETURNS

Decide in Your Own Home

YOU can invest profitably by mail either for cash or on the Partial Payment Plan. We send you the facts enabling the most thorough analysis. Thousands of well satisfied investors throughout the United States are profiting from the constructive achievements of our organization during the past eighteen years.

The securities of electric, oil, gas and industrial properties sponsored by H. M. Byllesby & Co. enjoy records of stability and satisfactory returns to the investor.

Prominent among these representative enterprises are:

Standard Gas & Electric Company | Northern States Power Company
Shaffer Oil & Refining Company | Oriental Navigation Company
Leonard Morton & Co.

The Byllesby organization is completely equipped with departments specializing in engineering, construction, management, accounting and legal affairs.

Electric and gas properties operated and managed by this organization serve 500 cities and towns with 2,200,000 population, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, Louisville, Oklahoma City, Pueblo, San Diego, Stockton and Tacoma.

The oil properties compose a complete and extensive industrial cycle —production, transportation and refining; the navigation company operates a large fleet of steel freighters over the trade routes of the world; Leonard Morton & Co. is a conspicuously successful retail merchandise mail order house.

All of these enterprises serve mankind with necessities.

Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet D A-15 and List of Investment Offerings

H. M. Byllesby & Co.

CHICAGO, 208 S. LaSalle St. NEW YORK, 111 Broadway.
Boston : Providence : New Haven : Minneapolis : Evansville : Madison

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

American Expeditionary Force Tablet—On northwest cor. of federal building; Oct. 19, 1919.
Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
Altgeld—Lincoln park; Sept. 6, 1915.
Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
Black, Dr. Green Vardaman—South end of Lincoln park; Aug. 8, 1918.
Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.
Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.
Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.
Hamilton—Grant park; Sept. 28, 1918.
Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
Illinois Centennial—Logan square; Oct. 13, 1918.
Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
Kosciuszko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1916.
Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim cemetery; Sept. 24, 1916.
Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
Oglesby, Richard J.—Lincoln park; unveiled Nov. 21, 1919.
Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
Republic, Statue of the—Jackson park; May 11, 1918.
Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

TABLET TO THE A. E. F.

A bronze tablet erected at the northwest corner of the federal building in memory of the American soldiers who fought in France was unveiled Oct. 19, 1919, by the Sons of the Revolution. Attorney Samuel B. King, president of the society in Illinois, made the introductory speech.

The unveiling marked the anniversary of the surrender of the British army to the American and French army, which closed the revolutionary war, at Yorktown, Va. The principal speaker was Gen. L. Collerdet, military attache from the French embassy at Washington. The tablet reads:

"The minute men of 1775, who left the plow and shouldered the musket that men in America might be free and equal, were beholden to France for the victory. To the men of 1917 in khaki and blue the spirit of the minute men is beholden for the redemption of the debt to France that was made when the commander of the American army in France said 'Lafayette, we are here.'"

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Founded in 1857.

Lincoln park at Center street.

President—John M. Coulter.
Vice-President—Stuart Weller.
Second Vice-President—Henry C. Cowles.
Secretary—Charles F. Hills.
Treasurer—Henry S. Henschen.
Board of Trustees—Charles Dickinson, vice-president; John M. Coulter, Louis C. Walker, Louis E. Laflin, E. M. Rosenthal, Frances Dickinson, Frederick L. Wilk, Charles A. Heath, John H. Hardin, Ira J. Geer, Henry S. Henschen, George N. Vail, Carroll H. Sudler, Eugene H. Garnett.
Scientific Governors—N. S. Davis, chairman; Albert L. Stevenson, Henry J. Cox, Stuart Weller, J. Holinger, Frank M. Woodruff, John M. Coulter, Albert Dickinson, Henry C. Cowles, Charles Dickinson, Charles F. Hills, Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent of public schools.

The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. There is no charge for admission. The academy is in co-operation with the public and private schools of the city in the promotion of nature study. Free public lecture courses.

COMMERCIAL PAPER INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A. G. BECKER & CO.

137 South LaSalle Street

CHICAGO

NEW YORK ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

ALFRED L. BAKER & CO.

Stocks—Bonds—Grain

Members
New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

141 S. LA SALLE STREET

DES PLAINES STATE BANK

DES PLAINES, ILL.

OFFICERS

PETER M. HOFFMAN, Pres. B. F. KINDER, Vice-Pres. H. H. TALCOTT, Vice-Pres.
WM. F. GRAUPNER, Cashier M. A. BEHRENS, Asst. Cashier

Capital Stock .....$50,000.00 Deposits .....$ 950,000.00
Surplus Fund Earned 35,000.00 Total Resources... 1,050,000.00

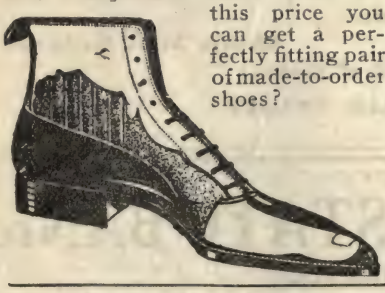
Are the Doctors Always Right?

When they tell you that the pains and aches in your back and limbs are "rheumatic" or that your fatigue and run-down condition are a result of "nerves" they are not always right. Often the trouble can be traced to a simple and easily remedied source—suffering feet.

When your shoes are comfortable your feet are comfortable. And not until you have absolute and perfect foot comfort will you ever be free of "nerves."

Martin Larson Sta-Right Shoes

are the most comfortable shoes you can buy at **any** price. Made to your measure from a plaster of paris cast, they relieve all pressure from aching corns and bunions because they allow of perfect foot freedom. The best-looking, best-wearing, best-feeling shoes on the market. Price $20 and upward—casting $10. Why buy uncomfortable ready-made shoes when for this price you can get a perfectly fitting pair of made-to-order shoes?



Do You Suffer from Fallen Arches?

Martin Larson's Self-Adjustable Sta-Right Arch Protector for men, women and children gives instant relief from fallen arches. Fits smoothly inside the stocking. May be worn with shoes of any make. Price $10 a pair—with special plaster cast, $20 a pair.

MARTIN LARSON

369 W. Madison Street

Near Market Street

7%

Real Estate First Mortgage Gold Bonds

on Chicago Real Estate

Denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000

Cash or Ten Monthly Payments

Send for our Booklet.

"14 Points of Safety"

HOOL REALTY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

STATE-LAKE BUILDING

ONE NINETY NORTH STATE STREET

CHICAGO

FIFTEEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Alfred E. Barr, president; James J. Healy, vice-president; R. G. Shutter, Charles E. Schick, Carl O. Beroth, Frank F. Tollkuehn, Lawrence Cuneo, Robert J. McLaughlin, Elliott W. Sproul.

Standing Committees (1919-1920)—Library: Tollkuehn, Beroth and McLaughlin.
Administration: Shutter, Schick and Healy.
Buildings and Grounds: Schick, Healy and Sproul.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month, except that in July and August one regular meeting shall be held on the second Monday of each month.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Departments and Hours.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Music room, fifth floor, Washington street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; newspapers, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Information.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are forty-seven branches, seven high school branches, 116 delivery stations and eighty-five deposit stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city or telephone directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of 1919 the public library contained 1,075,190 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year was 7,509,267 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms.

Branches.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; those marked ‡ are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; those marked ¶ are open from 2 to 7 p. m.; all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m.; holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square—33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin—5642 West Lake-st.
Bessemer Park—89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone—49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
†Burr School—Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
†Butler House—3212 Broadway.
Cornell Square—Wood and West 51st-sts.
Davis Square—45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
*Douglas Branch—3527 West 12th-st.
Dvorak Park—20th and Fisk-sts.
Eckhart Park—Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
‡Forrestville School—45th-st and St. Lawrence-av.
Fuller Park—45th-st. and Princeton-av.
†Hamilton Park—72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park—Barry and Hoyne-avs.
Hardin Square—Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.
*Hebrew Institute—Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Henry E. Legler—Monroe-st. and Crawford-av.
*Hiram Kelly—62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
Holstein—Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
†Humboldt—North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Park—Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
Kosciuszko Park—2732 North Avers-av.
*Lewis Institute—1943 West Madison-st.
†Lincoln Centre—Oakwood-blvd. & Langley-av.
†Logan Square—3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square—Halsted and 30th-sts.
McKinley Park—W. 37th-st. and S. Western-bd.
Morse School—N. Sawyer-av. and W. Ohio-st.
†Ogden Park—64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park—111th-st. and Indiana-av.
¶Pulaski Park—Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
*Rogers Park—6975 North Clark-st.
‡Scanlan—11725 Perry-av.
†Seward Park—Elm and Orleans-sts.
Shedd Park—Millard-av. and West 23d-st.
†Sheridan—4734-36 North Racine-av.
†Sherman Park—Loomis and West 53d-sts.
¶Stanford Park—14th-pl. and Union-st.
¶Stanton Park—Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School—Colorado and Kildare-avs.
†Twenty-Sixth Street—2548 South Homan-av.
George C. Walker Branch—Morgan Park.
†West North Avenue Branch—4021 W. North-av.
*Woodlawn—6247 Kimbark-av.

Deposit Stations.

Argyle—5060 North Clark-st.
Armitage—3605 Armitage-av.
Association House—2150 West North-av.
Avondale—3052 Belmont-av.
Birchwood—1542 Jarvis-av.
Campbell Park—717 S. Leavitt-st.
Center Street—1112 Center-st.
Cheltenham—2943 East 79th-st.
Chicago Avenue—3859 West Chicago-av.
Chicago Lawn—3509 West 63d-st.
Cicero Avenue—407 South Cicero-av.
Cleveland—3851 North Albany-av.
Drexel—4303 Drexel-blvd.
Dunning—3940 Narragansett-av.
East Rogers Park—6614 Sheridan-rd.
East Sixty-First Street—632 East 61st-st.
Edison Park—6701 Olmsted-av.
Eleanor Social Center—1515 N. Leavitt-st.
Fernwood—104th and Wallace-sts.
Gads Hill—1919 West 20th-st.
Gage Park—55th and Western-av.
Grand Avenue—1722 Grand-av.
Grand Crossing—1318 East 75th-st.
Gresham—8684 Vincennes-av.

The Lindlahr Sanitarium

Henry Lindlahr, M.D., Medical Supervisor

Let Us Rebuild You

BY OUR

REGENERATIVE TREATMENTS

for

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH BUILDING, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF CHRONIC AILMENTS.

The Lindlahr System of Natural Therapeutics

Attempts to combine certain features of such modern methods as: Osteopathy, Chiropractic, Neuropathy, Naprapathy, Spondylotherapy, Massage, Swedish Movements, the Proper Combining of Natural Foods, Hydrotherapy (water treatment), Sun and Air Baths, Physical Culture and Corrective Gymnastics, Scientific Relaxation, Mental Therapeutics and Homeopathy when indicated.

Why keep trying one thing after another when the **Lindlahr System** contains so many Methods of Natural Healing?

Come here and receive the benefit of many good methods combined.

Those living outside our Sanitarium who come in for treatment are given the same advantages as our Sanitarium patients with reference to Treatment, Consultation, Advice.

In this work Dr. Lindlahr is assisted by a staff of physicians thoroughly trained in the **Lindlahr System.**

You are invited to call for a Free Preliminary Consultation. Consult us to-day.

The Lindlahr Sanitarium

515-529 South Ashland Boulevard

Telephones Monroe 6048 and 6049.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Grove—502 E. 31st-st.
Hegewisch—13320 Brandon-av.
Hermosa—4235 Armitage-av.
Irving Park—4227 Irving Park-blvd.
Jefferson Park—4774 Milwaukee-av.
Kelvin Grove—2848 North Cicero-av.
Lake View—Lill and Seminary-avs.
Lamon Avenue—Lamon and Berenice.
Larrabee Street—2004 Larrabee-st.
Lawndale—2140 South Crawford-av.
Le Moyne—3712 North Halsted-st.
Longwood—West 97th-st. and Longwood drive.
Madison Street—4216 West Madison-st.
Mayfair—4500 Montrose-av.
Montrose—4410 Milwaukee-av.
North Clark Street—2932 North Clark-st.
Norwood Park—6013 Ceylon-av.
Park Manor—350 East 71st-st.
Ravenswood—4356 North Hermitage-av.
St. Louis—3446 Irving Park-blvd.
Samaritan—2601 W. Superior-st.
South Ashland Avenue—1254 S. Ashland-av.
Southport Avenue—3711 Southport-av.
South Western Avenue—728 South Western-av.
Trumbull Park—104th and Bensley-av.
Wakeford—753 East 75th-st.
Washington Heights—1400 West 103d-st.
West Division—2738 West Division-st.
West Harrison Street—3054 West Harrison-st.
West Pullman—700 West 120th-st.
West Ravenswood—4763 Lincoln-av.
West Twelfth Street—2013 West 12th-st.
Wieboldt—School-st. and Ashland-av.
Windsor Park—2522 East 73d-st.

High School Libraries.

Austin—200 North Lotus-av.
Englewood—6220 South Stewart-av.
Harrison Technical—2850 24th Street-blvd.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland-av.
John Marshall—3250 West Adams-st.
Nicholas Senn—5900 North Glenwood-av.

Delivery Stations.

North.

1. Elm and Orleans-sts.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage.
5. School and Ashland.
6. 3212 Broadway.
7. 6957 N. Clark-st.
8. 2273 Lincoln-av.
10. 2932 N. Clark-st.
11. 3712 N. Halsted-st.
12. 4734 Racine-av.
13. 3711 Southport-av.
17. Barry and Hoyne-avs.
18. Vedder and Rees-sts.
19. 4762 Lincoln-av.
20. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
23. 6568 Sheridan-rd.

South.

3. Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av.
4. 534 W. 43d-st.
5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
6. 62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
7. 4623 Grand-blvd.
8. 89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
9. 45th and St. Lawrence-av.
10. 72d-st. and Normal-av.
11. 938 E. 55th-st.
13. 636 E. 47th-st.
14. 11725 S. Perry-av.
15. 11100 Indiana-av.
18. 1254 E. 75th-st.
19. 45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
20. 8458 Green-st.
22. 64th-st. and Racine-av.
23. 33d-st. and Shields-av.
24. Wentworth-av & 26th-st.
25. 5005 State-st.
26. 37th-st. and S. Western-av.
27. 4303 Drexel-blvd.
29. 8944 Cottage Grove.
31. 350 E. 71st-st.
35. Halsted and 30th-sts.
36. Wood and W. 51st-sts.
37. Loomis and West 51st-sts.
38. 632 E. 61st-st.
39. 6247 Kimbark-av.
40. 2943 E. 79th-st.
42. 111th and S. Hoyne-av.
43. 753 E. 75th-st.
45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av.

West.

1. 14th-pl. and Union-st.
2. 1712 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
6. 728 S. Western-av.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
8. 3555 Ogden-av.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren.
10. 4216 W. Madison-st.
11. 4227 Irving Park-blvd.
13. 3052 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
15. 1003 S. Wood-st.
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
20. Millard-av. and W. 23d-st.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 3352 W. Madison-st.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5644 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 407 S. Cicero-av.
32. 2548 Homan-av.
33. N. Sawyer and Ohio.
34. 4024 West 16th-st.
35. 20th and Fisk-sts.
36. Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
37. Colorado and Kildare-avs.
38. 3406 West North-av.
39. 2732 N. Avers-av.
40. Ashland & Wabansia-avs.
41. 2013 West 12th-st.
42. 1105 N. California.
43. 1212 S. St. Louis-av.
44. Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
46. 4021 W. North-av.
47. 2138 West North-av.
48. 3851 N. Albany-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 3446 Irving Park-blvd.
56. Colvin and Oakley-avs.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.
President—Edward L. Ryerson.
Librarian—George B. Utley.
Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.
Trustees—Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Horace H. Martin, Horace S. Oakley, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, Albert H. Wetten, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr.
Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Sept. 1, 1920, contained 393,014 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1920, 684,492 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee or on recommendation of a dean or head of a department of instruction. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton: the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

86 East Randolph street.
President—Marvin Hughitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Frank S. Johnson, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Rollin D. Salisbury, Albert A.

The Sign of Good Casualty Insurance

Compensation
Liability
Gen'l Liability
Landlord's
Automobile
Teams
Elevator

Established 1869

Accident
Health
Burglary
Credit
Boiler
Fly Wheel
Engine

London Guarantee & Accident Company, Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE UNITED STATES, CHICAGO, ILL.

F. W. LAWSON, General Manager

CONKLING, PRICE & WEBB

General Agents Western Department

Insurance Exchange, Chicago

Telephone Wabash 1220

Sprague II., Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B. Borland and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1920, 422,327 volumes and 155,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario streets.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Executive Committee—William H. Bush, C. J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason, Seymour Morris, Henry J. Patten, Edward L. Ryerson.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archæology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

1005 city hall.

The municipal reference library contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. It provides and renders available for the use of members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and special commissions and municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials and employes public reports, documents, books, pamphlets and other data bearing upon municipal, legislative and administrative projects, plans and proposals, keeps on file all official public reports issued by the various governmental agencies in the city of Chicago and the annual reports, charters and ordinances of other cities.

The library is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 12 m. on Saturday. Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

RYERSON AND BURNHAM LIBRARIES.

Art institute, Michigan avenue and Adams-st.

The Ryerson library of the Art institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 14,000 volumes and collections of 43,000 photographs and 20,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture contains about 2,600 books on architecture. Open daily from 9 to 5; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Grant park.

The museum library is a scientific reference library and occupies three rooms in the southeast part of the building. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sept. 30, 1920, the library contained approximately 70,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 25,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open without charge to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of $1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of $4 a year. The library in 1920 contained about 52,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, Samuel K. Wilson, S. J.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of $2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 9 p. m., Sundays, except during July and August, and from 2 to 6 p. m. on holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains about 1,700 books, 500 pieces of sheet music and 600 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 1,200 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes Dec. 31, 1919, was 65,926. Librarian, Ida Faye Wright.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Scoville Institute.)

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 37,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and some holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6 and evenings 7 to 9. Deposit station at Fair Oaks pharmacy, Chicago avenue and Ridgeland, open every day except Sunday. Librarian, Helen A. Bagley.

PULLMAN PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam; assistants, Margaret Vilas and Freda Grapes.

Public Life Insurance Company

Incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois

Capital - - - - $500,000

Ordinary and Industrial Insurance issued at all ages, from one to seventy

ALFRED CLOVER
Chairman of the Board of Directors and GENERAL MANAGER

LOUIS NAROWETZ,
President

J. W. SINGLETON,
Secretary

WILLIAM F. SCHAARE, M. D.
Chairman of the Medical Board

HOME OFFICE
108 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 35,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct. 5 to Aug. 31 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m to 12 m; closed Sundays. Librarian, Rev. Harry T. Stock.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains about 48,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year, except legal holidays, not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 1547 Conway building, 111 West Washington street.

The library of the Portland Cement association is a reference library on the literature of the cement industry. It contains some 2,500 books, 6,500 pamphlets and 5,000 mounted clippings. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock. It is a free public reference library. Librarian, Pyrrha B. Sheffield.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 County building.

President—Donald L. Morrill.
Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.
Treasurer—James Rosenthal.
Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 67,000 volumes.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9 a. m to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock.

The library of the Fire Insurance club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 West Jackson boulevard, contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Janet C. McFarland.

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South 5th avenue near St. Charles avenue.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in August, 1920, contained 10,884 books and pamphlets. Householders or persons vouched for by householders have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Southward.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained approximately 189,922 bound volumes and 159,894 pamphlets July 1, 1920. The library in Evanston is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily and from 7 to 10 p. m., except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of the Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern university building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian, Theodore Wesley Koch.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The technical library maintained by this society contains about 10,000 volumes upon the subject of engineering. Members of the society may borrow books from the collection. Nonmembers may receive this privilege upon the deposit of a required amount. The library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., (except Saturday, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.). Secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut; librarian, Virginia Savage.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Nov. 1, 1920, the library contained 76,431 volumes and 15,986 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, LIBRARY AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

Federal Life Building, 168 N. Michigan Ave.

The library of the National Safety council is a working reference library specializing in safety literature. The library files contain interesting data on hundreds of specific questions on accident prevention, industrial relations, and allied problems. The library is open to the public 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m., and is closed on Sundays and legal holidays. Librarian, Mary B. Day.

RIVER FOREST LIBRARY.

The River Forest free library was established in 1900 and contains 8,200 volues. The hours are from 2:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily except on Sunday and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The acting librarian is Miss Queenie A. Barker.

FOREST PARK LIBRARY.

The Forest Park free library is open from 1:30 to 9 p. m. daily. The librarian is Miss Myrtle Dahmke.

LOMBARD FREE LIBRARY.

The Lombard free library contains some 5,000 volumes. The librarian is J. T. Reade.

Wanted at $1,000 a Month

Can You Fill This Job?

We are being called upon constantly to recommend applicants who have been examined and coached by us in special and general executive work.

Our success in training men and women for important executive positions has given us a nation-wide reputation for developing employes for positions paying $2,500 to $10,000 a year and up.

The practical value of our service has been tested by men holding responsible positions with practically every large corporation in this country, including Armour & Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Ford Motor Company, Swift & Co., etc.

A short period of preliminary training by mail, under the personal direction of LaSalle experts, has been sufficient to increase the earning power of thousands of men from 100% to 600%.

It will cost you nothing to investigate. Mark and mail the coupon below, indicating the kind of position for which you would like to qualify. We will send full particulars, also a free copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One," a book that has been an inspiration to more than 250,000 ambitious men. Send for your copy now.

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

The Largest Business Training Institution in the World.

Dept. R 508 **Chicago, Ill.**

Please send me catalog and full information regarding the course and service I have marked with an X below. Also a copy of your book, "Ten Years' Promotion In One;" all without obligation to me.

☐ **HIGHER ACCOUNTING:** Training for positions as Auditor, Comptroller, Public Accountant, Cost Accountant, etc.

☐ **LAW:** Training for Bar; LL.B. Degree.

☐ **COMMERCIAL LAW:** Reading, Reference and Consultation Service for Business Men.

☐ **EXPERT BOOKKEEPING:** Training for position of Head Bookkeeper.

☐ **MODERN FOREMANSHIP:** Training in the direction and handling of industrial forces—for Foremen, Sub-Foremen, Contractors, Shop Superintendents, etc.

☐ **PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT:** Training for Employers, Employment Managers, Executives, Industrial Engineers.

☐ **INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY:** Training for Production Managers, Department Heads and all those desiring training in the 48 factors of efficiency.

☐ **BUSINESS ENGLISH:** Training for Business Correspondents and Copy Writers.

☐ **EFFECTIVE SPEAKING:** Training in the art of forceful, effective speech for Ministers, Salesmen, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, Clubmen, etc.

☐ **BANKING AND FINANCE:** Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions.

☐ **BUSINESS MANAGEMENT:** Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Executive Positions.

☐ **COMMERCIAL SPANISH:** Training for position as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-speaking countries.

☐ **TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC:** Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Manager, etc.

☐ **BUSINESS LETTER WRITING:** Training for positions as Correspondent, Mail Sales Director and executive letter-writing positions.

☐ **C. P. A. COACHING FOR ADVANCED ACCOUNTANTS:** Prepares for State Board and Institute Examinations.

Name..... Present Position..... Address.....

CHICAGO'S DEATH ROLL IN 1920.

Abbott, Francis L. (1860), chemist, Oct. 24.
Adams, Lawrence A. (1887), hotel man, Feb. 26.
Aiken, Alexander W. (1870), physician, April 27.
Albert, Frank (1872), showman, Oct. 20.
Alcott, Mrs. Georgia R. (1861), Sept. 13.
Alling, Joseph Hart (1837), clergyman, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 26, 1919.
Allport, Mrs. Sarah M. (1826), April 16.
Alschuler, Myrtle M., opera singer, in Wilmette, Aug. 11.
Alton, Mrs. Robert L., July 5.
Andrews, John D. (1855), surgeon, Nov. 6.
Apperson, Elmer, manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 28.
Arends, Henry (1832), veteran of civil war, April 17.
Armstrong, Frank H. (1853), merchant, in Daytona, Fla., Feb. 27.
Armstrong, John M. (1842), architect, Feb. 7.
Asplet, John W. (1868), cashier, July 3.
Atkins, Carl J., merchant, Sept. 17.
Atwell, Charles M. (1846), merchant, March 20.
Ayers, Charles B. (1852), produce dealer, in Holland, Mich., Aug. 14.
Bailey, Clarence M. (1841), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, May 21.
Bailey, Edward W. (1842), board of trade operator, Jan. 2.
Balch, Thur (1853), stock broker, April 1.
Baker, Howard W. (1866), clubman, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 30, 1919.
Barnard, Mrs. Louise Black Clarke, in St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 16.
Bartlett, Charles A. (1852), printer, March 30.
Bartlett, William H., Jr. (1891), capitalist, in Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 15.
Barton, Bayard W., advertising agent, Jan. 26.
Batey, Daniel C. (1865), clergyman, May 24.
Baum, Christoph F. (1853), manufacturer, Jan. 19.
Bayley, Edwin F. (1845), lawyer, Aug. 14.
Beath, Frank B. (1886), advertising agent, March 6.
Beaton, David (1848), clergyman, Feb. 11.
Begg, John F. (1841), lumberman, March 29.
Bennett, John W., lawyer, in Northfield, Mass., June 21.
Berry, Fred, soldier, March 14.
Berry, John J., veteran fireman, Feb. 28.
Berry, William M. (1827), park builder, June 21.
Berz, George (1845), former coroner, Feb. 28.
Bicket, Mrs. Ellen (1850), Dec. 18, 1919.
Birk, Jacob (1836), brewer, March 2.
Birren, Edwin C. (1893), electrical engineer, July 8.
Black, Mrs. John C., in Vichy, France, July 21.
Boddinger, Charles E. (1868), physician, May 23
Boddinghouse, Richard W. (1859), lawyer, March 3.
Borden, Mrs. Charlotte, Feb. 25.
Bosley, Edward F., manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., April 22.
Bowman, Johnston R., dairyman, in San Antonio, Tex., March 28.
Boyer, Richard L. (1860), grain dealer, March 26.
Bradley, John H. (1845), express company official, in Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 17.
Bradley, Thomas (1842), business man, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 16, 1919.
Bradshaw, Francis M. (1843), civil war veteran, Jan. 30.
Braun, Walter F. (1879), banker, April 24.
Brennan, Michael (1844), former chief of police, April 9.
Brennan, Thomas W. (1845) commission merchant, Nov. 6.
Brewer, John S. (1832), retired business man, in East Orange, N. J., May 17.
Breytspraak, Charles (1831), musician, Jan. 18.
Bridgman, John W. (1838), in Goldsboro, Md., Dec. 22, 1919.
Bronaugh, William L. (1870), engineer, July 26.
Brooks, Jesse W. (1858), clergyman, July 21.
Broughan, Mrs. Sarah A. (1840), May 5.
Brown, Elizabeth R. (1833), teacher, July 12.
Brown, Frank T., lawyer, Feb. 17.
Browne, Charles Francis (1859), artist, in Waltham, Mass., March 30.
Bryan, William C., bond dealer, April 12.
Buckbee, Julian E. (1844), railroad official, at Hermosa Beach, Cal., Dec. 29, 1919.
Buckingham, Mrs. Caroline M., April 26.
Buckingham, Miss Lucy, at Lenox, Mass., Aug. 4.
Buell, Charles A. (1850), court clerk, Jan. 13.
Buell, Charles C. (1867), attorney, in Highland Park, July 14.
Buffington, Arthur J. (1875), credit man, June 27.
Bullard, Albert W. (1878), banker, Jan. 21.
Bunte, Ferdinand, manufacturer, in Wurttemberg, Germany, July 21.
Burch, William A., insurance broker, Jan. 7.
Bushnell, L. M. (1854), manufacturer, in Belleair, Fla., Jan. 9.
Butz, Otto C. (1857), lawyer, in Winnetka, May 2.
Buxbaum, Leopold (1838), former hotel owner, Oct. 14.
Byram, Mrs. Eleanor M. (1838), in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 3.
Cameron, Robert M. (1839), merchant, July 6.
Campanini, Cleofonte (1860), opera director, Dec. 19, 1919.
Campbell, Mrs. G. M. (1862), May 22.
Campbell, John G., physician, May 10.
Campbell, William P. (1846), safe deposit official, Aug. 2.
Campion, John (1849), fireman, Nov. 19.
Carpenter, Mrs. Jennie S. (1855), teacher, July 8.
Case, Mrs. E. W. (1837), in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16, 1919.
Cashman, James, manager, April 2.
Caukin, Mrs. Mary Caulkins Maynard (1829), philanthropist, July 26.
Chapell, Sherman S. (1875), dairyman, Jan. 23.
Chapman, James R., banker, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec 21, 1919.
Chickering, Frederick W. (1865), manufacturer, Oct. 14.
Clare, M. Emmet (1878), lawyer, Nov. 3.
Cleary, Mrs. Patrick, welfare worker, June 17.
Clevenger, S. V. (1843), physician, March 24.
Clow, Mrs. Eleanor H., Jan. 19.
Cobb, Edwin W. (1853), physician, Feb. 20.
Colosimo, James, restaurant owner, May 11.
Converse, Charles H. (1848), dentist, Dec. 6, 1919.
Conway, Richard F. (1839), contractor, Nov. 3.
Cook, Wilber D. (1861), oculist, Aug. 23.
Cooke, F. J., printer, in Oak Park, Jan. 14.
Cooke, Marjorie Benton (1876), author, in Manila, P. I., April 26.
Cooke, William J. (1864), contractor, Feb. 13.
Coolidge, Henry W., engraver, in Evanston, Feb. 8.
Coonley, Avery (1871), Christian Science leader, in Washington, D. C., April 9.
Cooper, Henry N. (1861), realty dealer, April 4.
Corbett, William, former cafe owner, Jan. 5.
Couchman, William V. (1865), vice-president Harvester Co., in Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 4.
Cowles, T. Z. (1845), editor and author, Dec. 3, 1919.
Cowles, William H. (1868), grain dealer, May 20.

RELIABLE PRINTERS' ROLLERS

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON
MFG. CO.

CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
ATLANTA
INDIANAPOLIS
DALLAS
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
DES MOINES
CLEVELAND, OHIO
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Coyne, John J., draftsman, at Macatawa Park, Mich., July 23.
Crafts, Clayton E. (1848), attorney, Aug. 26.
Crandon, Mrs. Elizabeth W. (1840), in Evanston, Jan. 17.
Critchell, Robert S. (1845), insurance man, Dec. 9, 1919.
Critcher, Edward P., advertising agent, Feb. 5.
Crooks, Smyth (1850), merchant, April 3.
Crowe, Thomas S., physician, April 5.
Cullen, Clement Joseph (1885), physician, Sept. 5.
Cullerton, Edward F. (1842), alderman, Feb. 1.
Daly, Andrew J. (1887), lieutenant, A. E. F., at Fort Sheridan, Jan. 28.
Davies, Charles Edward ("Parson") (1851), sporting manager, in Bedford, Va., June 28.
Davies, Will T. (1860), jailer, March 23.
Davis, Achilles (1874), physician, May 3.
Davis, Olga, physician and philanthropist, in Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 9.
Day, Mark Gillespie (1895), veteran of war in Europe, Oct. 14.
Dean, George R., architect, Dec. 10, 1919.
De Campi Mrs. Amelia B., Aug. 3.
Deimek, Ludwig R. (1887), attorney, July 24.
De Kay, Jeanne Anna, Dec. 26, 1919.
De Laporte, William (1841), priest, in Lombard, Ill., July 3.
Detweiler, Edwin S. (1888), physician, Aug. 26.
Devine, William H. (1844), capitalist, Feb. 27.
De Young, Benjamin R. (1848), insurance official, May 16.
Dickinson, Nathan (1858), seed merchant, at Lake Geneva, Wis., Feb. 22.
Digman, Patrick (1850), former fire department captain, May 4.
Dixon, Mrs. Arthur (1850), May 10.
Donaldson, William R. (1858), manufacturer, March 28.
Donlin, George B. (1879), editor, in Altadena, Cal., June 18.
Dooley, Mrs. Julia (1828), in Highland Park, Feb. 10.
Doyle, Frank (1880), soldier, Jan. 25.
Duncan, Samuel C. (1855), writer, in Baltimore, Md., May 10.
Dunlany, William P. (1873), physician, Aug. 25.
Dwight, Timothy, manufacturer, in Evanston, April 24.
Dyrenforth, Arthur (1872), lawyer, in Aurora, Ill., June 13.
Eckhart, John W. (1856), miller, Aug 15.
Eckstorm, Royce P., newspaper man, April 1.
Eddy, Arthur Jerome (1859), lawyer, art critic, in New York, N. Y., July 21.
Eliel, Miss Clara D., April 16.
Ellingwood, Finley (1851), physician, in Pasadena, Cal., June 29.
Englehard, George P. (1854), publisher, in Evanston, Feb. 10.
Evans, Daniel (1828), judge, April 13.
Evans, Denver E., fruit dealer, Feb. 27.
Ewing, Adlai T. (1846), former judge, Nov. 2.
Farr, Albert L., physician, in Evanston, Oct. 6.
Faulkner, Samuel W. (1828), pioneer, Dec. 24, 1919.
Felthousen, Charles L. (1850), publisher, July 3.
Fernald, Mrs. Bessie Swift, in London, England, Nov. 5.
Fergus, John Q. (1841), pioneer, Sept. 30.
Fernald, James W. (1839), merchant, Aug. 25.
Fetscher, John (1870), police officer, Jan. 29.
Field, Joseph B. (1838), mail carrier, Dec. 17, 1919.
Field, William N. (1873), hide and leather expert, Jan. 3.
Finucane, Thomas J. (1858), political leader, July 14.
Fischer, Mrs. Annie B., Oct. 1.
Fish, Elenore (1869), physician, Dec. 6, 1919.
Flanagan, Joseph O. (1849), store superintendent, June 7.
Forde, Patrick J. (1860), police official, May 13.
Foster, Frank, judge, Oct. 17.
Fowkes, W. Herbert, patent solicitor, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 23.
Fox, Mrs. Ancella M. (1847), musician, Oct. 18.
Franchere, Gabriel (1852), merchant, Oct. 23.
Frank, Herman (1856), attorney, Feb. 14.
Frantzen, Fritz (1836), real estate dealer, April 19.
Fraser, George (1840), retired business man, Nov. 9.
Freer, Guy M. (1872), National Industrial Traffic league official, April 29.
Freer, Otto E. (1894), student, May 25.
French, Thos. A., civil war veteran, Sept. 20.
Friedberg, Stanton (1876), physician, May 27.
Friend, Emil (1867), financial editor, in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 2.
Gage, F. W. (1864), physician, Sept. 30.
Garland, Thomas P., civil service examiner, Jan. 30.
Geiger, Ellis, former alderman, in El Centro, Cal., Feb. 14.
Gerhard, Herman (1869), writer, Sept. 7.
Gehrmann, Adolph (1868), bacteriologist, Oct. 3.
Giertsen, Waldemar (1870), business man, Jan. 12.
Glendenning, Robert (1863), manufacturer, Feb. 2.
Goggin, Edward (1838), veteran of civil war, Sept. 2.
Goldstein, Raphael (1850), merchant, July 27.
Goodwin, John S. (1858), attorney, March 14.
Gore, David B., attorney, at Maysville, Ark., June 23.
Gould, Frank (1840), merchant, in Evanston, May 4.
Grant, David (1865), cashier, July 2.
Grant, James, restaurant manager, Jan. 1.
Gregory, Stephen S. (1849), lawyer, Oct. 24.
Greene, Walter H. (1867), artist, April 7.
Greenebaum, Henry N. (1861), tanner, June 16.
Griffin, George F. (1881), philanthropist, in Miami, Fla., May 3.
Gross, Howard H. (1853), head of Universal Military Training league, Oct. 16.
Gross, Joseph (1850), inventor, June 5.
Grover, Frank R. (1858), lawyer and author, Dec. 10, 1919.
Gunther, Charles F. (1837), candy manufacturer, Feb. 10.
Gurnett, C. H., advertising manager, May 11.
Guthrie, George C., (1875), attorney, in Joplin, Mo., Aug. 19.
Hackney, Henry C. (1849), stock exchange official, April 19.
Haffner, Charles, manufacturer, in Riverside, March 16.
Hale, Albert L. (1845), retired merchant, in Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.
Halpin, Mrs. Ida M. (1867), teacher, May 1.
Hammett, Edward, banker, Dec. 20, 1919.
Hansen, Henry C. (1840), banker, in Oak Park, Dec. 20, 1919.
Hardin, Arthur L., real estate dealer, Jan. 26.
Hardman, Mrs. Georgiana (1849), June 1.
Harris, Frederick R. (1892), jeweler, Feb. 6.
Harris, Samuel (1836), manufacturer, May 4.
Hartwell, Mrs. Kate E. (1850), Nov. 3.
Haselwood, Harry (1880), newspaper man, Sept. 29.
Hatch, Darwin S. (1883), editor, Jan. 20.
Hay, Mrs. George R. (1840), Oct. 28.
Hayes, William P. (1838), lawyer, June 11.
Haynes, William Knox, lawyer, May 1.
Heaford, Henry H. (1848), insurance official, May 28.
Heinig, Frank (1845), merchant tailor, in Magnolia Springs, Ala., May 29.

Types that Talk

Depicting here our popular PARSONS —a type face out-of-the-ordinary—for effective announcements and general publicity purposes.

ADVERTISERS—when you want a type face that will lend interest and distinction to your message, consult the "Originators of Types that Talk."

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler

715 to 721 South Dearborn Street—CHICAGO

TENSO Die Castings

We are now supplying to manufacturers of automobiles and accessories, electric motors and appliances, phonographs, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, pumps, vending machines and various other machines and devices—

MECHANICAL PARTS DIE CAST

to exacting accuracy from our TENSO ALLOY—a new alloy of great tensile strength, very hard and light in weight.

TENSO CASTINGS are double the tensile strength of Cast Iron, stronger than Brass, equal in strength to Malleable Iron, 200% stronger than ordinary white Metal Die Castings.

If you are a quantity user of small metal parts up to eight inches in diameter or length, investigate TENSO.

TENSO CASTINGS REQUIRE NO MACHINING

BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER

Die Casting Division Monroe and Throop Streets · CHICAGO

Henderson, Mrs. Charles R., Jan. 18.
Hendrickson, Henry (1842), blind author and lecturer, Nov. 7.
Henion, Wakeman Burr (1843), veteran of civil war, Aug. 3.
Henry, Julia S., educator, in Evanston, Jan. 17.
Hernon, Frank, reporter, June 29.
Hertzberg, Hans H. R. (1871), literary critic, May 18.
Hewes, Mrs. Margaret (1851), June 20.
Hewitt, John H. (1830), capitalist, in Elgin, Ill., Jan. 20.
Hibbard, Mrs. Jane N. (1828), March 23.
Hibbard, Mrs. Lydia Beekman (1835), philanthropist, April 25.
Hibbard, William G. (1870), merchant, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 20.
Hicks, George C., manufacturer, Feb. 25.
Higgins, James M., merchant, Jan. 9.
Higinbotham, Harry M. (1868), March 5.
Hiner, James Watson, retired lawyer, July 21.
Hirsch, Adolph (1851), jeweler, Feb. 1.
Hirsh, Morris M. (1837), manufacturer, May 1.
Hogan, John P., S. J. (1844), priest and educator, Oct. 10.
Holland, Philip C. (1853), publisher, Jan. 3.
Hollister, Mary C., physician, in Lake Worth, Fla., Jan. 2.
Honore, N. K. (1856), Nov. 16.
Hopkins, William H. (1841), educator, in Evanston, Dec. 17, 1919.
Horan, Edward (1850), real estate dealer, Sept. 29.
Howe, Miss Grace T. (1838), at Castine, Me., July 28.
Howell, Cyrus H. (1846), former alderman, March 22.
Hoyt, Mrs. Lucius (1848), Sept. 11.
Hubbard, George W. (1845), former chief of police, at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 17.
Hubbard, H. H. (1833), chaplain, Jan. 24.
Hubbard, James S., insurance agent, April 17.
Hunt, Charles A., commission merchant, July 30.
Huntington, Pope C. (1835), coal merchant, Sept. 30.
Inman, Walter M. (1855), circulation manager, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 3.
Irwin, William E. (1861), realty dealer, Sept. 2.
Jackson, Mrs. Julia S., May 1.
Jackson, William F. B. (1836), clergyman, in Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 7.
Jacobson, John (1846), mail carrier, Oct. 9.
Jones, George N. (1836), civil war veteran, July 12.
Kavanagh, George (1876), traveler, Nov. 4.
Keane, James E., lieutenant, A. E. F., Feb. 5.
Keeley, Eugene M., brewer, Aug. 18.
Kendrick, Lambert (1871), priest, May 21.
Kerr, William T., financial reporter, Aug. 28.
Kidder, Henry M. (1839), oldest Northwestern university alumnus, in Evanston, July 6.
King, Harriet G. (1855), educator, in Oak Park, Jan. 17.
Kingsbury, Nathan C. (1866), corporation official in New York, N. Y., Jan. 24.
Kinzie, Mrs Mary A., in Evanston, April 2.
Kling, Charles, engineer, May 4.
Knights, W. H. (1859), business man, May 23.
Kranz, John M. (1841), candymaker, Dec. 14, 1919.
Knopf, Philip (1847), former congressman, Aug. 14.
Kuhnert, Louis C. (1855), merchant, May 5.
Ladd, Mrs. Harriet (1825), Jan. 21.
Lake, William H., grain dealer, April 3.
Lamson, S. Warren (1838), grain merchant, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 25.
Lapham, Arden B. (1845), tanner, in Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 2.
Lapp, Petro (1847), jeweler, Jan. 16.
Lawrie, John (1840), merchant, April 23.
Leake, Mrs. Ellen (1859), Feb. 7.
Lemma, William A. (1846), lawyer, Aug. 9.
Lewis, Mrs. Alice E. T. (1839), April 28.
Lewis, John A. (1847), lawyer, in Zion City, Ill., July 7.
Limbert, George B. (1862), iron merchant, Oct. 17.
Little, Mrs. Helen M. (1835), Jan. 25.
Llewellyn, James D. (1857), musician, Feb. 27.
Lomax, George (1851), manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30, 1919.
Love, Henry M. (1839), commission merchant, Jan. 27.
Lowe, Peter W. (1826), pioneer, Feb. 27.
Lucas, John M. (1858), physician, Sept. 2.
Lyman, Miss Mary I., May 20.
Lynwood, E. A., physician, May 27.
Lyon, Richard S. (1843), grain dealer, in Evanston, Sept. 16.
Lyons, George W., soldier, April 27.
MacDougal, Duncan (1864), surgeon, in Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 15.
Mackenzie, Neil (1838), hatter, April 19.
Martindale, George B., head of mercantile agency, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2.
Matz, Mrs. Elizabeth D., at Laconia, N. H., Sept. 2.
Mayer, David (1851), merchant, in St. Augustine, Fla., March 14.
McGoorty, Mrs. Mary W., in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 11.
McIntyre, Frank, laundryman, Jan. 19.
McClaughry, R. W. (1839), prison official and criminologist, Nov. 9.
McCulloch, Thomas G. (1845), manufacturer, Jan. 16.
McDonald, Frank (1865), former alderman, Sept. 21.
McGahan, Frederick L., inventor, June 26.
McKenna, William C., attorney, Sept. 1.
McNabb, Alvin I. (1873), newspaper man, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 12.
McNary, Mary A. (1862), teacher, June 12.
McSchooler, Mrs Emiline Burgoyne, in Berwyn, April 27.
Mead, Mrs. Mary E. (1840), June 22.
Meagher, Thomas F. (1864), police captain, Sept. 22.
Meese, William A. (1857), attorney and historian, in Winnetka, Feb. 10.
Mahren, Jacob F. (1857), electrician, May 4.
Mengden, F. B. (1857), merchant, Sept. 21.
Mickelberry, Wm. M. (1852), packer, Aug. 28.
Miller, Albert H. (1872), secretary board of education, April 13.
Miller, Jacob A. (1863), manager, April 12.
Miller, James E. (1831), contractor, in Evanston, April 22.
Miller, Joseph M. (1848), manufacturer, Oct. 12.
Miller, Mrs. Walter E., June 27.
Milner, Frank T. (1860), organ builder, in Evansville, Ind., July 4.
Mitchell, Felix S. (1866), superintendent of streets, Dec. 31, 1919.
Montgomery, William T. (1843), physician, March 25.
Moody, Walter D. (1870), managing director Chicago Plan commission, Nov. 21.
Moody, Mrs. Walter D. (1874), July 13.
Mordue, Thomas N., coal merchant, Aug. 3.
Morehouse, Lawrence G., packer, in Maywood, Dec. 22, 1919.
Morse, Mrs. Nellie W., fashion authority, in Tarrytown, N. Y., June 28.
Moth, Morris J. (1853), physician, Oct. 6.
Mott, John Grenville (1843), veteran of civil war, in Highland Park, Feb. 17.
Moynihan, John (1840), steel worker, Feb. 22.
Mudge, Henry U. (1856), railroad official, in Denver, Col., Jan. 30.
Mudridge, Henry P., superintendent, May 24.

Leave It All to Us!

This organization produces mail advertising "from the idea to the mail sack"—takes care of all the details of a campaign in its entirety or assists advertisers in taking care of any details of their mailings.

We Plan—

mail advertising and selling campaigns, based on conditions known or ascertained through investigation.

We Write—

copy and supply artwork.

We Print—

sales literature of all kinds.

We Reproduce—

form letters in any quantity.

We Compile—

lists to meet specific needs.

We Address—

envelopes and fill in letters.

We Fold—

seal and mail letters, circulars and printed matter.

We Afford—

stencil addressing service.

We Take—

the details of follow-up mailings from advertisers' offices—afford clockwork regularity in this office.

Trade Mark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

An Organization of Over 300 People, Equipped to Give Prompt Service.

BUCKLEY, DEMENT & CO.

Sales Promotion by Mail

1300 Jackson Boulevard **Chicago, Ill.**

Telephone: Monroe 6100

Muelhoefer, Edward, former alderman, Jan. 9.
Munger, Edward (1850), salesman, Jan. 5.
Murphy, Francis F. (1880), clergyman, April 18.
Murphy, Michael F. (1861), physician, March 3.
Neely, John C. (1841), financier, Jan. 31.
Nelson, Ira F. (1857), railroad man, Aug. 24.
Newell, Huldah H. (1840), teacher, Jan. 31.
Newman, Julius (1851), rabbi, in Los Angeles, Cal., June 28.
Niblack, William C. (1854), lawyer and banker, in Lake Forest, May 6.
Nichols, George R. (1851), grain dealer, Sept. 11.
Nichols, Vernon E., bank official, Jan. 30.
Nicholson, Thomas G. (1847), builder, April 1.
Nightingale, Harry T. (1871), educator, in Evanston, Jan. 7.
Norton, Oliver W. (1839), manufacturer, Oct. 1.
O'Connor, Edward P., clergyman, Feb. 3.
Ogilvie, Charles L. (1881), missionary, in Peking, China, Jan. 1.
O'Hara, Thomas, jurist, Dec. 31, 1919.
Oldfield, Aaron (1850), lawyer, March 5.
O'Malley, John (1845), packer, March 17.
Orb, Lieut. John A., Jr., aviator, in Phœnix, Ariz., July 29.
Osborne, Charles B. (1872), real estate dealer, July 25.
Otis, Frank T., real estate dealer, Feb. 8.
Parker, Clarence F. (1865), railroad official, Jan. 6.
Parkhurst, M. M. (1834), clergyman, in Greensboro, Ala., Feb. 2.
Parkins, Horace G. (1857), attorney, in Hinsdale, Aug. 24.
Patton, William B. (1829), clergyman, Dec. 17, 1919.
Payne, Mrs. Effie S. (1840), Feb. 28.
Pearson, Eugene H. (1854), lumberman, in Hyannisport, Mass., Aug. 17.
Peasley, James Carr (1840), railroad official, July 13.
Pendleton, Amos P. (1850), March 9.
Pennoyer, James (1841), civil war veteran, April 10.
Perlson, Isaac (1849), furrier, May 21.
Pettengill, Will H. (1859), secretary printing and stationery firm, Dec. 22, 1919.
Pettis, William (1865), lawyer, May 20.
Phillips, Benjamin (1843), street railway official, Nov. 22, 1919.
Pfaff, August (1851), restaurateur, Aug. 21.
Picker, Oliver S., manufacturer, in Winnetka, April 26.
Pierce, Mrs. Caroline L. (1849), April 27.
Pietsch, Charles F. (1844), publisher, May 7.
Pinckard, Charles P. (1865), oculist, Jan. 17.
Pinckney, Merritt W. (1859), judge, June 7.
Poorman, Mrs. Amanda E. (1834), cousin of Abraham Lincoln, July 21.
Porter, Mrs. Eliza T. (1842), at Lake Geneva, July 15.
Post, Philip S. (1869), attorney, in Winnetka, June 27.
Powell, Harold G. (1867), physician, Aug. 26.
Pritchard, Joseph F. (1853), board of trade reporter, March 24.
Proctor, Agnes, actress, May 17.
Prussing, George C. (1846), manufacturer, Nov. 28, 1919.
Pruyn, William H. (1851), builder and real estate dealer, Jan. 27.
Ptacek, Frank J., police official, June 1.
Putnam, L. J., engineer, near Leroy, Mich., May 31.
Rang, Henry, Jr., board of trade commission man, May 24.
Ranney, Henry C. (1840), former board of trade man, in Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 10.
Ranseen, Matthew C. (1844), clergyman, Aug. 24.
Ransom, Robert W. (1854), newspaper man, in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 14.
Read, Enid Ada (1896), April 23.
Reed, Mrs. Daniel F. (1840), in Evanston, Feb. 27.
Reid, Mrs. Martha McWilliams (1836), in Lake Forest, March 4.
Reininger, Jacob (1823), civil war veteran, April 12.
Renshaw, Frederick W. (1880), manufacturer, Feb. 1.
Reynolds, B. J. (1858), merchant, in Evanston, Jan. 28.
Reynolds, Martin (1848), chef, Jan. 28.
Rice, May Cushman, physician, Feb. 4.
Rich, Henry S. (1842), publisher, in Evanston, March 15.
Richardson, James L., trick cyclist, June 16.
Richter, Charles F. L. (1853), former member of legislature, Aug. 20.
Risdon, Ambrose (1860), lawyer, Feb. 23.
Roberts, John H., attorney, in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.
Robbins, Edward F. (1858), packer, in Pasadena, Cal., March 12.
Roberts, James H., lawyer, in Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 24.
Roby, H. W., physician and author, in Topeka, Kas., Aug. 22.
Roche, Mrs. J. A. (1847), in Highland Park, May 24.
Rogers, Mrs. Hopewell, Feb. 4.
Rogers, Joseph M., Jr., first lieutenant, A. E. F., Jan. 17.
Roelins, Charles H. (1841), manufacturer, Sept. 10.
Roseboom, Mrs. Susan (1847), March 30.
Rosenbaum, Walter S. (1881), grain dealer, in Highland Park, Oct. 4.
Rossall, Richard (1852), railroad employe, Sept. 25.
Rouillier, Albert (1858), artist and art patron, March 19.
Rubens, Harry (1850), lawyer, June 13.
Rumsey, Julian M. (1857), pioneer, in Hollywood, Cal., Jan. 6.
Russell, William J. (1853), packer, April 18.
Ryan, Thomas (1851), superintendent, May 31.
St. John, Leonard (1853), physician, April 2.
Salisbury, Darius B. (1850), merchant, March 30.
Savage, Edward P. (1846), commission merchant, March 10.
Sayre, Miss Virginia, educator, in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 13.
Scanlan, John F. (1839), founder of Catholic Order of Foresters, June 12.
Schick, John A. (1857), printing superintendent, Sept. 13.
Schlechte, August F. W. (1868), clergyman, April 18.
Schott, Joseph (1856), fireman, Sept. 10.
Scott, Charles B. (1858), member board of trade, Dec. 9, 1919.
Scott, Miss Emma, society editor, Jan. 9.
Scotten, Samuel C. (1851), grain broker, Aug. 5.
Shabad, Arthur M. (1867), physician, Aug. 23.
Sharpe, Caswell A. (1850), real estate dealer, at Lake Forest, Ill., June 18.
Sheehy, John J. (1878), detective, Nov. 8.
Sheldon, Herbert D., undertaker, Aug. 17.
Sheridan, Wilbur F. (1863), clergyman, author and lecturer, March 10.
Sherman, James R. (1842), grain dealer, April 18.
Shields, Edwin W. (1866), grain dealer, in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4.
Shope, Simeon P. (1834), judge, Jan. 23.
Shutt, Charles J. (1863), clergyman, Jan. 27.
Simmons, Francis T. (1855), former head of Lincoln park board, July 5.
Sinnegan, Henry, coast guard captain, May 26.

WM. SCHLAKE, Prest. C. B. OBERMEYER, V.-Prest.
G. F. PERKINS, Treas. C. NETTELHORST, Secy.

ILLINOIS BRICK COMPANY

111 W. Washington Street

CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MAIN 15

Slavin, John, captain in fire department, Sept. 15.
Sloan, Ambrose B., civil war veteran, May 23.
Smale, Charles F. (1845), veteran of civil war, Aug. 6.
Smith, Mrs. Addison C., in Oak Park, Feb. 19.
Smith, Mrs. Ellen M. Cyr, author, in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25.
Smith, George B. (1870), banker, Feb. 7.
Smith, William M., advertising agent, Jan. 23.
Snow, Samuel D. (1862), attorney, Oct. 31.
Snydacker, Joseph G. (1865), capitalist, Oct. 13.
Spaeth, Charles (1836), charity society manager, Oct. 12.
Spalding, Stewart (1847), convention manager, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1919.
Spear, George S., banker, May 7.
Spengler, Jacob (1846), secretary, Feb. 14.
Spry, Samuel A. (1863), lumber merchant, Sept. 10.
Squires, Charles (1836), insurance agent, in Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 7.
Stanton, Thomas (1847), live stock dealer, July 3.
Starr, Samuel (1842), civil war veteran, May 11.
Stearns, Mrs. Adelaide Y. (1858), Feb. 23.
Stege, William H. C. (1870), banker, in Hollywood, Cal., May 20.
Stein, Albert (1866), manufacturer, in French Lick, Ind., Oct. 10.
Stephan, Charles W. (1862), decorator, Feb. 7.
Stern, Daniel, publisher, in Alton, Ill., May 4.
Stevenson, Thomas H. (1873), attorney, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 19.
Stewart, Ramsey H. (1837), pioneer, Dec. 21, 1919.
Stone, A. L., merchant, Sept. 15.
Streeter, David L. (1845), merchant, Oct. 18.
Streeter, Herbert A. (1833), manufacturer, Dec. 22, 1919.
Strell, George W., editor, Jan. 27.
Struckman, George (1836), former president of county board, in Bartlett, Ill., May 23.
Sturges, Charles M. (1838), attorney, at Glen Ellyn, Ill., Aug. 30.
Succop, Henry M. (1845), clergyman, Dec. 24, 1919.
Sullivan, Mrs. Anna M. (1857), Aug. 21.
Sullivan, Michael F. (1869), attorney, Jan. 12.
Sullivan, Roger C. (1861), political leader, April 14.
Swan, Mrs. Olivia Shaler (1837), Oct. 11.
Talbert, Joseph T. (1866), banker, in Pasadena, Cal., May 8.
Taylor, William A. (1853), editor, June 13.
Thayer, Nathaniel C. (1826), merchant, Aug. 26.
Theriot, Ferdinand, bond broker, in San Francisco, Cal., April 17.
Thomas, Mrs. Mary (1843), March 13.
Thome, Arthur G. (1856), physician, Feb. 17.
Thompson, Jennie L. (1867), physician, Jan. 4.
Tillinghast, Henry C. (1834), hide dealer, Aug. 20.
Tobin, Adam (1870), musician, Oct. 23.
Triplett, Mrs. Margaret (1857), teacher, Feb. 11.
Trudelle, Mrs. Lucinda M. (1838), June 24.
Tufts, Mrs. Cynthia W. (1861), Jan. 12.
Turner, Mrs. Cecilia M., May 3.
Tuthill, Richard S. (1841), judge, in Evanston, April 10.
Updike, Mrs. Mary S. (1855), in Oak Park, March 8.
Upton, Edward L. (1850), lawyer, at Long Beach, Cal., Dec. 11, 1919.
Vail, Mrs. Mary, Feb. 9.
Vette, John F. (1850), wagon maker, Jan. 2.
Vilas, Ward A., capitalist, Feb. 12.
Wagner, Fritz (1857), architect, Feb. 4.
Walker, Charles M. (1859), judge, May 13.
Walker, Miss Clara, educator, Dec. 11, 1919.
Walker, Emery S. (1856), attorney, Oct. 2.
Wallace, James D. (1842), lawyer, Dec. 9, 1919.
Waller, James B. (1856), real estate dealer, Aug. 3
Walsh, Thomas, war veteran, April 14.
Walton, Samuel B. (1840), retired grain dealer, July 18.
Walton, Seymour (1846), accountant, June 26.
Watkins, L. A. (1887), manufacturer, Feb. 3.
Weatherbee, Franklin A. (1866), physician, May 2.
Weeks, Harvey T. (1842), realty dealer, in Monrovia, Cal., Jan. 9.
Weeks, Mrs. Harvey T., in Monrovia, Cal., Jan. 29.
Weichman, John E., pioneer, in Genoa, Ill., June 13.
Weld, Laenas G. (1862), educator, Nov. 28, 1919.
West, George E. (1862), inspector, Sept. 12.
Weston, Burt C., comedian, May 13.
Weston, George (1861), traction engineer, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.
White, Edward A. (1884), paving superintendent, Feb. 17.
Wicks, Seth (1879), physician, April 24.
Wickwire, Edward L., merchant, April 21.
Wilcoxon, Howard T. (1870), attorney, in Evanston, Jan. 22.
Wilkinson, William C. (1833), educator and author, April 25.
Williams, Charles (1880), attorney, on a train near Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12.
Williams, Frank A. (1883), business man, Dec. 18, 1919.
Wilson, Charles C., traffic manager, Aug. 7.
Williams, John Jay (1877), clergyman, Oct. 7.
Winship, Richard D. (1860), broker, June 3.
Woelfel, Albert (1871), physician, Jan. 31.
Wolff, John F. (1859), manufacturer, Oct. 18.
Wood, Edgar D. (1854), barber, Jan. 23.
Wright, Verne A. (1872), attorney, at Green Lake, Wis., Aug. 24.
Yergin, Frank P. (1853), druggist, May 29.
Yuille, George A. (1861), traction manager, in St. Paul, Minn., April 2.

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in the first district, Illinois, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Income tax	$296,753,610.87
Estate tax	9,380,882.83
Capital stock tax	6,461,615.81
Beer stamps	216 049.09
Documentary stamps	3,030,596.98
Stock transfer stamps	293,190 81
Future delivery stamps	3,433,292.64
Wine and cordial stamps	144,704.72
Spirits stamps	7,814,355.04
Tobacco stamps	3,936,796.23
Snuff stamps	1,540,624.18
Cigar stamps	1,156,319.89
Cigarette stamps	6,892.77
Oleomargarine stamps	990,511.66
Butter stamps	4,300.21
Opium order stamps	1,646 20
Playing card stamps	98,801.99
Sales Tax—Beverages	3,616,201.10
Sales Tax—Mfrs. excise	13,067,373 97
Sales Tax—Consumers' excise	4,274,433,31
Sales Tax—Transportation	43,583,381.24
Sales Tax—Insurance	2,046,388.98
Sales Tax—Admissions, dues	5,721,389.51
Floor tax on spirits	2,616,020 74
Floor tax on tobacco	57,475.27
Special taxes	786,843.46
Total	$411,033,738.50

Central Printing and Engraving Company

221 INSTITUTE PLACE
CHICAGO, ILL.

POSTERS, All Sizes.
DISPLAY CARDS
WINDOW TRIMS, Etc.

Fibre, Muslin and
Paraffine Signs

ALL KINDS OF DISPLAY PRINTING

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Advertisers'—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; $350,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; $1,000,000.
Andrews—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; $500,000.
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; $600,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; $1,500,000.
Atlantic Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; $1,400,000.
Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower 270); $3,200,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 152; $1,000,000.
Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; $750,000.

Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $350,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; $475,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; $1,500,000.
Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and La Salle street; 9; 135; $1,800,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; $630,000.
Born—342-344 South Wells street; 12; 165; $300,000.
Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; $300,000.
Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; $3,500,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; $250,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; $325,000.
Brooks—315 Franklin-st.; 10; 142; $330,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 17; 280; $4,000,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; $350,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; $1,350,000.
Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $270,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; $250,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; $1,000,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; $600,000.
Chicago Athletic Association Addition — 71 East Madison street; 13; 214; $500,000.
Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 196; $750,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; $600,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; $300,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 21; 250; $1,500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; $500,000.
Columbus Memorial—State and Washington streets; 14; 251; $800,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Continental—South Wells and Quincy streets; 10; 140; $250,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—Wells and Adams-sts.; 20; 260; $4,500,000.
Conway—Washington and Clark streets; 21; 260; $2,000,000.
Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; $1,000,000.
Crerar Library—Michigan avenue and Randolph street; 15; 200; $1,300,000.
Dexter—35 W. Adams street; 8; 140; $150,000.
Drake, The—Lake Shore drive and Michigan avenue; 12; 150; $4,000,000.
Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; $130,000.
Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; $3,800,000.
Elks—174 West Washington street; 16; 200; $500,000.
Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; $300,000.
Fair—State and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Federal Building—See postoffice.
Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; $400,000.
Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; $8,500,000.
Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams and Wells streets; 8; 130; $2,000,000.
Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; $500,000.
Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $750,000.
First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; $3,000,000.
Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; $965,000.
Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; $300,000.
Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; $400,000.
Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; $1,100,000.
Gaff—230 S. LaSalle street; 9; 145; $275,000.
Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; $500,000.
Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; $1,000,000.
Garrick—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; $750,000.
Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $398,000.
Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $300,000.
Grand Central Station—Harrison and Wells; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; $900,000.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; $2,500,000.
Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 16; 200; $750,000.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; $1,000,000.
Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; $1,000,000.
Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; $1,000,000.
Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; $1,500,000.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; $1,000,000.
Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; $500,000.
Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; $800,000.
Hotel Ambassador—North State and Goethe streets; 12; 160; $2,000,000.

Edward Hines, President
M. W. Teufel, Asst. to Pres.
L. L. Barth, Vice-President

H. S. Dewey, Asst. to Vice-Pres.
C. F. Wiehe, Secretary
Edward H. Thomas, Treasurer

EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND YARDS: 2431 SO. LINCOLN ST.
CHICAGO
Telephone "Canal" 349

Bird's-eye view taken from tower 200 feet high, showing our three large yards, covering over 45 acres, and a water frontage of over one mile. The piling just opposite locomotive (over 1,000 in number) are 60 feet long and appear like a bundle of matches. This gives you a comparative idea of the enormous size of our plant.

HINES { MEANS NOT ONLY } **Anything and Everything in LUMBER**

But Unexcelled SERVICE

If it's lumber, we can supply it. Tell us what you want, for "No order is too large for us to execute, or too small for us to appreciate."

Yards in all parts of the City and Suburbs

Hotel Brevoort—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; $500.000.
Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; $3,500.000.
Hotel Sherman—Clark and Randolph streets; 17; 260; $3,500.000.
Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; $500.000.

Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $500.000.
Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); $1.000.000.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson-blvd.; 2; 58; $300.000.
Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and Wells street; 22; 260; $4.000.000.
Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; $200.000.

Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; $1.400.000.
Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; $500.000.
Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; $850.000.
Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $2,250.000.
Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South Wells street; 10; 150; $250.000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $300.000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $350.000.

Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $250.000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; $750.000.
LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; $2,500.000.
Lees—19 S. Wells street; 14; 165; $400.000.
Leiter—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; $1,250.000.
LeMoyne—Lake street and Wabash avenue; 8; 118; $450.000.
Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; $750.000.
Lombard Hotel—Wells and Quincy streets; 11; 175; $500.000.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; $275.000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; $1,250.000.
Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; $1,000.000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; $2,250.000.

Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; $1,000.000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; $1,500.000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; $275.000.
Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; $200.000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; $2.000.000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; $700.000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; $1.000.000.
Masonic Temple—State and Randolph-sts.; 21; 354 (to observation platform); $3.000.000.
Medinah Temple—Wells street and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; $500.000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; $500.000.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; $1,000.000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; $2.000.000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; $285.000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; $1,500.000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; $2,000.000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; $200.000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; $1,000.000; addition, 20; 260; $1,500.000.
McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; $250.000.

National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; $1,200.000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; $850.000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; $1.000.000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; $1,800.000.
Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; $500.000.
Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; $2,000.000.
Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; $20,000,000 (including site).

Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; $900.000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; $900.000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; $1,500.000.

Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; $450.000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; $3,500.000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; $450.000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; $3,000.000.
People's Life—Randolph and Wells streets; 17; 200; $700.000.
Peoples Trust and Savings Bank—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; $1,500.000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; $350.000.
Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; $290.000.
Postal Telegraph—137-153 West Van Buren street; 11; 150; $800.000.
Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); $4.000.000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $400.000.
Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; $400.000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; $1,200.000.
Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; $800.000.

Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; $1,600.000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; $700.000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; $1.000.000.
Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; $500.000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; $1,100.000.
Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; $700.000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500.000.
Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; $250.000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; $800.000.

Schiller—See Garrick.
Security—Madison and Wells streets; 14; 147; $450.000.

MALLEABLE IRON
AND STEEL CASTINGS

THE NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY

Cleveland Chicago Indianapolis Toledo
Sharon, Pa. Melrose Park, Ill.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERS

OPERATING
THREE HUNDRED
TEAMS
AND MOTOR TRUCKS

RAILROAD TRANSFER
CARLOAD DISTRIBUTORS

GARAGE AND CITY
DELIVERY
DEPARTMENTS

A. T. WILLETT COMPANY

Established 1868

75 EAST SOUTH WATER STREET
CHICAGO

"Chicago's Best Teaming Service"

Shuman—Randolph and Wells streets; 16; 200; $700,000.
Silversmiths—10 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $250,000.
Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; $450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg — 529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $250,000.
State-Lake—State and Lake streets; 13; 200; $1,600,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; $800,000.
Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; $280,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; $2,250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; $800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; $700,000.
Stock Exchange — LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; $1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; $250,000.
Studebaker—629 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; $500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between Wells and Franklin streets; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Telephone (Franklin bldg.)—311-327 West Washington street; 11; 172; $2,000,000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; $1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn street; 9; 100; $300,000.
Teutonic—Washington and Wells streets; 10; 130; $500,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
Tower (old Montgomery Ward) — Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); $1,500,000.
Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; $1,500,000.
Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; $700,000.
Union Terminal Station — South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; $40,000,000 (including site).
Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; $800,000.
University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; $1,150,000.
Van Buren—Van Buren and Wells streets; 10; 130; $250,000.
Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; $350,000.
Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; $500,000.
Vogue—286-290 South Wells street; 10; 150; $200,000.
Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; $150,000.
Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; $700,000.
Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; $1,200,000.
Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; $200,000.
Wilson—528 South Wells street; 10; 150; $500,000.
Wrigley—Rush and Water streets; 16; 398; $3,000,000.
Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; $1,000,000.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel. 818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; $1,100,000.

The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.

	Stories.	Ft.
Adams	32	424
American Express	32	415
American Surety	23	306
American Tract	23	306
Ashland	20	266
Bankers' Trust	39	539
Bank of Commerce	20	270
Bowling Green	19	272
Broad Exchange	20	276
Browning	22	259
Bush Terminal	30	400
Candler	20	341
City Investing	33	486
Clarendon	20	263
Columbia Trust	23	306
Commercial Cable	21	255
Empire	20	293
Equitable	37	485
Evening Post	32	385
Flatiron	20	286
Germania Life	20	281
Heidelberg	30	410
Hotel McAlpin	25	307
Hudson Terminal	22	275
Hyde	20	288
Liberty Tower	32	385
Maiden Lane	25	315
Manhattan Life	27	348
Masonic	19	292
Metropolitan Life	50	700
Municipal	24	560
Park Row	29	382
Pulitzer	22	375
Singer	41	612
St. Paul	26	308
Sun	23	306
Times	28	419
Trinity	21	280
U. S. Rubber Co.	20	273
Victoria	20	263
Walker	17	388
Washington Life	19	273
Whitehall	32	424
Woolworth	51	785

B. A. ECKHART, Pres. and Treas. T. W. BROPHY, JR., Secretary

Capacity 4,000 Barrels Per Day

B. A. ECKHART MILLING CO.

MERCHANT MILLERS

1300 to 1332 Carroll Avenue

Our mill is the finest equipped and one of the largest in the world. We are producing daily 4,000 barrels of the very highest grades of flour that can be manufactured from Hard Spring Wheat, Hard Winter Wheat, Soft Winter Wheat and Rye.

B. A. Eckhart's "Daddy Dollar" Patent Flour. Cable Address "Eckhart"

PHONE HARRISON { 2840 / 5557

MENDELSON BROS. PAPER STOCK CO.

Paper Mill Supplies

900 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SOME REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD

REGISTER YOUR PROPERTY

UNDER THE

TORRENS SYSTEM

By JOSEPH F. HAAS, Registrar of Titles of Cook County

What is the Torrens System in Cook County? It is a system of registering the title of land, with a guarantee by the people of Cook County that the title as registered is correct.

It is the modern, up-to-date method of holding and transferring title to real estate.

BECAUSE

1. Cook County guarantees each Torrens title with three billion dollars of taxable assets.
2. The Indemnity Fund of over fifty thousand dollars insures the immediate cash payment of any damages sustained.
3. Protection is given owners against judgments rendered against people of the same or similar name.
4. Special protection is afforded against tax sales and tax deeds.
5. Owners are protected against fraudulent signatures on deeds or other instruments.
6. Adverse possession does not run against land registered under the Torrens System.
7. A Torrens Certificate of Title is conclusive evidence of good and valid title.
8. Defects in title are wiped out forever by initial registration.
9. Transfers may be made in one-third the time required under other systems.
10. The transfer fee is only $3.00 no matter what the value may be of the property transferred.
11. The Circuit Court of Cook County retains a continuing jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the title to Torrens property.
12. No statute of limitations runs against the guarantee of a Torrens Certificate.

Cook County Guarantees

REAL ESTATE OWNERS
LAWYERS, BROKERS
AND LAYMEN

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE BY THE OFFICE OF THE

RECORDER OF DEEDS

TORRENS LAND CERTIFICATES

Absolutely guarantee title to land when registered. Under this system, transfers and loans can be closed without cost to the seller within forty-eight hours.

THE COUNTY ABSTRACT PLANT

Furnishes merchantable abstracts of title 40% cheaper than prices charged by abstract companies.

PETER REINBERG,
President Cook County Board.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder of Deeds.

OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 1, 1920.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for seventy years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.
1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (89), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.
1832—Goeden, Mrs. Susan (90), 1900 Estes-av.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.
Rexford, Simeon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.
1835—Harman, William (86), 3840 West End avenue.
Mason, J. A.* (86), Prairie View, Ill.
Scranton, Mrs. Mary J., (90), 6852 Harper avenue.
Sinclair, George (86), 4327 Berkeley-av.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st.
1836—Agnew, John* (84), 40 Elm street.
Garrity, Maria, 5256 Sheridan road.
Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue.
Warner, Mrs. Roxana (88), 7116 Stewart-av.
1837—Bohlander, John (83), Hinsdale.
Doty, Harvey C. (87), 1104 Grand avenue.
Goodrich, Henry C., 1704 Humboldt avenue.
Goodrich, Horace A.* (83), 522 Deming-pl.
Stryker, John* (83), 4246 South Ashland avenue.
1838—Clark, Catherine C.* (82), 7628 South Sangamon street.
Collins, W. M. (84), 5610 Princeton avenue.
Flagg, Emma J. T.* (82), 612 Woodland-pk.
O'Neil, John J. (83), 3934 Lexington street.
Pitkin, Mary J.* (82), 55 West Schiller-st.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.* (82), 703 N. 3d avenue Maywood.
1839—Allison, Mrs. Sarah Lewis (85), 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston.
Chase, Mrs. Ben. F. (86), 6527 Yale-av.
Gray, Allen W.* (81), 3213 Washington-bd.
Harpel, Eliza* (81), 51 East Oak street.
Lewis, Charles J. (82), 1900 Carroll avenue.
Periolat, Clemens F. (81), 3153 Cambridge avenue.
Peters, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place.
Russell, Isaac (81), 2135 Carroll avenue.
Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (81), 7380 Rogers-av.
1840—Carroll, Michael* (79), Soldiers' home, Quincy, Ill.
Falch, Charles H. (80), 541 E. 41st place.
Farrar, Mrs. Sophia B. (80), 3130 Dearborn street.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (81), 810 Oakwood-bd.
Hamilton, Henry E. (80), 817 N. Dearborn street.
Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.
Welch, James (95), 515 West Madison-st.
1841—Breidt, Adam (82), 5612 N. Ashland-av.
Ebert, Albert E. (80), 276 Michigan avenue.
Foster, Orrington C. (79), 1401 N. Dearborn street.
Lewis, Eli R.* (79), 7458 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.
Loring, Stella Dyer* (79), 4600 Ellis-av.
Sauter, John* (79), 5916 Normal avenue.
Smith, Orson* (79), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M.* (79), 3611 Vincennes-av.
1842—Athy, Stephen, 4743 Indiana avenue.
Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill.
Brettman, Henry (78), 2069 Humboldt-bd.
Cowper, John H. (79), Montclair, N. J.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (81), 1302 Washington boulevard.
Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (78), 5619 Normal avenue.
Falconer, Wm. (102), 3000 N. Cicero-av.
Jax, Nicholas (84), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue.
Merrill, George H. (81), 4236 Jackson-blvd.
Muench, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.
Murphy, Charles A., 4120 Wilcox street.
Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (78), 2135 Carroll-av.
Weller, George W., (78), 7008 Normal-av.
Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (78), 438 Arlington place.
Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue.
Ford, Elisha M. (84), 3209 Warren avenue.
Garland, Mrs. Maria Jane Lewis* (77), 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston.
Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (77), Waukegan.
Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street.
Hickcox, Mrs. Sophia E. (99), 417 Lee street, Evanston.
Holden, William H. (77), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.
Langdon, Addison L. (77), 916 East 62d-st.
Magee, Henry W. (79), 5626 Dorchester-av.
Sherman, Charles D.* (77), Riverside.
Spahn, Jos. M. (77), 10307 Indianapolis-av.
Weckler, Adam J. (78), 3446 Broadway.
1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (76), 674 Lincoln Park boulevard.
Bennett, Robert J. (81), 4250 N. Paulina-st.
Butts, Milton D. (82), 130 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Fergus, John B.* (76), 923 Galt avenue.
Flanders, Isabel W., (91), 4917 Christiana-av.
Hoppe, Victoria, 529 Grant place.
Hoyne, Thomas M. (76), 3369 Calumet-av.
Janes, Mrs. J. E., 822 Dakin street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (76), 5601 Elston avenue.
Lamb, Clinton S. (76), 1224 West Adams-st.
Marshall J. F.* (76), 3043 Groveland-av.
Mason, George (80), 1440 West Monroe-st.
Peck, Helen M.* (76), Denver, Col.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (76), 2245 North Halsted street.
Rigney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street.
Robins, Charlotte* (76), 5553 Wentworth-av.
Runge, Henry (76), 2528 N. Spaulding-av.
Sauter, Charles J.* (76), 4515 Beacon street.
Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (86), 37 North Halsted street.
Seavert, E. G. (82), 641 Hamburg street.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (76), 612 Rush-st.
Snowden, Orpha (95), 853 Lill avenue.
Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (76), 4736 North Paulina street.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (76), 4510 Greenview avenue.
1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st.
Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street.
Breese, A. K. (75), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breese, Mrs. A. K. (75), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (75), 7642 Greenwood avenue.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (85), 4223 West Monroe street.
Franzen, B. L., Bensenville, Ill.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue.
Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue.
Harrower, Mrs. Margaret M.* (75), 832 North Humphrey-av., Oak Park, Ill.
Jackson, Oliver* (75), 4458 Oakenwald-av.
Kleinman, John J., 1558 Fulton street.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (75), 3301 Washington boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 LaSalle street.
Manierre, George* (75), 100 Bellevue-place.
Robinson, W. R. (75), 556 W. Adams street.
Roth, Madeline, 4116 North Paulina street.
Rutherford, T. A. (82), Grand and Oak Park avenues.
Satterlee, George A.* (75), 2704 Michigan avenue.
Schimmels, Chr.* (75), 1410 S. Halsted-st.

Charles W. Elmes. Carleton L. Elmes.

CHARLES F. ELMES ENGINEERING WORKS

Established 1861 Incorporated 1895

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, PUMPS AND ACCUMULATORS

SPECIAL MACHINERY

WOOD PATTERNS

PAPER LIFTS

MACHINERY REPAIRS

MORGAN AND FULTON STS., CHICAGO

Telephone Haymarket 696 to All Departments.

TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 678

PHILLIPS, GETSCHOW CO.

Engineers and Contractors

Heating, Ventilating, Power

Vapor and Vacuum Heating

130 WEST KINZIE STREET CHICAGO

Schnabel, Jacob, 82 North Robey street.
Trauscht, Anna M.* (75), 2481 Archer-av.
Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.

1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington-av.
Berger, Louis A. (87), 2129 Cuyler avenue.
Bournique, Mrs. A. E.* (74), 315 E. 23d-st.
Boyd, Mrs. C. L. (74), 5406 Blackstone-av.
Brachtendorf, Anton (76), 348 Mohawk-st.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (74), 884 Irving place.
Brown, Edward C. (75), 6056 Kenwood-av.
Culver, John (74), 2146 Railroad avenue, Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (74), 6950 Lowe-av.
Evert, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.
Fishback, Mrs. Mary (80), 6938 Wentworth avenue.
Fitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.
Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
Ganshaw, Mrs. Anna M. (74), 1254 57th avenue, Cicero.
Gray, George L. (74), 2644 Indiana avenue.
Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (84), 907 West Monroe street.
Gross, George M. (74), 1445 South State-st.
Hayes, Michael (75), 4546 West Adams-st.
Healy, James T.* (74), 747 Bittersweet-place.
Hitz, Louis J. (86), 95th-st and Western-av.
Hough, Albert J. (74), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Husted, Frank T. (74), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
Klassen, Jacob (85), 3123 South Park-av.
Klossman, Charlotte (80), 4123 North Kildare avenue.
Knight, Jennie H.* (74), 3336 Rhodes-av.
Lawrence, Theodore F. (74), 1995 North Halsted street.
Lemmon, Vina (74), 1552 Lill avenue.
McHenry, Abbie C.* (74), 1815 Indiana-av.
Monheimer, Conrad (87), 4033 Prairie-av.
Monroe, Benj. F. (80), 850 East 65th street.
Nelson, Andrew G. (94), 4635 Langley-av.
Nichoff, Katherine (80), 1028 Oakdale-av.
Polkey, Margaret* (74), 5100 Sheridan road.
Sears, Joseph (77), Kenilworth.
Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 N. Wayne-av.
Sickinger, Jacob* (74), 1434 Devon avenue.
Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (74), 2544 Kimball-av.
Smith, James H. (76), 418 Oak street.
Spaehr, Mary, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stratton, Helen A., 2249 West Monroe street.
Tyler, Albert S.* (74), Hyde Park boulevard.
Weir, Robert (80), 6223 Yale avenue.
Williams, Hobart* (74), Cheshire, Conn.
Yoe, Lucien G.* (74), Highland Park.

1847—Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine avenue.
Beers, George T. (83), 3414 S. Paulina-st.
Bishop, Joseph H. (81), 600 York place.
Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (73), 2069 Humboldt boulevard.
Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carroll avenue.
Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (73), 1752 N. Wells-st.
Cook, John F., 1752 North Kedzie avenue.
Curtis, Charles C.* (73), 1414 Astor street.
Danenhower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
Dibos, Margaret, 1838 Hudson avenue.
Doetsch, Anton, Glen View.
Haggard, John D.* (73), 154 North Pine-av.
Hart, John E. (93), 309 Beethoven place.
Henderson, Robert (73), 1460 Cullom-av.
Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (73), 5550 University avenue.
Hough, Charles H.* (73), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Hoxie, Mary H.* (73), 4440 Michigan-av.
Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue, Evanston.
Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
Lauer, Maria (90), 1744 Belmont avenue.
Liversey, Mrs. A. (73), 4620 N. Paulina-st.
Manierre, William R.* (73), 1507 Dearborn parkway.
Morgan, Wm. R.* (73), 310 North Mason-av.
Mullen, John Y. (73), 412 Sherman street.
Oyen, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
Rippberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine avenue.
Rohmer, Mrs. C., 58 S. Vine-st., Hinsdale.
Schnor, Nicholaus, 2051 Orchard street.
Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (79), 5635 Princeton avenue.
Simon, William (82), 4624 North Clark-st.
Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (73), 2631 Best-av.
Thiele, Heinrich (91), 2125 Cleveland-av.
Thiele, Maria, (92), 2125 Cleveland-av.
Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (85), 1861 North Halsted street.
Turner, John W.* (73), 1854 Addison-st.
Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
Wayman, James B.* (73), 4858 Kenmore-av.
Whitehead, Edward J. (81), River Forest.

1848—Bremner, David F. (81), 5009 Greenwood avenue.
Bryan, Frederick W.* (72), 1423 Kenilworth avenue.
Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
Eberlen, George P.* (72), 1140 Wrightwood avenue.
Gray, P. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
Gunderson, M. A. (85), 2531 North Francisco avenue.
Hecktor, Jacob S. (72), 3011 Archer avenue.
Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (82), 3426 Prairie-av.
Kramer, Max (86), 6330 Ingleside avenue.
Langguth, J. F. (78), 1929 Waveland avenue.
Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
McMahon, Mrs. Mary (79), 2902 Wallace-st.
Monheimer, Leonard (87), 5008 Prairie-av.
Murphy, Joseph (97), 5648 Michigan avenue.
McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
McConnell, John* (72), 546 Hawthorne-pl.
Olson, Oliver (73), 3435 Melrose street.
Parker, John D. (80), 5726 Prairie avenue.
Peck, Ferdinand W. (72), 1828 S. Michigan avenue.
Renich, Mrs. Helen (73), 1926 School street.
Riley, John P. (75), 1920 Hudson avenue.
Rofinot, Victor F. (72), 6354 Langley-av.
Rogan, John J. (74), 4203 S. State street.
Rudolph, John C. (95), 527 Briar place.
Sampson, John C.* (72), 1243 East 47th-st.
Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 S. Halsted street.
Schlecht, Mrs. C. C. (77), 5804 Race-av.
Schlossman, J. B. (72), 5341 Calumet-av.
Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (85), Oak Park.
Schupp, Philip, 2426 Berwyn avenue.
Scouton, T. B. (72), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
Sheppard, Robert D.* (72), Evanston.
Smyth, Thomas A.* (72), 2022 West Jackson boulevard.
Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
Spikings, William H. (72), 5031 N. Crawford avenue.
Starkweather, C. H.* (72), 5828 University avenue.
Stewart, Bridget (86), 1830 West 13th-st.
Varges, Edward E. (72), 5325 N. Ashland avenue.
Wilcox, George G.* (72), 800, 167 West Washington street.

1849—Boyd, Robert (79), 1321 East 52d-st.
Buggie, James (72), 10609 Drew street.
Cobb, Weldon J.* (71), Wheaton.
Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (76), 6329 Woodlawn avenue.
Doyle, Austin J.* (71), 6544 Harvard-av.
Dundy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
Furst, Conrad, (90), 2340 Lincoln parkway.
Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
Glasebrook, George (95), 2230 Flournoy-st.
Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary A. (91), 2230 Flournoy street.
Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (91), 450 Roslyn-pl.
Goold, John E. (71), 2216 Prairie avenue.
Graham, John R. (89), 3340 Washington boulevard.

Established 1844
Incorporated 1904

Long Distance Phone Randolph 3421
Private Exchange to All Departments

SHARP & SMITH

W. N. Sharp, Pres.

MAKERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Surgical and Veterinary Instruments

Hospital and Invalid Supplies

Elastic Stockings and Supporters, Artificial Limbs, Trusses, Deformity Apparatus, Electrical Goods, Manicure and Pedicure Instruments.

65 E. Lake Street

Between Wabash Ave. and Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

R. M. FENSHOLT — WILLIAM FECHNER

PHONE MAIN 3898

FENSHOLT & FECHNER

BELTING AND SUPPLIES

PULLEYS COVERED
BELTS REPAIRED AND REBUILT

16-18 S. Clinton Street, Chicago

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.

2100 Marshall Blvd., Chicago. — **Phone Rockwell 6800**

Manufacturers of

BUTTERFLY Cream Separators
BUTTERFLY Electric Washers

GEARS: SPUR—SPIRAL—HELICAL—BEVEL—MITRE—INTERNAL—WORM OR WORM WHEELS.

Gregory, Margaret, 3849 Belmont avenue.
Grupe, Conrad (87), 2176 N. Maplewood-av.
Guthier, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
Hatch, William H (71), 2703 N. Halsted-st.
Jaworski, Stephen D.* (71), 2743 Warren-av.
Joslyn, Walter S. (77), 436 East 72d street.
Leopold, Mrs. C.* (71), 2666 N. Halsted-st.
Melvin, Thos. H. (71), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
Moore, William J. (75), 311 Wendell street.
O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (76), 2545 Washington-bd.
Oliver, Lucy Hicks (76), 809 Crescent place.
Prindiville, Wm. H.* (71), 2058 Burling-st.
Ritchie, Hugh (96), 28 West Chestnut-st.
Rumsey, George D. (71), Congress hotel.
Scholl, Mrs. Wilhelmina (81), 2610 Coyne-st.
Schneider, Martin, 1636 Granville avenue.
Shepard, F. A.* (71), 540 Millard avenue.
Sullivan, Timothy (71), 4855 W. Van Buren street.
Sweeney, Eugene* (71), 225 N. Waller-av.
Taeis, Theodore (75), 2729 Pine Grove-av.
Wachter, Henry, 3938 North Hoyne avenue.
Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (85), 1880 Milwaukee avenue.
1850—Baumann, Frederick (94), 2744 Pine Grove avenue.
Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving avenue.
Bomhake, William* (70), 5442 Leland-av.
Butterfield, Caroline S. (70), 1225 Columbia avenue.
Clingman, Chas. W.* (70), 4748 Kenwood-av.
Dunne, Michael J. (80), 4901 Dorchester-av.
Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (91), 1342 Wolfram-st.
Foley, Adele, 6238 South Aberdeen street.
Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 Lakewood avenue.
Grau, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
Haake, George* (70), 621 Wellington avenue.
Haines, George* (70), 6544 Cicero avenue.
Haines, Walter S.* (70), 1746 West Harrison street.
Hawes, Robert (85), 2935 Bonfield street.
Heidel, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
Howe, Miss Frances (70), 5024 Grace street.
Jiroch, Joseph (74), 1837 Mohawk street.
Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
Kenser, Katharina, 3741 Bosworth avenue.
Kotz, Charles E.* (70), 4869 Winthrop-av.
Lawson, Victor F.* (70), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
Leander, J., 530 North Clark street.
Lendrum, George* (70), 900 Hope street.
Loehr, Justus P. C. (79), 2824 Burling-st.
Mahoney, David* (70), 4132 Indiana avenue.
Mahoney, Timothy (70), 738 Racine avenue.
Martin, Mrs. Mary (72), 6418 Langley-av.
Miller, Ed M. (70), 1906 South Turner-av.
Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
Morris, William (77), 4936 Kimbark avenue.
Moser, George W. (70), 400 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
Munsen, John (81), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
Nelson, Mrs. G. V. (93), 2334 Armitage-av.
Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (82), 2968 South State street.
Ohlerking, John H. (78), River Forest.
O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
Pinkerton, William A. (74), 199 East Oak-st.
Pomy, Mrs. Anna (75), 431 Webster avenue.
Schaffer, Ferdinand (71), Blue Island.
Schuenemann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
Senf, Sofia (72), River Grove.
Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1616 Rees street.
Spaan, Martin, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
Sussem, John (74), 1067 West Harrison-st.
Thiele, Christ, 22d and Wolf road, Hillside.
Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
Walsh, David* (70), 3142 West 16th street.
Wegselbaum, Joseph (70), 5007 North Ashland avenue.
Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (79), 5064 North Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1920.

Allport, Mrs. Sarah M. (94), 813 North Dearborn street; arrived 1855; died April 17.
Armstrong, John M. (82), 615 Briar place; born in Chicago 1842; died Feb. 7.
Arnold, Mrs. Katharina (89), 732 South Gunderson avenue, Oak Park; arrived in Chicago in 1853; died Jan. 10.
Bender, Geo A. (86), 1914 North Kedzie avenue; arrived 1847; died Nov. 19, 1920.
Blodgett, Mrs. Emma B. (76), Downers Grove; born in Cook county 1844; died April 7.
Brannock, Mary A. (71), 1309 Norwood avenue; born in Chicago 1849; died April 16.
Clifford, William B. (71), 1349 Hood avenue; born in Chicago 1849; died March 4.
Clingman, Harriet E. (91), 5499 Hyde Park boulevard; arrived 1835; died Dec. 11, 1919.
Curtiss, DeWitt H. (80), 1302 Washington boulevard; arrived 1842; died Nov. 20, 1919.
Dalton, James (75), 3336 West Adams street; born in Chicago 1844; died Dec. 13, 1919.
Douglas, Mrs. Nellie (78), 4519 Racine avenue; born in Chicago 1842; died Jan. 26.
Fennimore, William (72), 1447 Kenilworth avenue; born in Chicago 1848; died April 29.
Fergus, John Q. (79), Maywood; arrived 1844; died Sept. 30.
Follansbee, George A. (77), Winnetka; born in Chicago 1843; died March 14.
Fraser, Mrs. Lydia H. (84), 2934 Washington boulevard; arrived 1837; died Dec. 20, 1919.
Furbeck, Elizabeth P. (85), in Maywood; arrived in 1836; died Oct. 10.
Gale, Mrs. Eliza A. (80), 3845 Ellis avenue; arrived 1857; died April 5.
Garrity, Mrs. Mary E. (83), 5256 Sheridan road; arrived 1836; died Nov. 20, 1919.
Gibbons, John (91), 320 West Huron street; arrived 1850; died Oct. 14.
Harris, Charles (84), 1670 North Springfield av.; arrived 1853; died March 1.
Haslet, John Ludby (80), in Maywood; born in Chicago 1840; died March 9.
Henninger, Mrs. Mary (71), 1427 Berteau-av.; born in Chicago 1849; died March 22.
Hibbard, Mrs. William G. (85), 1701 Prairie avenue; arrived 1855; died April 25.
Hickox, Mrs. S. E. (98), 417 Lee street, Evanston; arrived 1844; died Dec. 18, 1919.
Hogan, Martin J. (83), King home; arrived 1854; died Aug. 10.
Horton, Mrs. Frances C. (85), Wilmette; arrived in early forties; died Jan. 24.
Jennings, Samuel H. (74), 5531 Kenwood avenue; arrived 1846; died July 16.
Keefe, Edward (86), 3971 Ellis avenue; arrived 1837; died Dec. 11, 1919.
Kendall, Benjamin W., 2638 Prairie avenue; arrived 1850; died Feb. 1.
Kennicott, Miss Rose (75), Colorado; born in Cook county 1845; died June 8.
Lenke, Mrs. Sophia (80), 2156 Pierce avenue; arrived 1850; died July 8.
Lewis, John (90), 1417 Foster avenue; arrived 1839; died March 28.
McGrew, Mrs. Mary Walcott (73), 231 Belden avenue; born in Chicago 1857; died Jan. 13.
Mahon, Bernard (87), 4521 Indiana avenue; arrived 1847; died March 27.
Marshall, N. B. (76), 1139 Ridge avenue, Evanston; arrived 1848; died Feb. 3.
Mates, Mrs. Richard R. (80), 4123 North Keeler avenue; born in Chicago 1840; died Feb. 4.
Murphy, Miss Harriet Frances (81), 843 Montrose avenue; born in Chicago 1839; died Jan. 21.
Nordell, Mrs. Mathilda (87), 1118 Hill avenue; arrived 1849; died Sept. 11.
O'Brien, Mrs. Bridget, 4118 Washington boulevard; arrived 1850; died May 4.
Page, John (76), Barrington; arrived in Cook county 1847; died April 8.

THE BLATCHFORD QUALITY METALS

"NO. 1" STEREOTYPE METAL.
AUTOPLATE METAL.
BLATCHFORD PERFECTION LINOTYPE METAL.
BLATCHFORD PERFECTION INTERTYPE METAL.
MONOTYPE METAL. SPECIAL MIXTURES.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. Chicago, November 9, 1920.

Messrs. E. W. Blatchford Company,
230 North Clinton St., City.

Gentlemen: We have used the Blatchford metals—stereotype, linotype and autoplate—continuously for many years, and with uniform satisfaction. We believe them to be unsurpassed in quality.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher.

Manufactured Exclusively by

E. W. Blatchford Company

CHICAGO NEW YORK

Ray, Mrs. Julia M. (72), 4928 Blackstone avenue; born in Chicago 1847; died Nov. 21, 1919.
Reilly, Alice Kennicott (78), 1327 Lake avenue, Evanston; born in Cook county 1841; died Dec. 21, 1919.
Ross, Mrs. John H. (75), 256 Sheridan road; born in Chicago 1845; died Aug. 19.
Scanlan, John F. (81), 4333 Indiana avenue; arrived 1850; died June 12.
Schmidt, Mrs. Dorothea (81), 5335 Princeton avenue; arrived 1847; died Jan. 31.
Schreiner, Joseph (95), 1823 Nelson street; arrived 1842; died Feb. 5.
Scranton, Mrs. Alfred L. (89), 6853 Harper avenue; arrived 1839; died April 3.
Senn, Mrs. Margaretna (80), 4513 Winthrop avenue; arrived 1849; died April 30.
Sinclair, George (86), 4327 Berkeley avenue; arrived 1835; died Jan. 14.
Smith, Capt. Roswell C. (92), 360 East Garfield boulevard; arrived 1856; died Jan. 14.
Sullivan, Mrs. Anne (85), 2014 Osgood street; arrived 1845; died Jan. 24.
Talley, Alfred M. (78), 3611 Vincennes avenue; born in Chicago 1841; died Nov. 17, 1919.
Urbanus, Mrs. Barbara M. (96), 812 East 42d place; arrived 1836; died June 11.
Walshe, Mary Frances Burras, 5516 Cornell avenue; arrived 1843; died Nov. 21, 1919.
Wiggins, Mrs. John B. (75), 4624 Greenwood avenue; arrived 1853; died at Bayhead, Fla., Jan. 25.
Wolfenstetter, Joseph (72), Pasadena, Cal.; born in Chicago 1848; died Jan. 4.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden, Dem.	1837	1877
2.	Buckner S. Morris, Whig.	1838	1879
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond, Whig.	1839	1883
4.	Alexander Lloyd, Dem.	1840	1872
5.	Francis C. Sherman, Dem.	1841	1870
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond, Dem.	1842	1883
7.	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1843	1848
8.	Alson S. Sherman, Dem.	1844	1903
9.	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1845	1848
10.	John P. Chapin, Whig.	1846	1864
11.	James Curtiss, Dem.	1847	1860
12.	J. H. Woodworth, Dem.-Whig.	1848	1869
13.	J. H. Woodworth, Dem-Whig.	1849	1869
14.	James Curtiss, Dem.	1850	1860
15.	Walter S. Gurnee, Dem.	1851	1903
16.	Walter S. Gurnee, Dem.	1852	1903
17.	Charles M. Gray, Dem.	1853	1885
18.	Isaac L. Milliken, Dem.	1854	1889
19.	Levi D. Boone, Knownothing.	1855	1882
20.	Thomas Dyer, Dem.	1856	1862
21.	John Wentworth, Rep.-Fusion.	1857	1888
22.	John C. Haines, Rep.	1858	1896
23.	John C. Haines, Rep.	1859	1896
24.	John Wentworth, Rep.	1860	1888
25.	Julian S. Rumsey, Rep.	1861	1886
26.	Francis C. Sherman, Dem.	1862	1870
27.	Francis C. Sherman*, Dem.	1863	1870
28.	John B. Rice, Rep.	1865	1874
29.	John B. Rice, Rep.	1867	1874
30.	Roswell B. Mason, Peo.	1869	1892
31.	Joseph Medill, Citt.	1871	1899
32.	Harvey D. Colvin, Peo.	1873	1892
33.	Thomas Hoyne, Rep.	1875	1894
34.	Monroe Heath, Rep.	1876	1894
35.	Monroe Heath, Rep.	1877	1894
36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1879	1893
37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1881	1893
38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1883	1893
39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1885	1893
40.	John A. Roche, Rep.	1887	1904
41.	DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	1889	1898
42.	Hempstead Washburne, Rep.	1891	1918
43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1893	1893
44.	John P. Hopkins, Dem.	1893	1918
45.	George B. Swift, Rep.	1895	1912
46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1897	....
47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1899	....
48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1901	....
49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1903	....
50.	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1905	....
51.	Fred A. Busse‡, Rep.	1907	1914
52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1911	....
53.	William H. Thompson, Rep.	1915	....
54.	William H. Thompson, Rep.	1919	....

*Two-year terms for mayor begain in 1863.
†"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year terms for mayor began in 1907.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN CHICAGO.

[From Andreas' History of Chicago and data supplied by John B. Fergus.]

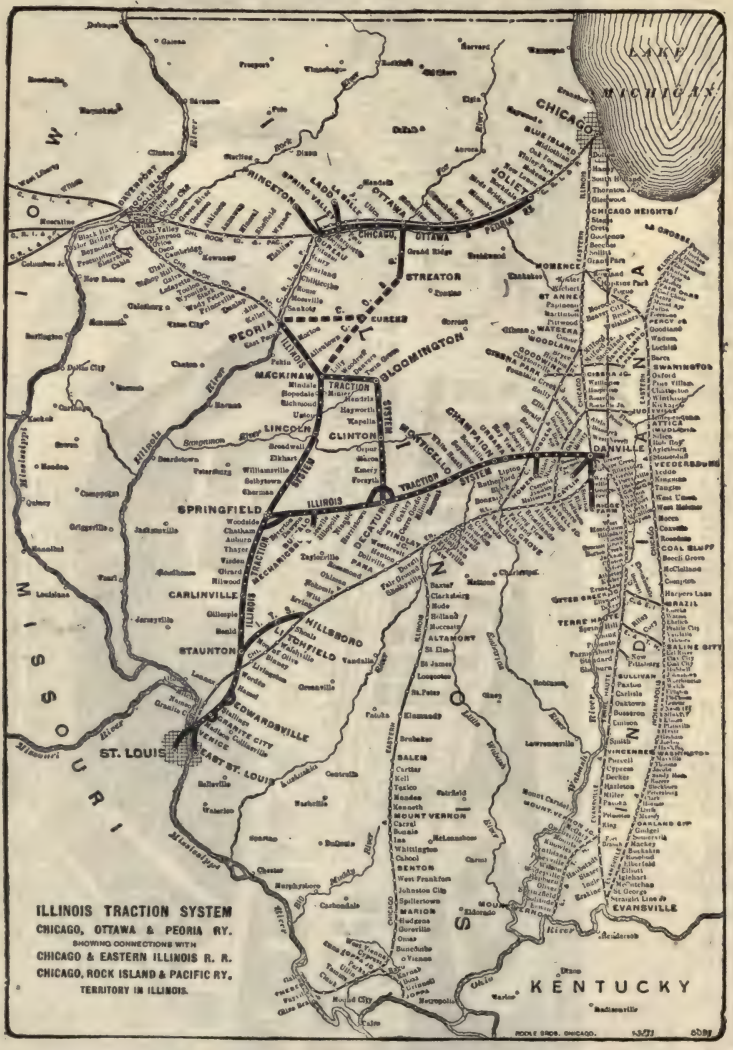
Bank (branch Illinois State)—December, 1835.
Baptism—1822.
Birth white child—Dec. 20, 1804.
Book printed—1840.
Bridge (draw)—1834.
Bridge (floating)—1830.
Census (U. S.)—1840.
Cholera epidemic—1849.
Church, Catholic—May 5, 1833.
Presbyterian—June 26, 1833.
Baptist—Oct. 19, 1833.
Methodist—1834.
Episcopal—1834.
Unitarian—June 29, 1836.
Universalist—1836.
Jewish synagogue—1845.
Lutheran—1846.
Circus—Sept. 14, 1836.
City building—1848.
Divorce—Oct. 12, 1829.
Doctor (John Cooper)—Nov. 30, 1810.
Election—Aug. 7, 1826.
Election, city—May 2, 1837.
Election, town—Aug. 10, 1833.
Execution—July 10, 1840.
Ferry, river—June, 1829.
Fire, big—Oct. 27, 1839.
Fire engine bought—Dec. 1, 1835.
Fire engine, steam, arrived—Feb. 5, 1848.
Fire ordinance passed—Nov. 6, 1833.
Harbor improvement—March 2, 1833.
Health board—May 9, 1837.
Hotel or tavern (Caldwell's)—1828.
Locomotive arrival—Oct. 10, 1848.
Marriage—Nov. 1, 1804.
Memorial day observance—May 26, 1867.
Newspaper established—Nov. 26, 1833.
Newspaper, daily, issued—April 9, 1839.
Panic, financial—1837.
Postal tubes, pneumatic—Aug. 24, 1893.
Postoffice building—1831.
River and harbor convention—July 5-7, 1847.
Roads, county, established—June, 1831.
School (Pine and Michigan)—1816.
Steamer arrival—July 10, 1832.
Street cars, horse—Nov. 1, 1858.
Sunday school—Aug. 19, 1832.
Teacher (William L. Cox)—1816.
Telegram received—Jan. 15, 1848.
Thanksgiving day—Nov. 28, 1839.
Theater—October, 1837.
Train, passenger, departed—Oct. 25, 1848.
Tunnel, lake, completed—Dec. 6, 1866.
Union, trades (printers)—Oct. 26, 1850.
Vessel in river—July 11, 1834.
Vessel launched—May 12, 1836.

COMISKEY PARK

The World's Greatest Baseball Palace

Comiskey Park, home of the "White Sox," 35th-st., between Wentworth and Shields-avs., containing fourteen acres, the largest field devoted to baseball in the United States and with a seating capacity of 35,000 persons, grandstand and bleachers. Twelve hundred tons of steel were used in the construction of the plant, which is re-enforced with concrete.

"The Road of Good Service"



ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM

(McKINLEY LINES)

Traction Parlor Cars

with their roomy, comfortable seats, library and club section, smoker and unexcelled buffet service and

Traction Sleepers

of standard construction, containing twenty berths; each six inches longer than regular Pullmans; each with safety vaults for valuables—windows in uppers; operate between

---

Peoria—Springfield—St. Louis

Automatic Block Signals

to protect you help to make it truly the *"Road of Good Service."*

ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM

(McKINLEY LINES)

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1836—Ogden, Sheldon & Co., real estate; Clark and Lake streets.

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.
C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.
Hotel Sherman; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house, 1844.

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846. (Consolidated with Albert Pick & Co., 1919.)

1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 North Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1881.

1842—Brantigam & Keen, 1842; Keen Bros., 1847; Keen & Lee, 1853; W. B. Keen & Co., 1863; F. C. DeLang & Co., 1873; Keen & DeLang Co., 1884; DeLang, Coles & Co., 1906.

1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.
Sprague Smith Co., glass, 164 West Randolph street; original firm name Alexander White & Co.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.
Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.
Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.
The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market street.

1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.
Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.
Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.
The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 South Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.
The Staats Zeitung, 24 South Wells street.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.
Gerts, Lumbard & Co., brushes; 221 West Randolph street.

1851—Ætna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.
Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Baily & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.
Fuller-Morrisson Co., 310 West Washington street; Fuller & Roberts, 1851; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855; Fuller & Fuller, 1885.
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 332 South Michigan avenue.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South Wells street.
Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 S. Clark street.
John A. Tolman & Co., 84 East Lake street.
T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 South LaSalle street.
Home Insurance Co., 175 West Jackson-blvd.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.
D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 North Wabash avenue.
Briggs house, Wells and Randolph streets.
The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.
E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.
Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.
C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.
The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 South State street; J. B. Hannegan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co.; Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.
Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.
Greenebaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.
Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.
Sherwod company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.
Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.
The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.
W. H. Salisbury & Co., leather and rubber goods, 308-310 West Madison street; John B. Ideson and Hallock & Wheeler, 1855; Hallock, Holmes & Co., 1874; Hallock, Salisbury & Kline, 1879; W. H. Salisbury & Co., 1881.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.
Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.
Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.
Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.
Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 S. LaSalle street; O. L. Olmsted, 1857; Baird & Bradley, 1864.
Barnard & Miller, law publishers, 172 North LaSalle street.
Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 S. Wabash avenue.
Charles E. Graves & Co., jewelers, 35 East Madison street; J. B. Chambers & Co.

The Cubs

A Team of Stars

....at....

Cubs Park, Clark and Addison Streets

The Prettiest Park in America

A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

Bolshevism or Atheistic Radicalism

cannot live in the atmosphere of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. When men are thus born again they become considerate of one another, and differences are easily adjusted.

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

is now training in its Day and Evening Classes (Fall Term, 1920) above 1,700 men and women to effectively teach and preach the Gospel, and in addition about 7,000 students are enrolled in its Bible Correspondence Courses.

In the school year ending August 31, 1920, the students of the Day and Evening Classes, as part of their practical training, conversed personally on spiritual matters with 63,528 different persons and reported 7,556 professed conversions. They conducted 7,672 religious services, made 32,388 visits to hospitals, lodging houses, etc., and distributed 427,863 tracts and copies of the Gospels.

On just such work as this depends largely the

Security of Our Lives and Property

The Moody Bible Institute was founded in 1886 by D. L. Moody. It is interdenominational, and through the gifts of the Christian public has always furnished the training of its students FREE.

Under present conditions it requires greatly increased financial support to meet current needs and to provide new equipment adequate to its greatly enlarged enrollment. An investment in this work is an investment for God, the home, the church, for law and order, for rebuilding foundations of righteousness.

Write us for further information.

Address Business Manager, THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE, 153 Institute Place

Geo. S. Malone, drug house, 629 N. Clark-st.
Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.
Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.
W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.
McVicker's theater, 25 West Madison street.
Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.
C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 East Randolph street.
1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.
H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1802 North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.
Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1858.
1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 West Division street.
James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.
Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 North Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.
Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.
1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.
Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe-st.
Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.
1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 1894.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves, 1414 South Wabash avenue.
Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.
1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.
Spalding Lumber Co., 208 S. LaSalle street.
Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 923 South Wells street; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.
1863—First National bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets.
The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 South Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maguire & Co.; Eaton & Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.
B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 South Franklin street; Kohn, Claybburgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.
1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.
1865—Chicago Clearing House association, 50 South LaSalle street.
Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle-st.
S. F. Wilson & Co., 21-23 East Jackson boulevard; men's wear.
1866—Chicago Lumber and Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.
Chicago Varnish company, 2100 Elston-av.
Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand-av.
Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash-av.
Manz Engraving Co., 4001 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
Union Bag and Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag and Paper Co., 1875.
1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.
George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.
Edward Kirchberg, jeweler, 104 North State street.
John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.
Sauer & Letang, shoemakers, 77 East Monroe street; D. Sauer Co., 1867.
1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street.
Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.
Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 West Madison street.
Munger Laundry Co., 2412 Indiana avenue.
Philip Henrici Co., restaurant; 71 West Randolph street.
The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.
1869—L. Klein, dry goods, etc.; Halsted, 14th and Liberty streets.
James Edmanson Catering Co. (Inc.); Edward Homburg, successor, 3048 West Madison street.
Nordahl & Olsen, jewelers, 2735 West North avenue.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Department Officers (1920-1921).

Commander—Edwin N. Armstrong, Peoria.
Senior Vice-Commander—E. W. Willard, Joliet.
Junior Vice-Commander—George W. Huntoon, Waukegan.
Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
Chaplain—John Lemon, Springfield.
Council of Administration—B. M. Campbell, Peoria; C. E. Vaughan, Chicago; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; William Andrews, Rockford; A. S. Wright, Woodstock.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—J. M. Finch, Galesburg.
Judge Advocate—B. F. Herrington, Yorkville.
Chief of Staff—W. H. Moore, Bloomington.
Chief Mustering Officer—W. F. Calhoun, Decatur.
Inspector—Henry C. Turner, Quincy.
Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STREET CAR TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD

THE PROPERTIES OPERATED INCLUDE:

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
SOUTHERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
CALUMET & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

MORE THAN 1,059 MILES OF TRACK

OVER 3,500,000 CASH AND TRANSFER PASSENGERS DAILY

172 LINES 575 TRANSFER POINTS

MOST LIBERAL TRANSFER SYSTEM KNOWN

GENERAL OFFICES
BORLAND BUILDING
CHICAGO

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES

In 1907, when the traction problems were solved by the so-called "Settlement Ordinances" (after the entire question had been submitted to a referendum vote of the residents of Chicago), a value was established by the City of Chicago through an independent valuing commission covering the properties as they then existed. The valuation established by the city, $55,000,000, was more than $30,000,000 below the value claimed by the companies and was reached by arbitrarily disregarding many millions of capital that actually had been invested in the properties.

To this 1907 valuation the city, under the ordinances, provided that the companies should add the amounts actually expended on capital account when authorized and certified by the Board of Supervising Engineers. These expenditures, covering track extensions and additions to equipment, brought the total purchase price as of January 31, 1920, up to $158,538,423. This represented the figure at which the city might have taken over the properties if it chose to exercise its right at that date.

The companies pay to the city of Chicago for the privilege of operating their cars in the streets 55 per cent of their net receipts annually. This has amounted in thirteen years to approximately $23,873,065.74.

During the year ended January 31, 1920, the Surface Lines carried a total of 1,302,275,756 passengers. Of these 743,742,491 were revenue passengers and 528,760,761 were transfer passengers. Out of each 8 cent fare collected the companies pay out 5.78 cents for labor and materials alone. When taxes, bond interest, the city's 55 per cent, damage claims and other charges are paid there is left to the companies out of each fare less than one-third of a cent.

There are approximately 1,059 miles of track in the Surface Lines system, and an army of 15,000 employes is engaged in the operation and maintenance of the properties.

Suggestions for Visitors.

Chicago, aside from its importance as a great business center, has numerous attractions which make it the ideal vacation city, and its location on the shores of Lake Michigan justifies its recognition as the ideal summer resort. The Surface Lines offer the most convenient transportation in Chicago.

Here are a few suggestions to the visitor who desires to become acquainted with some of Chicago's attractions and for the general information of those who would like to have a more comprehensive idea of what to see and how to see it.

NEW MUNICIPAL PIER—Here is one of Chicago's newest and greatest wonders—a great recreation center and a steamboat landing extending 3,000 feet into the lake and costing about $5,000,000. Here one may enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan while getting an expansive view of the city's sky line. There are many attractions on the pier itself during the season, including observation towers, board walk, children's playground, open air and inclosed restaurants, public dining room for picnickers and immense freight and passenger boat terminals. No one should miss this trip. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, State street car in State street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street; ride north to Grand avenue and transfer east to the lake. Cars operate on the pier.

CLARENDON BATHING BEACH—This municipal enterprise is one of the newest attractions in Chicago. It is owned and operated by the city and should be visited by every one. Costly buildings beautify the premises. Ten thousand bathers can use the beach at one time, and even if one does not care to "take a dip" a pleasant afternoon can be spent here. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue or Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, ride north to Sunnyside avenue and walk east to the lake.

CHICAGO'S GREAT ZOO—No collection of animals in the United States is more complete or interesting than the one in Lincoln park. Here are 1,700 specimens which are a continual source of delight to children and grownups alike. One cannot visit the "Zoo" too often. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of Lincoln Park at Center street.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL PARKS.

DOUGLAS PARK—Has many attractions, such as athletic field, flower gardens, boating facilities and natatorium. Take Roosevelt road car in Dearborn or Adams street, or Ogden avenue car in State or Randolph street, ride west to park at Roosevelt road and California avenue.

GARFIELD PARK—Has many attractions, including flower gardens, boating facilities, public golf course, largest conservatory in the United States, several statues. Take Madison street car in Madison street to park entrance at Central Park avenue.

HUMBOLDT PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation and has some attractive statues. Take Division street car in State or Washington street and ride west to park at terminus of line.

JACKSON PARK—One of Chicago's most beautiful spots, on part of which was located the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Here are splendid boating facilities, a bathing beach, two public golf courses, flower gardens, government life saving station and La Rabida sanitarium. Take Jackson park car or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to "Midway" at 59th street.

LINCOLN PARK—One of the city's most interesting attractions. See Zoo with 1,700 animals, Academy of Sciences, bathing beach and golf course near Diversey boulevard, conservatory, flower gardens, boating and other recreation facilities; also the world famous Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn street or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of park at Center street.

WASHINGTON PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation. Take Indiana-51st car in Wabash avenue and ride south to terminus at park, or take Cottage Grove car in Wabash avenue and ride south to 55th street entrance.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS.

RIVERVIEW PARK—A large amusement park with many attractions and space for picnicking purposes. Take Riverview-Larrabee car in Dearborn street and ride north to park at terminus of this line. Or take through route No. 2 car in Clark street or Clybourn avenue car in Wells street, ride north to terminus at Belmont avenue and walk north two blocks to gate.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS—Continued.

WHITE CITY—A large amusement park with many things to interest a visitor. Take Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street, or take State street car in State street, ride south to 63d street and transfer east to park gate at South Park avenue. Or take Cottage Grove-71st or through route No. 4 or No. 5 in Wabash avenue, ride south to 63d street and transfer west to park gate at South Park avenue.

MADISON GARDENS—Those who enjoy roller skating can spend a very pleasant evening at Madison Gardens at the corner of Madison and Rockwell streets. There are special facilities for those who are learning, special instructors for ladies and children. An orchestra furnishes appropriate music. Take Madison street cars to the doors.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—A noted museum of natural history having many interesting specimens. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays. Free. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, or Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Broadway car in Dearborn street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to Lincoln park entrance at Clark and Center streets.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Depository of valuable historical documents and relics of Chicago's early days. Open daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Free. Take State street car on State street, or through route No. 1 car on Wabash avenue, ride north to Ontario street and walk one block west. Or take Clark street or through route No. 22 car on Clark street, ride north to Ontario street and walk east one block to Dearborn.

FIELD MUSEUM—One of Chicago's "seven wonders" is this costly collection of natural history material gathered from the remotest corners of the world. Its original home in Jackson park was the Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. A permanent building to house this great institution has been erected in Grant park at a cost of $4,000,000. The museum is open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; free on Saturdays and Sundays.

CUBS' PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's National league team. Take Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street and ride north to entrance at Addison street.

SOX PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's representative in the American Baseball league may be reached by taking Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street. Ride south to 35th street and walk one block west to park entrance.

HAYMARKET SQUARE—This largest market for truck garden produce was the site of the anarchist riot in 1886. The activity of this place any weekday morning is worth watching. Take Ogden avenue car in State, Randolph or Lake street, and ride west to Desplaines street. Or take Madison street car west as far as Desplaines street and walk north two blocks to Randolph street. A stroll for several blocks west through the market will be interesting.

FINANCES OF SOME CHICAGO CORPORATIONS.

Income accounts of leading establishments in the city.

ARMOUR & CO.

Income Account.

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
From manufacture and sales and other income after expenses, taxes, insurance, repairs and depreciation	$27,186,124	$26,128,611
Less int. on bonds	2,243,835	.....
Int. on debt	2,518,396	.....
Int. on current loans	8,117,385	.....
Cont. to pension fund	208,000	*10,880,773
Net income	14,098,506	15,247,837

*Total deductions.

Surplus Account.

Surplus, Nov. 2, 1918	69,366,799	.....
Income	14,098,506	.....
Div. pfd. stock	986,123	.....
Div. com. stock	2,000,000	.....
Surplus, Nov. 1, 1919	80,479,182	.....

Capital Assets.

Land, buildings, cars, etc.	88,386,602	76,685,467
Car trust agreement	3,798,416	4,148,416
Investments in allied companies	55,626,867	43,061,671
Total capital assets	147,811,885	123,895,554

Current Assets.

Inventories	159,108,151	150,380,068
Marketable investments and Liberty bonds	15,780,526	14,205,873
Bills receivable	6,907,454	9,953,435
Accts. receivable	135,565,770	81,099,658
Cash on hand and in banks	25,635,855	24,751,772
Total current assets	342,997,757	280,390,806
Total assets	490,809,643	404,286,360

Current Liabilities.

Bills payable	140,081,759	90,136,091
Accts. payable	24,068,824	25,442,009
Total current liabilities	164,150,584	115,578,100
Due allied co's	30,739,591	.....
Reserves	5,440,284	9,341,460

Capital Liabilities.

Bonds	50,000,000	50,000,000
Debentures	31,609,400	56,274,600
Capital stock pfd.	28,390,600	3,725,400
Capital stock com.	100,000,000	100,000,000
Surplus	80,479,182	69,366,799
Net capital inv.	208,869,782	173,092,199
Total liabilities	490,809,643	404,286,360

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Gross earnings after providing for depreciation and federal taxes	$2,271,215	$1,675,059
Miscellaneous income	28,323	73,017
Totals	2,269,538	1,748,076
Extraordinary losses	1,095,271	872,414
Balance	1,204,267	875,662
Interest on borrowed money	108,235	.....
Interest and discount on bonds	262,631	.....
Loss on exchange	$176,305	.....
Total deductions	547,216	$308,667
Net profit for year	657,051	566,995
Deduct provision for sinking fund	168,000	31,162
Balance	489,051	535,832
Dividends paid	419,172	386,928
Surplus for year	69,879	148,905

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY.

Financial Statement.

	1919.	1918.
Operating revenue	$30,366,426	$26,505,136
Operating expenses	19,519,506	16,942,025
Net oper. revenue	10,846,919	9,563,110
Taxes, etc.	3,370,131	2,791,368
Net oper. income	7,476,787	6,771,742
Other income	619,801	296,277
Gross income	8,096,589	7,068,020
Deductions	950,213	.....
Interest on bonds	2,299,236	2,131,550
Net income	4,847,138	4,936,470
Dividends paid	3,942,340	4,033,824
Surplus for year	904,798	902,646
Previous surplus	6,953,840	6,184,999
Excess profits tax	310,668	183,796
Addition to surplus	66,219	.....
Surplus Dec. 31	7,614,189	6,953,840

CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Gross profits	$5,582,877	$3,077,859
Operating expenses	3,463,353	3,146,198
Net earnings	2,119,523	1,931,661
Depreciation, etc.	1,091,615	834,225
Interest	286,685	293,670
Net income	741,223	803,766
Preferred dividends	276,416	276,416
Surplus for year	464,807	527,350
Previous surplus	1,515,915	988,564
Total surplus	1,980,722	1,515,915

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Total sales	$306,000,000	$286,660,971
Operating expenses, interest, depreciation, etc.	303,935,004	283,284,162
Net profits for year	2,064,994	3,376,809
Dividends paid	1,684,500	1,380,000
Surplus for year	380,494	1,996,809
Previous surplus	9,240,080	10,496,269
Total surplus	9,620,574	12,493,078

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Cash	4,957,293	4,446,624
Accounts and bills receivable	20,644,454	19,267,331
Investments	1,945,930	2,093,936
Inventories	44,986,988	43,266,288
Car line	1,397,518	1,481,740
Plants	14,936,186	13,978,463
Branch houses	2,970,301	2,783,091
Bond discount	608,793	763,696
Total	92,447,526	88,081,169

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	8,550,500	8,550,500
Common stock	17,249,500	11,449,500
Bonds	8,213,200	8,478,390
Five-year notes	8,500,000	10,000,000
Reserve for int.	384,114	387,913
Reserve for taxes	677,351	2,785,412
Bills and accounts payable	39,288,286	33,936,466
Surplus	9,620,574	*12,493,078
Total	92,447,526	88,081,169

*Stock dividend of 25 per cent paid Jan. 6, 1919.

BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LAMPS

in Great Variety

Newest Creations in Lamps for every purpose and every purse are shown in our spacious display rooms.

Piano Lamps

Library, Table and Boudoir Lamps, Silk Shades in endless variety. Everything Electrical always on display at

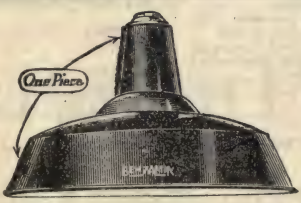
COMMONWEALTH EDISON ELECTRIC SHOPS

72 W. Adams St.
448 N. Parkside Av.
4523 Broadway

Double Federal Coupons Free with all cash purchases every Friday

3127 Logan Blvd.
2950 E. 92d St.
6350 So. Halsted St.

All Phones Randolph 1280—Federal Coupons Given Free With All Purchases



Benjamin Reflectors for correct Industrial Lighting

BENJAMIN PRODUCTS

Electric Lighting Specialties
Industrial Lighting Equipment
Panel Boards and Cabinets
Punch Press Safety Devices
Marine Lighting and Signaling Apparatus
Enameled Steel Specialties
Metal Stampings and Drawn Work
Industrial Signals

Benjamin Two-Way Plug—makes two sockets out of one

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Sheppard Manufacturing Co.

Alfred Willingham, Prop.

1331 W. Jackson Blvd. Call Haymarket 4037

Manufacturers and Repairers of

Automobile Radiators

Our Honeycomb Cores installed in any auto radiator are guaranteed for two years.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

Income Account (1919).

Operating income	$25,786,197
Deduct—	
Interest on loans	818,437
Ore and timber	397,502
Depreciation reserve	2,769,406
Special maintenance reserve	181,976
Reserve receivables loss	607,114
Pension fund appropriation	1,000,000
War losses	7,403,033
Net profit	12,608,726
Less dividends	9,000,000
Surplus	3,608,726
Previous surplus	68,036,662
Total surplus	71,645,388

The balance sheet showed current assets of $188,869,511, including $39,669,711 cash. Inventories were $99,565,231 and receivables $42,052,445. Plant, etc., was valued at $74,193,990. The total sales in 1919 were $212,700,000.

LIBBY, M'NEILL & LIBBY.

Assets.

	May 1, 1920.	May 3, 1919.
Cash	$2,056,118	$2,452,098
Liberty bonds		713,560
Accounts receivable	8,414,845	6,201,353
Inventories	38,329,610	29,660,234
Investments	1,426,899	721,363
Plant, etc.	17,538,031	14,513,098
Totals	67,765,504	54,261,708

Liabilities.

Accounts payable	4,568,789	4,452,866
Notes payable	36,938,300	22,198,500
Federal taxes	1,242,327	2,758,348
Sundry reserves	1,462,276	2,725,851
Capital stock	12,800,000	12,800,000
Surplus	10,753,811	9,326,142
Total	67,765,504	54,261,708

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Sales	$99,336,053	$76,166,849
Net prof. after exp.	5,094,170	6,390,181
Less pfd. divs.	541,793	527,615
Less com. divs.		1,575,000
Net prof. aft. pfd. div.	4,552,376	
Res. for fed. tax	900,000	2,000,000
Net prof. remain	3,652,376	2,287,566

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1918.
Plant, etc.	$10,035,510	$9,718,944
Sink fund pfd. stock		450,000
Cash	12,192,610	2,618,050
Liberty bonds	1,728,638	
Accts. receivable	4,431,561	3,405,218
Notes receivable	153,262	910,697
Investments	339,520	1,033,072
Inventory	28,136,166	27,101,516
Due on common stk.	10,200,000	
Pfd. stock purch. and being exhanged	3,468,793	
Total	70,685,964	45,237,497

Liabilities.

Accounts payable	9,425,380	6,558,481
Notes payable	3,773,400	7,492,000
Accrued taxes	195,948	141,514
Com. stk. div. N.Y.Co.	1,500,000	
Reserve plant	1,761,907	1,790,720
Preferred stock	8,000,000	8,000,000
Class A & B stock	8,186,396	8,186,396
Common stock	25,500,000	
Surplus	12,342,932	10,218,404
Reserve		2,400,000
Sink. fund pfd. stk.		450,000
Total	70,685,964	45,237,497

MORRIS & CO.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Net profit on manufactures and sales	$3,170,155	$10,023,192
Miscellaneous earnings	3,675,316	634,885
Total	6,845,471	10,658,078
Expenditures.		
Interest on bonds	575,750	487,500
Administrative expense	2,047,626	1,662,633
Int. on borrowed money, taxes, insurance, etc.	3,518,453	4,290,086
Total	6,141,829	6,440,219
Net earnings	703,641	4,217,858
Less dividend paid	300,000	300,000
Added to surplus from earnings	403,641	3,917,858

The balance sheet compares as follows:

Assets.

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
Packing house real estate, buildings and machinery	30,240,619	27,298,476
Branch markets, real estate and buildings	4,390,601	3,886,233
Car equipment	5,786,384	5,819,337
Cash in banks and on hand	7,485,308	7,986,367
Inventories products, materials & supplies	35,988,998	41,859,506
Investments, stocks and bonds	8,679,953	6,146,087
Accounts receivable	21,417,597	19,200,753
Bills receivable	12,112	28,588
Total	114,001,575	112,225,351

Liabilities.

Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Bonds	16,750,000	10,700,000
Bills payable	26,971,619	31,988,054
Accounts payable and reserve for taxes	2,608,893	3,434,213
Bond interest accrued	260,750	166,500
Reserve for depreciation, etc.	11,182,807	10,112,719
Surplus	53,227,505	52,823,863
Total	114,001,575	112,225,351

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Gross income	$24,543,798	$21,588,400
Operating expense	20,253,355	18,934,319
Deprec., reserv., etc.	1,859,085	1,654,559
Net income	2,431,357	999,522
Bond interest	2,366,150	2,366,150
Surplus	65,207	*1,366,628

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, '19.	Dec. 31, '18.
Investment	96,771,041	95,145,237
Securities	50,000	1,450,974
Sinking funds	117,745	
Deferred charges	6,382,144	6,707,536
Inventories	2,692,323	3,794,151
Accts. receivable	2,760,718	3,610,894
Fund. debt int. dep.	350,045	
Depos. for cpns.		354,740
Depos. and adv'es.	710,967	
Cash	410,343	215,658
Reserve funds	1,295,331	
Total	111,540,660	111,283,191

Liabilities.

Capital stock	38,500,000	38,500,000
Bonded debt	46,343,000	46,343,000
Deferred credits	34,373	
Reserves	9,449,699	8,136,883
Bills payable	1,835,664	2,157,643
Accounts payable	2,113,966	2,737,927
Deposits, etc.	602,921	461,358

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

GEORGE E. BRENNAN, Manager
JOHN V. CLINNIN HENRY M. MARSHALL
Associate Managers

BONDS

JUDICIAL, CONTRACT, FIDELITY, OFFICIAL, RAILROAD, FRATERNAL ORDER, BANK, INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY, CHECK FORGERY, AUTOMOBILE, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, PUBLIC LIABILITY, PHYSICIAN'S, DENTIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S LIABILITY.

ASSETS $29,124,841.78 TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 3600

601 to 610—134 S. LaSalle St., Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., CHICAGO

Regan Printing House

PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE WEST

523-537 PLYMOUTH COURT
CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE—ALL DEPARTMENTS—HARRISON 6280

	Dec. 31 1919.	Dec. 31. 1918.
Int. due and accrued.	$832,603	$837,298
Taxes accrued	982,887	1,061,482
Sundry		54,661
Surplus	10,790,883	11,047,599
Total	111,540,660	111,283,191
*Deficit.		

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Gross sales	$257,930,025	$198,523,080
Net sales	233,982,584	181,665,830
Net income	234,242,337	181,896,428
Less—		
Purchases, expenses, etc.	206,062,168	157,186,079
Repairs, deprec. & reserves	3,227,725	1,547,455
Total profit	24,952,444	23,162,894
Deduct—		
Employes' funds	1,191,942	1,077,883
Reserve for federal taxes	4,870,376	9,480,946
Net profit	18,890,125	12,604,065

Balance Sheets—Assets.

Plant, etc.	11,814,884	10,935,958
Good will, etc.	30,000,000	30,000,000
Invest. & advances	33,067,609	37,688,588
Inventories	42,685,776	47,531,097
Accounts receivable	19,883,443	11,253,096
Prepayments	881,107	740,022
Liberty bonds	9,315,953	5,651,656
Cash	7,185,854	6,754,898
Total	154,834,632	150,555,314

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	8,000,000	8,000,000
Common stock	75,000,000	75,000,000
Notes payable	9,800,000	21,700,000
Bills payable		272,497
Mdse. & open accts.	21,059,256	15,345,939
Reserve fed. taxes	4,870,376	9,480,946
Contingent reserve	2,390,282	
Dividends declared.	139,797	139,797
Surplus	33,574,919	21,243,506
Total	154,834,632	150,555,314

SWIFT & COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1918.
Gross earnings	$27,242,730	$46,731,268
Interest	12,572,549	13,745,826
Net before taxes	14,670,181	32,985,442
Reserve for taxes	800,000	11,828,164
Net for year	13,870,181	21,157,277
Dividends paid	10,063,460	9,000,000
Surplus for year	3,806,721	12,157,277
Previous surplus	84,575,178	72,417,901
Total surplus	88,381,900	84,575,178

The balance sheet as of Nov. 1, 1919, compared with the previous year's statement, follows:

Assets.

Cash	22,915,431	12,075,593
Accts. receivable	149,796,212	105,691,462
Inventories	191,890,848	179,060,614
Stocks and bonds	35,133,577	39,298,452
Realty and imports	89,803,861	79,247,567
Cap. stock in treas.		35,689,392
Total	489,539,931	451,063,081

Liabilities.

Accounts payable	39,260,829	41,250,995
Notes payable	145,224,206	
Bills payable		120,557,795
6 pct. gold notes	25,000,000	
1st. mortgage bonds	30,258,500	30,926,000
Reserves	11,414,496	6,717,678
Reserves for taxes		16,500,000
Accrued bond int.		515,433
Capital stock	150,000,000	150,000,000
Surplus	88,381,900	84,575,178
Total	489,539,931	451,063,081

WESTERN ELECTRIC.

Income Account (1919).

Sales	$135,732,489
Other income	854,570
Less—	
Cost of merchandise	118,420,440
Expenses	10,986,139
Taxes	1,578,399
Interest	1,263,180
Dividends	3,300,000
Balance for common stock	1,088,909

WILSON & COMPANY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 27. '19.	Dec. 28. '18.
Plant, etc. (net)	$31,281,446	$29,704,062
Trade marks, good will, etc.	11,362 628	11,371,284
Investments	5,574,482	5,481,061
Merchandise (net)	50,990,067	43,762,852
Accts., notes receiv.	18,767,407	26,243,083
U. S. gov., misc. sec.	2,516,496	3,144,807
Cash	5,854,759	8,844,050
Insurance, etc.	659,526	604,042
Total	127,006,813	129,155,244

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	10,369,900	10,476,400
Common stock	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bonds (net)	40,018,047	40,080,000
Bond interest	384,018	393,955
Notes payable	25,659,445	30,397,575
Accts. pay. other lia.	6,540,654	5,518,080
Reserves	3,007,483	2,500,000
Surplus	21,027,264	19,789,232
Total	127,006,813	129,155,244

Surplus Account.

	Dec. 28. 1918.	Dec. 28. 1917.
Balance	19,789,232	15,051,045
Less pension fund	50 000	2,160.000
Total	19,739,232	12,891,045
Add net profits	2,771,325	7,031,535
Total	22,510,557	20,522.580
Less dividends	1,483,293	733,348
Balance—1919	21,027,264	19,789,232

SURVIVORS OF THE HAYMARKET RIOT.

Following is a list of police officers living in May, 1920, who took part in the quelling of the anarchist riot at the Haymarket, Chicago, May 4, 1886, with the officers of the association of Haymarket veterans:

Frank P. Tyrrell.	Hugh McNeil.
James Bowler.	Andrew O'Day.
John J. Brown.	George W. Raycraft.
Louis C. Bauman.	James B. Short.
John J. Collins.	John M. Sisk.
Dennis J. Dunne.	Sol C. Steele.
Timothy Daley.	Freeman Steele.
Joseph L. Fallon.	James P. Stanton.
Carl E. Johnson.	Dennis Tierney.
Patrick H. Keefe.	Robert J. Walsh.
John J. Kelley.	Benjamin Williams.
William Kelley.	Michael Walsh.
Jeremiah Kennedy.	Simon McMahon.
John Kinsella.	John Dammen.
John H. King.	E. J. Hanley.
Patrick J. Lavin.	James Mitchel.
Thomas Meaney.	John D. Hartford.
John K. McMahon.	

HAYMARKET VETERANS.

President—Frank P. Tyrrell.
Vice-President—Carl E. Johnson.
Recording Secretary—Freeman Steele.
Financial Secretary—John K. McMahon.
Treasurer—Jeremiah Kennedy.
Trustee—John Kinsella.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Bowler.

NET PAID CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1920.

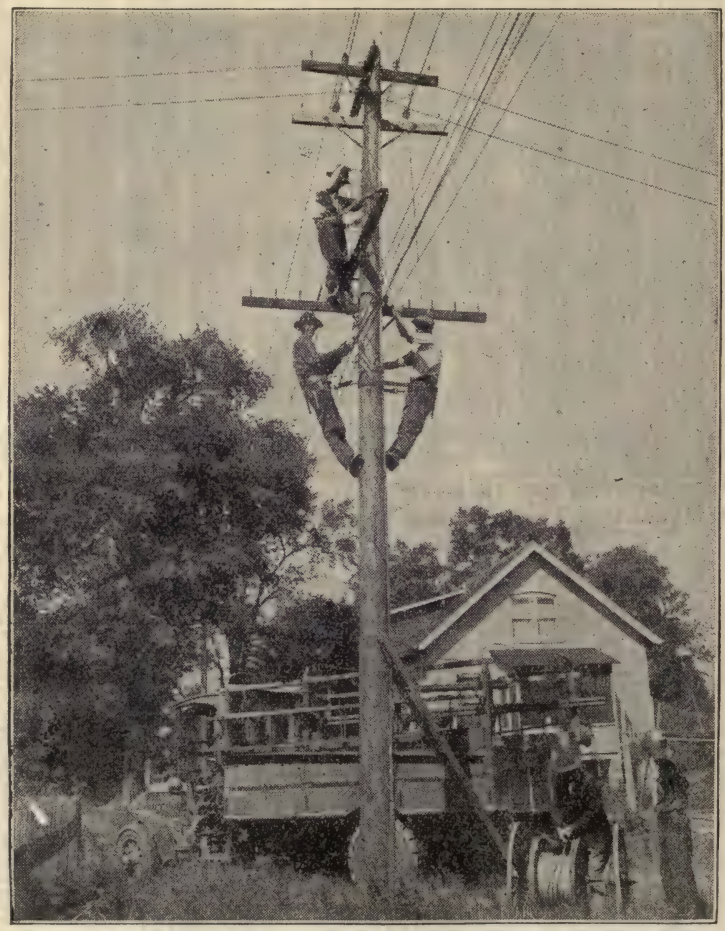
Date.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Holid'y	Sunday	409,038	404,838	362,234	396,230	396,033	Sunday	400,153	397,384	413,776	421,167
2	398,129	406,634	396,315	398,270	Sunday	393,160	395,802	395,752	397,770	355,586	395,875	421,361
3	370,326	383,028	404,683	368,222	404,016	395,760	342,617	394,117	395,287	Sunday	457,287	416,724
4	Sunday	403,558	401,144	Sunday	400,878	392,990	Sunday	392,221	350,695	407,938	418,426	366,115
5	404,644	403,086	400,431	403,997	402,201	352,515	Holid'y	388,384	Sunday	412,189	412,088	Sunday
6	403,713	402,950	368,278	417,972	401,148	Sunday	393,403	389,133	319,328	408,595	364,502	425,057
7	403,444	374,403	Sunday	403,275	398,743	402,583	397,216	344,401	387,176	406,425	Sunday	422,425
8	401,803	Sunday	410,722	398,980	361,640	409,292	395,612	Sunday	399,645	404,007	413,030	417,689
9	400,542	410,915	403,512	403,049	Sunday	408,272	392,245	395,347	397,654	358,734	406,331	415,508
10	372,437	404,624	406,795	368,881	401,348	405,175	351,723	390,876	399,572	Sunday	413,600	416,459
11	Sunday	402,225	404,824	Sunday	403,628	413,995	Sunday	390,013	350,181	411,798	404,861	372,356
12	406,867	396,701	404,902	405,782	400,676	374,822	399,039	389,025	Sunday	403,524	394,955	Sunday
13	403,199	402,800	382,545	441,697	399,233	Sunday	393,931	388,762	395,085	404,173	363,236	420,231
14	401,573	369,982	Sunday	412,411	399,719	386,182	392,943	343,570	389,258	405,716	Sunday	416,958
15	400,624	Sunday	409,450	404,563	360,277	383,047	406,002	Sunday	451,236	404,128	422,466	416,544
16	388,331	406,450	398,170	404,136	Sunday	385,833	393,448	397,673	427,528	360,464	421,889	414,876
17	369,507	382,576	401,915	368,793	402,124	381,529	343,666	393,614	394,499	Sunday	419,535	414,023
18	Sunday	390,650	397,469	Sunday	400,310	383,643	Sunday	391,535	353,062	407,434	416,388	367,589
19	404,371	404,454	400,030	408,187	398,520	346,644	399,388	387,240	Sunday	403,142	418,324	Sunday
20	400,073	409,083	375,781	409,181	396,085	Sunday	370,835	390,137	404,961	401,862	370,479	416,033
21	382,088	375,446	Sunday	405,516	394,366	386,681	394,558	345,852	402,246	400,017	Sunday	408,474
22	397,342	Sunday	405,266	405,460	355,357	393,206	390,569	Sunday	390,759	398,619	422,965	401,700
23	368,004	391,960	397,338	404,446	Sunday	387,094	385,528	398,261	397,977	356,672	418,631	395,357
24	365,857	423,269	397,328	368,569	398,459	385,776	345,292	394,288	397,791	Sunday	406,869	356,471
25	Sunday	402,799	397,093	Sunday	394,985	386,283	Sunday	389,332	353,840	405,724	Holid'y	Holid'y
26	400,967	399,309	398,755	406,148	393,113	342,695	398,072	389,70	Sunday	400,920	420,104	Sunday
27	387,803	399,598	367,400	404,301	391,051	Sunday	393,207	388,632	402,672	403,371	370,689	404,066
28	397,277	370,997	Sunday	406,032	392,210	399,978	391,979	348,954	406,173	399,809	Sunday	404,899
29	394,794	Sunday	432,233	402,140	351,254	398,386	388,814	Sunday	406,440	406,208	425,784	407,859
30	386,630	.....	402,882	402,992	Sunday	398,892	387,596	395,968	401,863	356,339	423,619	408,544
31	364,780	.....	398,220	.....	263,291	.....	345,384	398,254	.....	Sunday	.....	386,077
Total	10,158,703	9,503,557	10,756,946	10,407,841	10,006,667	10,070,611	9,965,232	9,989,617	10,151,464	10,264,096	10,300,517	10,522,886
Av'rage	390,719	395,981	398,405	400,301	384,871	387,331	383,278	384,215	390,440	394,771	412,020	404,726

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1920 122,098,104
DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1920 393,864

NET PAID DAILY AVERAGE FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1877	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,366	25,204	23,512	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878	28,406	37,019	37,736	37,567	38,348	43,743	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,817	38,314
1879	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,560	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,932	44,760	45,194
1880	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,958	58,566	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881	57,795	62,965	67,959	69,305	65,067	63,832	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,097	58,100	60,395	64,370
1882	61,679	66,941	66,058	65,208	65,193	70,408	73,078	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,399	66,680
1883	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,863	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884	76,577	82,538	86,828	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885	84,119	89,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887	114,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,659	154,096	122,419	125,225
1888	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,490	135,921	140,525	128,897	125,852	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889	129,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,653	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,527	147,786	134,059
1890	136,365	141,885	142,655	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,180	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,850	132,957
1891	136,926	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,953	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892	148,232	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,933	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894	206,388	204,471	207,590	206,285	198,495	195,865	232,022	194,071	185,595	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,732	202,605	201,378	195,907	193,311	195,562	202,553	202,762	202,496
1896	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	189,166	190,700	206,609	200,479	204,724
1897	201,340	208,779	226,392	231,396	222,560	217,707	212,111	219,557	229,763	238,603	228,113	232,997	222,595
1898	239,065	249,951	260,222	295,313	338,695	310,820	298,526	279,243	262,061	257,339	259,085	254,947	275,514
1899	260,995	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	259,562
1900	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	275,427	272,598	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,960	280,789	271,384	275,788
1901	281,609	287,113	292,285	295,874	288,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	304,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	288,156
1902	304,466	309,198	310,385	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,895	303,883	300,589	304,218
1903	304,870	310,033	311,771	311,374	302,644	306,305	297,500	294,147	295,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904	321,898	338,458	338,784	335,324	320,867	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,431	309,212	314,616	307,765	319,539
1905	315,800	317,994	325,024	322,607	325,373	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301,560	305,211	308,865	312,637
1906	318,373	325,877	328,589	326,797	320,312	316,595	313,428	311,351	309,372	311,133	313,521	313,344	318,185
1907	322,586	326,876	357,125	336,366	324,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,822	320,136	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908	334,006	338,955	343,811	336,453	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909	328,925	334,399	337,599	334,429	325,881	325,791	315,633	311,885	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	325,698
1910	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,346	331,200	328,137	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,028
1911	317,628	321,475	321,645	331,087	322,159	320,932	312,499	318,408	321,302	329,002	328,226	330,036	322,858
1912*	334,364	343,173	348,445	359,338	*127,208	*185,945	*187,218	*203,950	*229,159	*276,338	323,851	347,536	*342,875
1913	359,831	360,575	373,267	364,840	346,744	342,786	332,706	334,317	340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,395
1914	362,972	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,485	367,038	365,755	403,071	403,593	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,857
1915	405,359	415,897	413,675	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,845	403,355	400,333	409,210	416,114	413,695	408,808
1916	431,860	441,970	443,427	439,079	426,181	441,601	426,940	424,959	428,925	452,640	458,570	441,981	436,395
1917	446,575	468,246	465,774	479,450	†408,875	†371,524	†374,572	†361,320	†358,224	†363,046	†377,380	†372,725	†403,691
1918	376,608	386,991	386,775	382,486	370,548	374,198	370,833	366,488	374,568	387,479	401,824	370,586	379,008
1919	386,565	386,739	385,753	384,538	373,342	371,528	383,153	380,986	373,000	387,467	382,766	387,004	381,891
1920	390,719	395,981	398,405	400,301	384,871	387,331	383,278	384,215	390,440	394,771	412,020	404,726	393,864

*The six months indicated which were affected by the strike in all the Chicago newspapers are not included in the daily average for 1912. †Price increased from 1 to 2 cents on May 14, 1917.

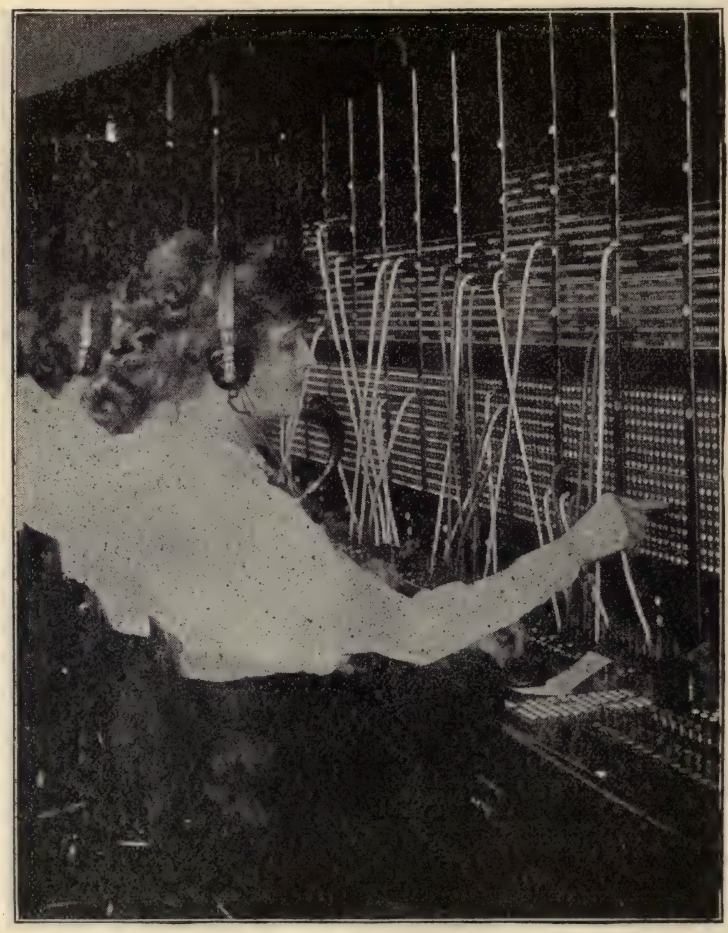


Chicago has more telephones per capita than any large city in the world. The Chicago Telephone Company adds largely to its plant every year to provide facilities for rapid growth. The photograph shows a construction gang stringing a line of new cable.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

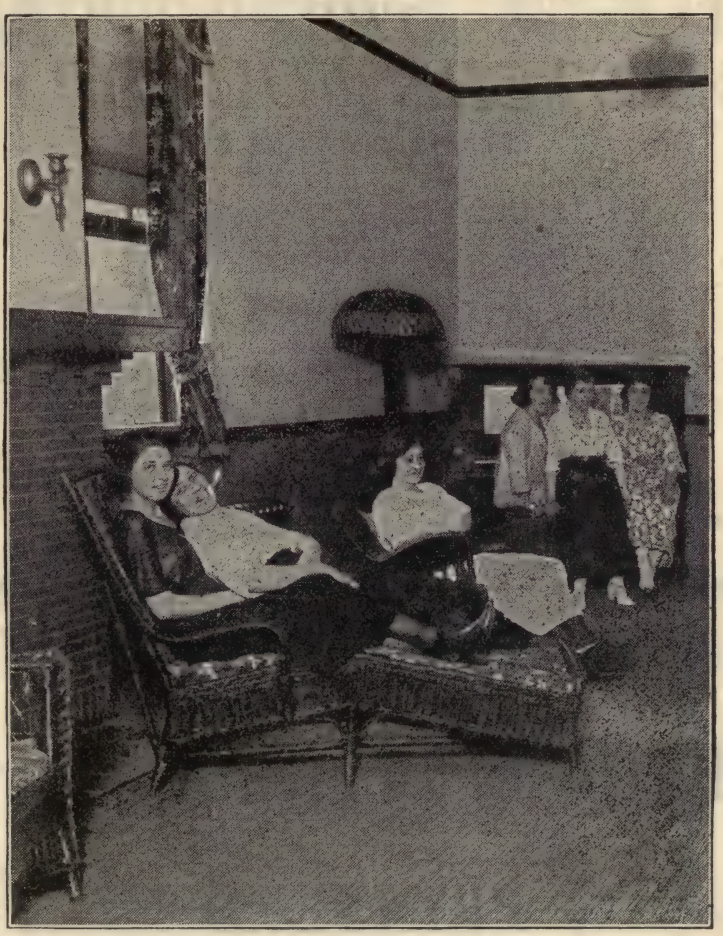
Chicago is the greatest telephone using community in the world. Here are a few sections of one of the huge switchboards of the Chicago Telephone Company through which thousands of calls pass every day.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY



The telephone operator has her finger on the pulse of the city. This picture shows the splendid type of young women who are serving Chicago in the city's sixty-four telephone offices.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY



The Chicago Telephone Company is ever mindful of the welfare and comfort of its employees. This picture shows one corner of a rest and recreation room for operators at one of the big offices.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

THE
WESTERN FOUNDRY
COMPANY

Light Gray Iron Castings

3634 SO. KEDZIE AVENUE
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE LAFAYETTE 100.

Telephone Main 1277

Eclipse Printing Co.

PRINTERS
and BINDERS

143 West Austin Avenue
Near LaSalle Street

ARTHUR DIXON TRANSFER CO.

ESTABLISHED 1863

TRANSFERRING
AND
FORWARDING

The Largest Handlers of Merchandise in the Great Central West

DISTRIBUTION OF CARLOADS OUR SPECIALTY

Main Office: 425 South Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Branches: 1323 South State Street; Foot of South Water Street and All Railroad Depots

Telephone Exchange, Wabash 2844

CLEMENT, CURTIS & CO.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton

Members of All Exchanges. Private Wires to Principal Cities.

211 S. LA SALLE ST., ROOKERY BLDG., CHICAGO
Telephone: Wabash 600

MASTER TRUCKS, Inc.

3132-3140 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Manufacturers of

Highest Grade Motor Trucks

1½ to 5 Tons Capacity

Chicago Sales and Service Station, 1638-40 Wabash Ave.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL LABORATORY
S. M. EDISON, M. D., DIRECTOR.
904 COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING
31 N. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Randolph 3475.

CLINICAL, ANALYTICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC WORK

We maintain an expert in each department of

Chemistry, Bacteriology and Pathology

for medical diagnosis

Wasserman Tests and other blood tests our specialty.

Vaccines Autogenous prepared. Also stock vaccines.

Tolerance Tests for kidney efficiency both in Bright's disease and diabetes.

Examinations of urine, sputum, blood, gastric contents, food, milk, water, drugs, etc.

In addition to the above we maintain a

"HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICE"

—a simple method of checking up on body efficiency, designed to guard the health of busy men and women. The service consists of

quarterly urinalyses, blood and physical examinations and blood pressure determinations

—the results of which are embodied in complete reports containing helpful, to-the-point suggestions.

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRY

in connection with any phase of our work. We shall be glad to send you the information—to-day.

A Remarkable Record

IN recognition of the results obtained from safety measures in practice on the Chicago Elevated Railroads, the American Museum of Safety in 1916 awarded "Honorable Mention" to the Chicago Elevated Railroads in the Brady Medal contest among electric railroads.

Twelve years without one fatal accident

More than two billion passengers—equivalent nearly to the population of the world—have been carried by the Chicago Elevated Railroads during twelve years without a single fatal accident while on their trains.

Safety first, last and always is the constant watchword of the Elevated management. Civic pride alone, aside from individual interest, should induce Elevated patrons to co-operate in the elimination and prevention even of minor accidents.

SAFETY SPEED

SERVICE COURTESY

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO GET THERE ON THE ELEVATED

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Evanston. See the great gymnasium and new dormitory system. Take Evanston trains on Northwestern Elevated, get off at Davis Street Station and walk east about one-half mile.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 58th Street and Ellis Avenue. Take Jackson Park Trains on South Side Elevated, get off at University Station and walk one-fourth mile north.

UNION STOCK YARDS The largest packing center in the United States. Obtain a grand bird's-eye view of the Yards from the elevated trains. Take South Side Elevated Trains to Indiana Avenue Station and transfer to Stock Yards Trains. The large packing houses furnish guides to conduct visitors through the packing plants.

City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan, Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Field Museum of Natural History, Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station, 51st or 55th street. South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

GARFIELD PARK 188 acres. Largest conservatory in the world. Beautiful landscape gardening. Golf, tennis and boating. Station, Garfield Park. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains or Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

UNION PARK 18 acres. Lawn tennis and wading lagoon. Ashland Station. Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

HUMBOLDT PARK 206 acres. The most perfect rose garden in the United States; famous statues of heroes, statesmen and warriors; fish hatching. Humboldt Station. Metropolitan Humboldt Park Trains.

DOUGLAS PARK Immense floral garden; picturesque water court; park of open spaces. Douglas Park Station. Metropolitan Douglas Park Trains.

LINCOLN PARK 517 acres. Zoo with 1,800 animals; boating; bathing; Academy of Sciences and yacht harbor. Sedgwick Station. Northwestern. Ravenswood or Wilson Local Trains. Direction: five blocks east.

OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Location. Grant park. $6,000,000 collection divided into four departments: Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Main building covers nine acres. Take S. S. Elevated train to 12th St. Station.

ART INSTITUTE Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street. Among the first three or four art institutes in the country. Adams and Wabash (Loop). Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains; walk one block east. Northwestern Trains to State-Dearborn Station and transfer to Loop Local. Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CITY HALL AND COUNTY BLDG. Clark and Randolph Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING Clark, Adams, Dearborn Streets and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY PARK 63d Street and South Park Avenue. South Side Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX PARK 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS PARK Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

Bathing Beaches

CLARENDON MUNICIPAL BEACH Clarendon and Sunnyside Avenues. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east, one block south. Largest and finest beach in Chicago.

WILSON BEACH Wilson Avenue and Lake. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east.

JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL BEACH 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.

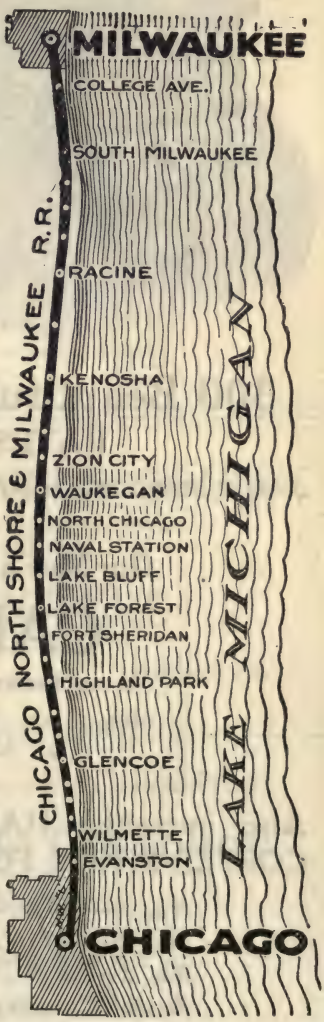
CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE AND MILWAUKEE

All Electric All the Way from Chicago to Milwaukee

QUICK, clean, dependable service and a delightfully enjoyable trip with beautiful scenery and scores of notable points of interest all along the route—that's what it means to travel via this North Shore line.

**A train every hour—
on the hour—
from Adams and
Wabash ave.**



This Map Shows Only a Few of the Many Points of Interest

Dining car service at reasonable prices

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

72 West Adams Street
Phone Central 8280

HOTEL PLANTERS

CHICAGO

19 N. Clark St.

Between Madison and Washington Sts.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF AND MODERN

IN THE LOOP

Around the Corner from Every Place of Importance

300 Beautifully Furnished Rooms

RATES $2.00 AND UP

JOHN P. HARDING, *President* D. C. HUGHES, *Manager*

Our New and Beautiful

CAFETERIA

is an innovation in Hotel Service

"Where the best things to eat and the best people meet"

Also operating HARDING'S famous PLANTERS COFFEE SHOPS FOR MEN.

No. 1—19 N. Clark St.
No. 2—131 N. Clark St.
No. 3—72 W. Madison St.
Postal Catering Co., 132 W. Van Buren St., Corner LaSalle

The Old Reliable Established 1882 Lowest Prices Always

SAMUEL PHILLIPSON & CO.

Shirts
Underwear
Hosiery
Clothing
Neckwear
Handkerchiefs
Raincoats
Ladies' and
Children's
Garments

Our Own Building

Dress Goods
Silks
Wash Goods
Linens
Lace Curtains
Laces
Embroideries
Ribbons
Notions, Etc.

Wholesale General Merchandise

828 TO 838 ROOSEVELT ROAD
Formerly West Twelfth Street (Cor. Newberry Avenue)
CHICAGO, ILL.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.

A Comprehensive Stock of

BUSINESS FURNITURE

Wabash Ave. Adams St.

EXPORTERS IMPORTERS

J. Rosenbaum Grain Company

Commission Merchants

MILLING WHEAT A SPECIALTY

CHICAGO

American Royal Anthony Ellwood National WOVEN WIRE FENCES

American STEEL GATES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Used everywhere on the globe; time-tried and proven for durability and strength.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

We issue for free distribution the following helpful publications:

Wire—its manufacture and uses.
Making Steel and Wire
Weekly Crop Report
Making the Farm Pay
How to Build a Fence
Grasses and other Forage Crops
Farmyard Manures
Illinois System of Fertility
Kafir booklet
Hog Diseases booklet
Seed Oats
Cost of Producing Milk
Wood: Its Adaptation to Piano Making
Drying Vegetables
Recipes—Corn, Kafir, Potatoes
Dairying
Potatoes—growth, preservation and uses
Bunt
Farm Weeds—Nature, Use and Destruction
Alcohol from Farm Waste
Hog Raising, Ga. & Fla.
Hog Raising in Ala., Miss. and La.
Hog, Sheep and Cattle Breeding and Raising
Manual of Horseshoeing
Hay Production
Piano Tone Building
Aerial Tramway Oper.
Systems of Elec. Wiring
Adaptability of Flat Wire in Manufacture
Wire Rope in All Uses
Wire and Its Adaptation to All Uses
Nails and Their Use
Poultry Raising
Towing Automobiles
Purification of Water for Cities by Sulphate of Iron

American Steel & Wire Company

CHICAGO NEW YORK CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH DENVER

Export Representative.....U. S. Steel Products Co., New York
Pacific Coast Representative....U. S. Steel Products Company
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland Seattle

000

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

(1885 to 1920 Inclusive.)

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

NOTE—The figures following the year are the page numbers of that volume.

Complete sets of THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK from the year 1885 to 1921 inclusive can be supplied for $25, transportation prepaid. The first five issues for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 are bound in one volume, half morocco, library style. This volume is sold only to purchasers of complete sets. A complete set embraces the library volume and a cloth bound issue for each succeeding year.

Single cloth bound copies can be bought for the years 1890 to 1921, except for 1892, 1901, 1902, 1910, 1913, 1915 and 1916, at the rate of 60 cents each, transportation prepaid. Single paper covered copies can be supplied for each year from 1886 to 1903, except 1889, 1897 and 1899, for 25 cents each at the office of publication, or 35 cents by mail.

Orders should be addressed to THE DAILY NEWS office, 15 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Abbreviations—1915, 165; 1916, 213; 1917, 44, and in succeeding volumes.
Abdul Hamid Deposed—1910, 212.
Absent Voting Law—1918, 613.
Abstracts, Torrens—1920, 974.
Abyssinia—In each volume since 1902.
Academy of Arts and Letters, American—1913, 402, and in succeeding volumes to and including 1919.
Academy, French—1902, 132, and in succeeding volumes.
Academy of Sciences—Each volume since 1903.
Acapulco Theater Fire—1910, 152.
Accidents, First Aid in—1914, 552.
Accidents, Football—In each volume from 1911 to 1918.
Accidents, July 4—Each volume from 1904 to 1917.
Accidents, Hunting—In each volume from 1910 to 1918.
Aces, American Aviation—1920, 533.
Actors' Fund—1902, 422; 1903, 380.
Actors' Stage Names—1889, 186.
Actors' Strike—1920, 752.
Adams, J. G. B., Sketch—1894, 64.
Adamson R. R. Act—1917, 239, 423; 1918, 42.
Addams, Jane, Sketch—1910, 391.
Administrative Act, Illinois—1918, 598; 1919, 817; 1920, 810.
Adventists—See Religious Statistics.
Aerial Flights, First Across Atlantic—1920, 107.
Aeronautical Records—Each volume since 1909.
Afghanistan—In each volume since 1902.
Africa Explorations—1891, 318.
Africa, Partition—1899, 100.
Age of Presidents at Inauguration—1886, 16.
Age, When a Man Is of—1889, 188.
Agricultural Extension Law—1915, 288.
Agriculture, Statistics—In each volume.
Agriculture vs. Manufactures—1898, 104.
Aguinaldo—1900, 225; 1901, 260; 1902, 141.
Ailes, M. E., Sketch—1902, 99.
Air, Danger of Foul—1889, 162.
Aircraft Production—1918, 536; Aircraft Investigation, 1919, 563.
Airplane Flight, Chicago-New York—1920, 790.
Airplane Race, Transcontinental—1920, 548.
Airplane Records—1920, 459, 865.
Airship, Santos-Dumont's—1907, 251.
Airship, Wellman—See Wellman Expedition.
Airships, Military—1908, 130.
Aisne, Battle of—1915, 455.
Akron (Balloon) Disaster—1913, 266.
Alaska—In each volume since 1907.
Alaska Boundary Dispute—1896, 79; 1898, 257 (map 256); Purchase, 1901, 134; Award, 1904, 135.
Alaska Coal Leases—1915, 289.
Alaska, Prohibition in—1918, 50.
Alaska Railroads—1915, 288; 1916, 114; 1920, 760.
Alaska Territory Organized—1913, 188.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition—1907, 470; 1908, 390; 1909, 408; 1910, 326.
Albania—1915, 43; 1916, 161.
Alcohol in Beverages—1891, 102.
Aldermen, Board of—In each volume.
Aldrich-Payne Tariff—1910, 37.
Aldrich-Vreeland Law—See Currency Reform.
Alexander, E., Sketch—1894, 60.
Alexander, J. W., Made Secretary of Commerce—1920, 750.
Alfonso XIII.—1903, 13, 236; Attempts to Assassinate, 1906, 166; 1907, 26; 1914, 142.
Algeciras Conference—1907, 85.
Alger, R. A., Sketch—1898, 201; 1903, 234.
Algeria—In each volume since 1906.
Alien Land Owning—1896, 81.
Alien Property Custodian—1918, 476, 488.
Allee, J. H., Sketch—1904, 202.
Allen, C. H., Sketch—1901, 249.
Allen, Frederick I., Sketch—1902, 99.
Allen, H. N., Sketch—1898, 206.
Allen Labor Law in Arizona Void—1916, 82.
Allied Third Party—1902, 108.
Allison, William B., Sketch—1903, 234.
Alloys, Principal—1892, 155.
Altgeld, Gov., to Cleveland—1895, 82, 84.
Altitudes—See Elevation.
Alumni Associations, Chicago—Each volume from 1903 to 1917.
Alvey, R. H., Sketch—1897, 158.
America Cup Races—1894, 356; 1896, 376; 1899 and succeeding volumes.
America, Discovery of—1894, 199.
America Enters Great War—1918, 377.
America in World War—1920, 502.
American Expeditionary Force, Organization—1920, 470.
American-French Arbitration—1909, 220.
American-French Reciprocity—1909, 37.
American Institutions, League to Protect—1893, 185; 1894, 110.
American-Japanese Agreement—1909, 404; 1912, 98; as to China, 1918, 276.
American Legion—1920, 767.
American Losses in World War—1920, 519, 537.
American Wealth—1915, 281.
Ames, A. A., Trial—1904, 245.
Amundsen, Roald, Expedition—1907, 246; 1910, 331; 1911, 175; 1912, 210; Reaches South Pole, 1913, 148; 1915, 338.
Anarchistic Bomb Plots—1920, 741.
Anarchists, Law to Exclude—1919, 493.
Anarchy—1902, 108, 110, 111; 1909, 110, 215, 282; 1912, 215.
Ancona, Sinking of—1916, 339.
Anderson, W. F., Sketch—1909, 332.
Andrew, A. P., Sketch—1911, 333.
Angell, J. B., Sketch—1898, 204.
Anglo-American Peace Centenary—1916, 114.
Anglo-Boer War—1900, 123; 1901, 104, 119; 1902, 111, 217; 1903, 210.
Anglo-French Treaty—1905, 176.
Anglo-Japanese Alliance—1903, 145; 1906, 127; 1912, 130.
Anglo-Russian Treaty—1908, 339.
Ankeny, Levi, Sketch—1904, 202.
Annuity Tables—1915, 39, and in succeeding volumes.
Anti-Imperialist League—1900, 123; 1901, 104, 119.
Antinarcotic Act—1916, 236.
Antiquities, American—1911, 87; 1912, 101, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Antitipping Legislation—1916, 479.
Antitrust Conference—1900, 122.
Aoki, Ambassador, Recalled—1908, 395.
Apostles, Fate of—1888, 128.
Appam Case—1917, 500; 1918, 551.
Apportionment, Congr.—Each vol. since 1891.
Appropriations by Congress—See Expenditures.
Appropriations, Chicago—Each vol. since 1904.
Appropriations, Cook Co.—Each vol. since 1903.
Appropriations, Illinois—1904, 429; 1907, 395; 1909, 431, and in succeeding volumes.
Aqueduct, Great, in Australia—1904, 16.
Aqueducts, Greatest—1916, 138.
Aquidaban, Loss of—1907, 101.
Arabic, Sinking of—1916, 339.
Arbitration Laws of States—1895, 90.
Arbitration Treaties—1905, 123; 1909, 220; 1912, 477; 1913, 190; 1914, 129; 1915, 469.
Archbald Impeachment—1913, 490; 1914, 201.
Arctic and Antarctic Exploration—1892, 39; 1902, 156, and in succeeding volumes.
Area, Chicago, Growth—Each vol. since 1908.
Area, United States—1902, 86, and in succeeding volumes.
Areas, Comparisons (Maps)—1894, 216.
Argentina—In each volume since 1902.
Argentina and Germany—1918, 501.
Arizona, Admission of—1911, 42; 1912, 73; 1913, 377.
Arizona, Constitution—1912, 77.
Armenia and Turkey—1897, 130.
Armenians, Massacre of—1910, 196; 1911, 71; 1916, 328.
Armies of Great Powers—1894, 125; 1896, 232; 1899, 97; 1902, 222, and in succeeding volumes.
Armistice Celebrations—1919, 624; 1920, 681.
Armistice Terms (World War)—1919, 456, 624.
Armor Plant, Government—1917, 230.
Army Camps—1918, 478.
Army, 1st American—1919, 497.
Army Insignia—See Insignia, Army.
Army Law of 1916—1917, 204.
Army Law, Volunteer—1915, 284.
Army Lists—In all volumes from 1886.
Army Officers, Where Born—1899, 126.
Army Organization—1902, 195; 1904, 184; 1905, 160; 1906, 173; 1909, 143; 1918, 480; 1920, 480.
Army Staff Law—1904, 185.
Army, U. S., Strength—Each volume since 1897.
Army, U.S., Strength Nov. 11, 1918—1920, 531.
Around World in Forty Days—1912, 108.
Art Commission, Chicago—1904, 377; 1905, 390; 1906, 411.
Art Commission, State—1910, 441; 1912, 502, and in succeeding volumes.
Art Galleries, Leading—1911, 76, and in succeeding volumes.
Art Institute—In each volume since 1902.
Art League, Municipal—Each volume since 1904.
Ashurst, H. F., Sketch—1913, 387.
Asphalt Dispute, Venezuelan—1906, 149.
Assassinations—1897, 251; 1902, 110; 1905, 143; 1909, 132, 172; 1914, 138; 1915, 64, 368.
Assessments, Chicago—Each volume since 1902.
Assessments, Cook Co.—Each vol. since 1891.
Assessments, Digest—1894, 48; 1895, 147.
Assessments, Ill.—Each volume since 1908.
Assessments of Corporations—1902, 422.
Associated Press—In each volume since 1903.
Associations, National—Each vol. since 1902.
Astor, Lady, in Parliament—1920, 748.
Asylums, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Athletic Federation, International—1914, 393.
Atlanta (Ga.) Race War—1907, 242.
Atlantic City Disaster—1907, 264.
Atlantic, First Crossings of—1920, 112.
Atlantic Fisheries Dispute—1911, 69.
Atrocities in Great War—1915, 448; 1916, 350.
Auditorium, Chicago—1891, 350.
Australia, Commonwealth—1892, 61, and in each volume since 1902.
Austria-Hungary—In each volume since 1902.
Austria-Hungary, Abdication of Emperor—1919, 659.
Austria-Hungary and Submarine War—1918, 467.
Austria-Hungary, Death of Emperor of—1917, 469.
Austria-Hungary, U. S. Declares War on—1918, 464, 466; 1919, 327.
Austria, New Frontiers—1920, 626.
Austrian Armistice—1919, 457.
Austrian Peace Treaty—1920, 625.
Austro-Serbian Dispute—1910, 126.
Authors, Society of Midland—1916, 643.
Autocracy, Russian, Surrendered—1906, 311.
Automobile Bandits, French—1913, 155.
Automobiles—1902, 66, 306; 1903, 269; 1908, 158, 472.
Automobiles, Rules of Road—1916, 643.
Avezzano Earthquake—1916, 49.
Aviation (Army) Law—1915, 286.
Aviation Fatalities—1912, 364; 1913, 322; 1914, 395; 1915, 321; 1916, 463; 1917, 390; In War, 1919, 557; 1920, 536.
Aviation Losses, War—1920, 536.
Aviation—See Aeronautical Progress.
Aviators, Chicago, Killed in War—1920, 877.
Aylesworth, A. B., Sketch—1904, 205.
Ayres, Col. L. P., U. S. in World War—1920, 502.
Bacon, Robert, Sketch—1906, 298.
Badges, Army, Navy—1919, 509.
Baer, George F., Sketch—1903, 238.
Bailey, Joseph W., Sketch—1902, 99; 1908, 353.
Baker, L., Sketch—1894, 60; 1896, 89.
Baker, N. D., Made Secretary of War—1917, 202; Visits Europe, 1919, 516.
Baku Riots—1906, 311.
Balfour, A. J., Sketch—1903, 236.
Balkan-Bulgarian War—1914, 130, 226.
Balkan Crisis—1909, 318.
Balkan-Turkish War—1913, 391; 1914, 130, 225.
Ball, Lewis H., Sketch—1904, 202.
Ball Teams, World's Tour—1915, 303.
Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy—1911, 311; 1912, 225.
Ballinger, R. A., Sketch—1908, 353; 1910, 33.
Balloon Disaster, Chicago—1920, 950.
Ballooning—1903, 149; 1908, 130; 1909, 153; 1913, 320; 1914, 396, and in succeeding volumes.
Ballot Reform—1892, 51; 1910, 276; 1912, 88, 91, 93.
Ballot, Short—1912, 91.
Baltimore Fire—1905, 169.
Banana Trade—1903, 272.
Bangor (Me.) Fire—1912, 129.
Bank Clearings—In each volume.
Bank Failures—1902, 338; 1903, 286.
Bank Guaranty, Kansas—1910, 123.
Bank Guaranty Laws Legal—1912, 181.
Bank Guaranty, Nebraska—1910, 125
Bank Guaranty, Oklahoma—1909, 106.
Bank Notes, Life of—1899, 305.
Banks, British Postoffice—1902, 109.
Banks, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
Banks, Federal Reserve—1915, 591, and in succeeding volumes.
Banks, National—In each volume since 1891.
Banks, Savings—1894, 395; 1898, 280; 1901, 288, 309, and in succeeding volumes.
Baptists—See Religious Statistics.
Barbers, Registration of, Illinois—1910, 441.
Bard, T. R., Sketch—1901, 246.
Barker-Keller Trial—1902, 107
Barker, W., Sketch—1899, 222; 1901, 243.
Barnes-Roosevelt Libel Case—1916, 100.
Barometer Table—1906, 191; 1908, 269, and in succeeding volumes.
Barton, Clara, Death of—1913, 116
Bashford, James W., Sketch—1905, 206.
Bates, J. C., Sketch—1899, 229
Bathtub Trust Suit—1914, 398.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Battle Ship Fleet Cruise—1909, 219; 1910, 260; 1911, 162.
Battles, American—1919, 329.
Battles in World War—1918, 551; 1919, 646.
Bavaria, King of, Deposed—1914, 276; Died, 1917, 406; Revolutions in 1920, 727.
Bayard, T F., Sketch—1894, 59.
Beach, Mrs David, Walk by—1913, 67.
Beattie Murder Case—1912, 562.
Beaubien, Alexander, Death of—1908, 62.
Beaupre, A. M., Sketch—1904, 206.
Becker, Charles A., Execution—1916, 474.
Beef Trust Cases—1904, 95; 1906, 350; 1907, 262.
Beer—1891, 75; 1892, 110; 1893, 51; 1894, 31; 1895, 67.
Beers, Alfred B., Sketch—1913, 387.
Beiliss Trial—1914, 419
Belgian Deportations—1917, 482; 1918, 504.
Belgian War Mission to U. S.—1918, 527, 571
Belgium—In each volume since 1902
Belgium, King Albert of, in U. S.—1920, 782.
Belgium, Liberation of—1919, 674.
Belgium, Political Strike in—1914, 295.
Belleau Wood, Battle of—1919, 569.
Bells, Great—1889, 178.
Bender Murders—1909, 282.
Benedict XV., Pope, Election of—1915, 236.
Benevolent Institutions—1907, 64.
Bennington Disaster—1906, 162.
Benson, Alfred W., Sketch—1907, 272.
Bentley, C. E., Sketch—1897, 156.
Bergen (Norway) Fire—1917, 85.
Berger, V. L., Sketch—1911, 333; Trial and Conviction, 1920, 495; Excluded from Congress, 1920, 767.
Bering Sea Dispute—1893, 65; 1894, 37.
Berlin, Wreck of the—1908, 169.
Bernstorff as Briber—1918, 501; Given Passports, 1918, 382; Propaganda, 1919, 673.
Berry, Joseph H., Sketch—1905, 206
Berry, William H., Sketch—1906, 300.
Bessey, Charles E., Sketch—1912, 404.
Beverages, Alcohol in—1891, 102.
Beveridge, A. J., Sketch—1900, 126.
Bialystok Massacre—1907, 270.
Bible—1887, 13; 1894, 212; 1902, 156.
Bibles, The Seven—1889, 53.
Bickerdyke Memorial—1904, 363.
Bicycle Industry—1908, 158.
Bidwell, J., Sketch—1893, 62; Letter, 1893, 166.
Bigelow Defalcation—1906, 343.
Billboard Decision—1918, 239.
Billings, Frank, Sketch—1903, 237.
Bimetallism—1894, 101; 1898, 262; 1899, 154; 1900, 122.
Binghamton (N Y) Fire Horror—1914, 37.
Bird Census—1916, 39
Bird Reserves—1911, 173; 1912, 246; 1913, 352; 1914, 41, 42; 1916, 222.
Birds, Cage—1908, 59
Birds of Illinois—1909, 174.
Birth and Death Rate—1901, 137; 1903, 93, and in succeeding volumes.
Birth Stones—1909, 273, and in succeeding volumes
Births per Hour and Minute—1909, 63; 1910, 94
Bissell, W. S., Sketch—1894, 58.
Biornson, B., Death of—1911, 68.
Black, John C., Sketch—1904, 206; 1911, 182.
Black River Falls Flood—1912, 394
Blackburn, J. C. S., Sketch—1901, 246
Blacklisting by Britain—1917, 521
Blanc, Mont, Capture of—1919, 570
Blanchard, N. C., Sketch—1895, 105
Bleriot Flies Over English Channel—1910, 283.
Blind and Deaf in Chicago—1905, 433; 1910, 510
Bliss, C. N., Sketch—1898, 202.
Blizzard in Chicago—1919, 952.
Bluefields Incident—1895, 233.
Blue Sky Laws—1914, 408; 1918, 40, 611.
Bokhara—In each volume since 1902.
Bolivia—In each volume since 1902
Boll Weevil, Ravages of—1915, 174
Bolo Pasha Treason Case—1919, 477.
Bolsheviki, Rise of—1918, 512; 1919, 469, 656.
Bomb Explosion, Chicago—1919, 85.
Bombardment of Paris—1920, 538.
Bombing Crews, Training of—1919, 677.
Bonaparte, C. J., Sketch—1906, 298.
Bond Bill—1897, 111.
Bond Syndicate—1896, 191
Bonds, Illinois Road, Vote—1919, 289.
Bonds, Liberty—1918, 523; 1919, 367, 388.
Bonds, Tax Free and Taxable—1920, 744.
Book, Smallest in World—1902, 65.
Books, Most Popular—1902, 218.
Books Produced in 1901—1903, 118.
Books, Rare, of World—1902, 186; 1908, 217.
Books, Record Prices for—1912, 172.
Borah, W. E., Sketch—1908, 353.
Borax, Source of—1918, 111.
Borden, R. L., Sketch—1912, 404.
Borden-Lane Expedition—1917, 167.
Borup-Macmillan Expedition—1912, 210.
Bosnia, Annexation of by Austria—1909, 318.
Bosschieter Trial—1902, 107.
Boston Light Anniversary—1917, 353.
Boston Police Strike—1920, 753.
Bottles, Drift of Floating—1902, 64.
Boulevard Link, Chicago—1915, 602; 1916, 675; 1917, 543; 1918, 689.
Boulevards—See Chicago Parks and Boulevards.
Bourne, J., Sketch—1908, 353
Boutell, H. S., Sketch—1912, 404.
Bowen, W. H., Sketch—1904, 204.
Bowers, L. W., Sketch—1910, 391.
Boxer Indemnity—1908, 191; 1909, 163.
Boxers, The—1901, 269
Boxes, Capacity—1889, 189.
Boy Scout Movement—1912, 478; 1913, 418; 1914, 560; 1917, 197.
Boycott, Chinese—1906, 351.
Boycotting (Danbury case)—1909, 256; 1916, 251
Boycotting (Buck's Stove Co case)—1912, 64; 1914, 444; 1915, 337; 1916, 253; 1917, 328; 1918, 584; 1919, 764.
Boycotting, Illinois Law Against—1920, 820.
Boyertown (Pa.) Fire—1909, 260.
Bradley, W. O., Sketch—1896, 93; 1909, 322.
Brady, James H., Sketch—1914, 256.
Braga, T., Sketch—1911, 333.
Bragg, E. S., Sketch—1903, 235
Brandegee, Frank B., Sketch—1906, 297; 1910, 391.
Brazil—In each volume since 1902.
Bread, Cost of—1917, 398.
Breckinridge, C. R., Sketch—1895, 105.
Breckinridge, J. C., Sketch—1899, 227.
Brennan's Monorail—1908, 243.
Brest-Litovsk Treaty—1919, 464.
Briand, Attempt to Kill—1912, 213.
Briceville Mine Disaster—1912, 497.
Bridge Disaster, Quebec—1908, 398.
Bridge, Memorial—1914, 238.
Bridge, Memphis—1918, 74.
Bridges, Great—1898, 245; 1903, 193; 1905, 102; 1909, 264; 1918, 74, 152.
Bridges, New York—1909, 246.
Bridges, Robert, Sketch—1914, 256.
Briggs, F. O., Sketch—1908, 353.
Briquets, Fuel—1917, 62; 1919, 162.
Bristol, F. M., Sketch—1909, 322.
Britain's Part in the War—1919, 660.
British-American Military Treaty—1919, 692.
British Budget Dispute—1910, 431
British Guards, Record of—1920, 528.
British War Mission—1918, 527.
Brodhead, J. O., Sketch—1894, 60.
Brodie, Alexander O., Sketch—1902, 99.
Brokers' Technicalities—1893, 75.
Brooke, J. R., Sketch—1899, 227.
Broom Corn Production—1907, 470.
Broussard, R. F., Sketch—1913, 388.
Broward, N., Sketch—1911, 333
Brown, Arthur, Sketch—1911, 160.
Brown, Elmer E., Sketch—1907, 272.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Brown, George N., Sketch—1902, 99.
Brown, Norris, Sketch—1908, 353.
Brown, W. C., Sketch—1910, 391.
Brownsville Affair—1910, 65
Brussels Exposition Fire—1911, 52.
Bryan, C. P., Sketch—1898, 206; 1904, 204.
Bryan, N. P., Sketch—1912, 404
Bryan, W. James, Sketch—1909, 322.
Bryan, W. J., Sketch—1897, 154; 1901, 242; 1909, 321; 1914, 35; Resignation of as Secretary of State, 1916, 334.
Bryan's New York Speech—1908, 80.
Bubonic Plague in India—1906, 76.
Buchtel, Henry A., Sketch—1907, 273.
Buck, A. E., Sketch—1898, 205.
Buck's Stove Company Boycott—1910, 275 (see Boycotting).
Buckner, S. B., Sketch—1897, 157.
Budget Plan, Taft—1914, 122.
Buffalo, American—1903, 260; 1919, 202.
Buffalo Bill, Death—See W. F. Cody.
Builders, Hints for—1887, 7.
Building, Tallest—1903, 102; 1908, 105.
Buildings, High, in New York—1906, 348; 1913, 225, and in succeeding volumes.
Buildings, Notable, Chicago—1910, 515, and in succeeding volumes.
Bukharest's Population—1902, 218.
Bulgaria—In each volume since 1902.
Bulgaria in European War—1916, 320.
Bulgarian Armistice—1919, 456.
Bulgarian-Balkan War—1914, 130, 226.
Bulgarian Independence Proclaimed—1909, 318.
Bulgarian Peace Treaty—1920, 718.
Bulkeley, Morgan G., Sketch—1906, 297.
Bullard, R. L., Sketch—1919, 652.
Burian, Baron von, Peace Views—1919, 444.
Burke, John, Sketch—1911, 333; 1914, 256.
Burkett, Elmer J., Sketch—1906, 297.
Burleigh, E. C., Sketch—1914, 256.
Burleson, A. S., Sketch—1914, 35.
Burnham, D. H., Death of—1913, 225.
Burnham, H. E., Sketch—1902, 99; 1908, 353.
Burr, William H., Sketch—1905, 205.
Burrows, J. C., Sketch—1896, 89.
Burt, William, Sketch—1905, 23.
Burton, C. G., Sketch—1908, 353.
Burton, Joseph R., Sketch—1902, 99.
Burton, T. E., Sketch—1910, 391.
Bushel Weights—Each volume since 1905.
Bushnell, A. S., Sketch—1896, 93.
Business Houses, Old Chicago—1917, 641, and in succeeding volumes.
Butler, Marion, Sketch—1896, 90; 1899, 228.
Butler, N. M., Sketch—1903, 237.
Cabinets, U. S.—Each volume since 1901.
Cable Control by Government—1919, 535.
Cables Surrendered by Germany—1920, 588.
Cables of the World—1903, 102; 1904, 136; 1907, 86; 1908, 42.
Caceres, President, Killed—1912, 482.
Cacti, Spineless, Lands for—1913, 189.
Caffery, D., Sketch—1901, 246.
Caillaux Treason Case—1919, 479.
Calabria Earthquakes—1906, 319; 1911, 86.
Cambrai, Battle of—1918, 548.
Camden, J. N., Sketch—1894, 64.
Caminetti, A., Sketch—1914, 256.
Camp Names, Source of—1918, 480.
Campaign Contributions—1912, 69; 1913, 541.
Campaign, National, in 1912—1913, 399.
Campbell, E. K., Sketch—1914, 256.
Campbell, T. L., Sketch—1901, 249.
Camps, Army—1918, 478; 1920, 505.
Camps, Internment—1918, 532.
Canada—In each volume since 1902.
Canada-American Military Treaty—1919, 692.
Canada Dairy Industries—1914, 158.
Canada's Part in the War—1919, 665.
Canadian-American Commission—1899, 159.
Canadian Reciprocity—1912, 67.
Canadian Sunday Law—1907, 192.
Canal, Drainage—See Sanitary District.
Canal, Hennepin, Opened—1908, 231; 1911, 94; 1912, 121.
Canal, N. Y. State—Each volume since 1909.
Canal, Panama—1892, 60; 1900, 115; 1901, 280, 298; Treaty, 1902, 331; Bill for, 1903, 145; 1904, 250, and in succeeding volumes.
Canal, Panama, Fortifications of—1912, 66; Tolls Fixed, 1913, 182 (Panama Canal act).
Canal, Panama, Tolls Act—1914, 219.
Canal, Suez—1904, 15.
Canalejas Assassinated—1913, 421.
Canals and Rivers—1899, 273; 1900, 118, 140.
Canals, Great Ship—1903, 17, and in succeeding volumes.
Canals in U. S.—Each volume since 1909.
Cannon, F. J., Sketch—1897, 160.
Canonsburg (Pa.) Disaster—1912, 252.
Canteen, Army—1901, 160.
Cantonments, National Army—1918, 479.
Cape of Good Hope—1906, 124; 1909, 183; 1910, 192.
Capital Issues Committee—1919, 365.
Capital, National—1899, 181; 1900, 93; 1909, 268.
Capital Punishment—1906, 136; 1907, 55; 1908, 32; 1909, 268; 1910, 168; 1911, 136; 1912, 152; 1913, 210 (effect on homicides); 1914, 295, and in succeeding volumes.
Capital Stock Assessment—1906, 390.
Capitol in Washington—1908, 63; 1909, 124, and in succeeding volumes.
Car, Capacity—1887, 17.
Car Ferry, Wreck—1911, 345; Largest, 1914, 140.
Cardinals—See Religious Statistics.
Carlisle, J. G., Sketch—1894, 57
Carlos I. Assassinated—1909, 132.
Carlos, Don, Death of—1910, 179
Carmack, Edward W., Sketch—1902, 99.
Carnegie, Andrew, Gifts—1902, 68; 1904, 250; 1905, 240; Death of, 1920, 114.
Carnegie Corporation—1912, 407.
Carnegie Foundation—In each volume from 1906 to 1919.
Carnegie Hero Fund—In each volume from 1905 to 1915.
Carnegie Institution—In each volume from 1903 to 1915.
Carnegie Libraries—1910, 218.
Carnegie Peace Fund—1911, 451; 1912, 99.
Carr, Gen. E. A., Sketch—1893, 63.
Carranza Government Recognized—1916, 301.
Carrel, Alexis—1913, 388.
Carrizal, Fight at—1917, 537.
Carroll, George W., Sketch—1905, 203.
Cartago Earthquake—1911, 140.
Carter, G. R., Sketch—1904, 204.
Carter, T. H., Sketch—1896, 89; 1906, 297.
Casablanca Decision—1912, 99.
Casement, Sir Roger, Execution—1917, 481.
Cash Register Company, Suit—1913, 214; 1914, 398.
Castro, President, Deposed—1910, 209.
Casualties, First American—1919, 331.
Casualties in War—1919, 329.
Catchings, Cleveland to—1895, 126.
Cathedrals, Great—1891, 334.
Catholic Church—See Religious Statistics.
Cavell, Edith, Execution of—1916, 332; 1919, 703; Buried in England, 1920, 462.
Cemeteries, Chicago—Each volume since 1902.
Cemeteries, National—Each vol., 1904 to 1912.
Cemeteries, Soldiers', in Europe—1920, 487.
Census Bureau—1901, 308; 1912, 219, 391.
Census, Fourteenth—1920, 99.
Census, Quinquennial—1896, 194.
Census, School, Chicago—1905, 431; 1907, 423; 1908, 473; 1909, 465, and in succeeding volumes.
Census, Thirteenth United States—1910, 206; 1911, 432.
Centenarians in U. S.—Each volume since 1908.
Centenary Celebrations in 1909—1910, 64.
Centennial, Illinois—1914, 560; 1918, 628, 630; 1919, 831.
Central American War—1908, 188.
Century, Beginning of—1901, 184.
Chaffee, A. R., Sketch—1899, 228.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Chafin, E. W., Sketch—1909, 331; 1913, 387.
Chamberlain, G. E., Sketch—1910, 391.
Chamberlain, J. C., Resignation—1904, 245.
Chamberlain-Wilson Dispute—1919, 400.
Chamberlin, T. C., Sketch—1909, 322.
Champagne, Battle of—1916, 321.
Champions of Christendom—1912, 188.
Chandler, W. E., Death of—1918, 579.
Charcot Expedition—1911, 175.
Charities, Cook County—1910, 466; 1911, 481.
Charities, Illinois—1908, 429; 1909, 417; 1910, 435, 441.
Charity Organizations—Each volume since 1902.
Charles I., Emperor, Abdication—1919, 659.
Charles, Prince, Sketch—1906, 300.
Charleston (Ill.) Storm—1918, 36.
Charleston (S. C.) Storm—1912, 108.
Charter Amendment, Chicago—1906, 379.
Charter, New, for Chicago—1904, 360; 1905, 429; 1906, 421; 1907, 468; Defeated, 1908, 495; 1910, 522; 1911, 544; 1912, 547
Chateau-Thierry, Battle of—1919, 563, 568.
Chauncey, Loss of the—1918, 542.
Chelsea (Mass.) Fire—1909, 187.
Chemicals, Common Names—1885, 9.
Cherry Mine Disaster—1910, 405.
Chester (Pa.) Race Riots—1918, 147.
Chevrons, Wound and Service—1919, 509.
Chicago, Aid to, in 1871—1904, 387.
Chicago, Centers of—1909, 44; 1910, 483.
Chicago City Officials—In each volume.
Chicago Civic Federation—1898, 402.
Chicago Election Returns—In each volume.
Chicago Elevators—1891, 340.
Chicago at a Glance—Each volume since 1910.
Chicago Grain and Produce Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Chicago, Growth of—1891, 342; 1902, 50. (See Area, Chicago, Growth of.)
Chicago, Map of—1904, 407.
Chicago Mayors—In each volume.
Chicago, Nationality of Voters—1889, 157; 1894, 318.
Chicago, Notable Buildings—In each volume since 1891.
Chicago Officials—In each volume.
Chicago Parks and Boulevards—In each volume since 1891.
Chicago Plan—1910, 514; 1919, 716.
Chicago, Points of Interest in—In each volume since 1906.
Chicago, Progress of—Each volume since 1909.
Chicago, Valuation—Each volume since 1903.
Chicago Voters' League—1898, 404.
Chicago War Bodies—1918, 776.
Chicago Weather—In each volume since 1900.
Chicago and World War—1918, 569, 572.
Chicagoans Killed in War—1919, 836.
Chicagoans, Old—In each volume since 1909.
Chiesa, Cardinal, Made Pope—1915, 236.
Child Labor Law, Illinois—1904, 362
Child Labor Statistics—1908, 169; 1909, 163
Children in Flats—1910, 443
Children's Bureau Act—1913, 186.
Chile—In each volume since 1902.
Chile, Ambassador to—1915, 290
Chilean Difficulty with U. S.—1893, 66.
Chilean War—1892, 59.
Chile-Peru Controversy—1919, 716.
Chilton, W. F., Sketch—1912, 404.
Chimney, Highest—1907, 13.
China—In each volume since 1902.
China, Death of Emperor and Empress—1909, 162.
China, Famine in—1912, 395.
China, Japan and Korea—1895, 235; 1896, 76.
China and Japanese-American Agreement—1918, 276.
China, Missions in—1901, 275.
China, Partition of—1899, 97.
China, Revolution in—1912, 480; 1913, 394; 1914, 401.
China Votes for Monarchy—1916, 305; Republic Maintained, 1917, 165; Imperialist Plot, 1918, 276.
China, War—1901, 269, 271, 291; 1902, 333.
Chinese Calendar—In each volume since 1905.
Chinese Cut Off Queues—1912, 140.
Chinese in United States—1902, 54; 1904, 64.
Chinese-Japanese Dispute—1916, 173.
Chinese Railway Loan—1910, 216; 1911, 327.
Chinese Registration—1894, 201; 1895, 368.
Chinese-Russian Dispute—1912, 320.
Chinese Treaty, The—1895, 368.
Chipilly Ridge, Battle of—1919, 614.
Choate, J. H., Sketch—1900, 124.
Cholera, Asiatic—1886, 79. In Russia, 1909, 319; Epidemic, 1911, 131; In America, 1912, 308.
Cholera, How to Escape—1893, 108
Cholera Mixture—1888, 128.
Christian IX., Death of—1907, 72.
Christian Population—1901, 145; 1902, 149.
Christianity, Growth of—1896, 103.
Christmas Packages for Soldiers—1919, 674
Chun, Prince, Abdicates—1912, 480.
Church Days—In each volume.
Churches—See Religious Statistics.
Churches, Capacity—1893, 114.
Churches, Seven, of Asia—1912, 188.
Cicero, Annexation Vote—1912, 461
Circus Train Wreck—1919, 160.
Cisterns, Capacity—1889, 189
Cities, Altitude—1892, 331; 1918, 106
Cities, Commission Governed—1917, 125.
Cities, Growth of—1900, 266; 1902, 50; 1903, 82.
Cities, Largest—1888, 2; 1903, 187, and in succeeding volumes.
Cities, Popular Names of—1899, 180; 1891, 118; 1896, 50.
Cities, Population of—See Population
Cities, Statistics of—1891, 99; 1903, 106, and in succeeding volumes.
Citizen, How to Become a—1896, 228.
Citizens, Who Are—In each volume since 1908.
City of Athens, Loss of—1919, 138.
City Manager Plan—1915, 152; 1917, 142.
City Officials, Chicago—In each volume
Civic Music Ass'n—1915, 614; 1916, 628.
Civil Service, Chicago—1896, 214; 1905, 381; 1906, 411; 1907, 416
Civil Service, Illinois—1906, 388; 1907, 394; 1908, 428; 1912, 82.
Civil Service, United States—1904, 101, and in succeeding volumes.
Civil War Survivors—1904, 22; 1905, 122; 1906, 26; 1907, 32; 1908, 98; 1909, 116; 1910, 320; 1911, 326.
Clapp, Moses E., Sketch—1902, 99.
Clark, Champ—1912, 404.
Clark, Charles E., Sketch—1903, 236.
Clark, E. C., Sketch—1899, 224.
Clark, Edgar E., Sketch—1903, 238
Clark, Senator, Case—1901, 122.
Clark, W. A., Sketch—1900, 127.
Clarke, J. P. Sketch—1903, 234; 1910, 391
Clarkson, T. S., Sketch—1897, 162
Clay, A. S., Sketch—1897, 161; 1898, 207.
Clayton Antitrust Law—1915, 287
Clayton, Powell, Sketch—1898, 204.
Clemenceau, Attempt to Kill—1920, 112.
Clemenceau Cabinet, Fall of—1910, 260.
Clemens, Samuel L., Death—1911, 170.
Clements, J. C., Sketch—1912, 404.
Cleveland, Grover, Letters—1893, 163; 1895, 83, 84.
Cleveland, Grover, Sketch—1893, 61; Death of, 1909, 215.
Cleveland, Messages—1895, 109.
Climate of U. S.—Each volume from 1890.
Clubs, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Clyde Shipbuilding—1903, 148.
Coal Contract Decision—1913, 501.
Coal Miners' Strike—1898, 242; 1903, 191; 1904, 103; 1920, 754.
Coal Production—1888, 10; 1892, 102; 1893, 59; 1895, 245; 1898, 396, and in succeeding volumes.
Coal Production, Illinois—1905, 373; 1906,

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

437; 1907, 440; 1910, 521, and in succeeding volumes.
Coal Production, World's—1903, 410.
Coal Supply, Estimated—1910, 173.
Coal Trust—1908, 234.
Coal, Use Restricted—1920, 750.
Coast Guard Law—1916, 235.
Coast Line of United States—1909, 32, and in succeeding volumes.
Coburn, Foster D., Sketch—1907, 272.
Cody, W. F., Death of—1918, 154.
Coercion of Employes Decision—1916, 243.
Coffee Consumption—1898, 51; 1900, 49; 1903, 72, and in succeeding volumes.
Coffee Production—1905, 233.
Coffee Trade—1900, 75; 1908, 152.
Coghlan, J. B., Sketch—1899, 244; Death, 1909, 411.
Coin Equivalents—1896, 55.
Coinage, History of Our—1892, 27.
Coinage Laws—1897, 65.
Coinage of Nations—1894, 180; 1899, 82, and in succeeding volumes.
Coinage, United States—In each volume since 1893.
Coinage, World's—1898, 78; 1900, 81; 1902, 24; 1903, 47; 1905, 77; 1907, 90, and in succeeding volumes.
Coins, About—1887, 9; 1893, 108; 1908, 165.
Coins, Value of Foreign—Each vol. since 1890.
Coldest Days in Chicago—1913, 572, and in succeeding volumes.
College Colors—1905, 360; 1907, 61, and in succeeding volumes.
Colleges and Universities—1890, 166; 1896, 202; 1897, 49, 87; 1898, 87, and in succeeding volumes.
Collier, W. M., Sketch—1906, 298.
Collinwood (O.) Disaster—1909, 243.
Colombia—In each volume since 1902.
Colombia-Venezuela Dispute—1902, 218.
Colon (Panama) Fire—1916, 83.
Colonial Policy—1901, 64.
Colonial System of World—1899, 138; 1900, 146, and in succeeding volumes.
Colonial Wars, Society of—See Societies, Patriotic.
Colorado Railroad Wreck—1907, 117.
Colt, Le Baron B., Sketch—1914, 256.
Columbia, Wreck—1908, 234; 1919, 143.
Columbus, Christopher, Accident—1918, 166.
Columbus, Knights of, War Work—1920, 531.
Columbus Memorial, Washington—1908, 75.
Comet, A, of 1910—1911, 32.
Comet, Halley's—1909, 26; 1910, 332; 1911, 32.
Commerce Court Law—1911, 34; 1913, 192; 1914, 243 (repealed).
Commerce, Trade and Manufactures, Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Commission Form of Government—1910, 520; 1911, 46; 1912, 88-91; 1917, 125, 142.
Committees, Political, Cook County—In each volume from 1890.
Committees, Political, Illinois—In each volume from 1886.
Committees, Political, National—In each volume from 1886.
Commons, House of, Parties in—1920, 748.
Compass, Watch as a—1892, 51.
Compensation Acts—1912, 79, 96.
Conant, Luther, Sketch—1913, 388.
Conciliation Board, U. S.—1915, 234.
Concrete, Military Uses of—1919, 73.
Confederate Pensions—1898, 17.
Congratulations, Peace—1919, 483.
Congregational Churches—See Religious Statistics.
Congress, Committees—1920, 397.
Congress, Contested Seats—1901, 122.
Congress, First Woman in—1917, 539.
Congress, Officers Thanked by—1920, 526.
Congress, Parties in—1895, 157; 1908, 79; 1909, 423; 1912, 273, and in succeeding volumes.
Congress, United States—In every volume.
Congress, Wilson Asks Democratic—1919, 325.
Congress, Work of—See Legislation.
Congressional Districts—Chicago, 1903, 375; 1904, 416 (map); 1905, 407, 438; Illinois, 1904, 349 (map); 1905, 375; New, 1902, 102. See election returns in each volume for districts in all states.
Conjugal Statistics—1895, 72; 1904, 68; 1905, 63; 1906, 62.
Constitution, United States—1889, 170; 1908, 33; 1909, 33; 1911, 440; 1914, 44; 1920, 369.
Constitutional Convention (Ill.)—1919, 289, 807; 1920, 815, 861.
Conscription, Irish—1919, 772.
Consular Buildings—1912, 66.
Consular Reorganization—1907, 175.
Consuls, U. S.—Each volume from 1886.
Consuls in Chicago—Each volume since 1903.
Convention, Reciprocity—1906, 142.
Conventions, Political (platforms, etc.), National—In each volume.
Conventions, Political, State—In each volume from 1886.
Convicts and Convict Labor—1898, 93.
Convicts in Penitentiaries—1892, 98; 1898, 96.
Cook Arctic Expedition—1908, 135; 1910, 328; Sketch of F. A. Cook, 1910, 391; Cook Discredited, 1911, 175.
Cook County Debt—In each volume from 1890.
Cook County Elections—In each volume.
Cook County Officials—In each volume.
Cookery, Scientific—1887, 10.
Cooley, E. G., Sketch—1908, 353.
Coppage Coercion Case Decision—1916, 243.
Copper Production—See Mineral Products.
Copyright Rules—1896, 225; 1902, 75, and in succeeding volumes.
Corbett, W. H., Sketch—1898, 209.
Cork Production—1903, 69.
Corn—See Agriculture, each volume.
Corn for Fuel—1898, 101.
Corn and Pellagra—1912, 152.
Corn Products Suit—1914, 398.
Corn, To Measure—1888, 11.
Corporation Tax, Federal—1910, 59, 473; 1912, 181.
Corpus Christi Storm—1920, 742.
Corregan, Charles H., Sketch—1905, 204.
Corrupt Practices Act—1912, 93.
Cortelyou, G. B., Sketch—1901, 249; 1904, 204.
Cost of Living—1902, 215; 1904, 348; 1907, 63; 1911, 53; 1913, 114, 116, and in succeeding volumes.
Costa Rica—In each volume since 1902.
Costa Rica Earthquake—1912, 414.
Cotton—See Agriculture.
Cotton Futures Act—1917, 194.
Cotton and Its Uses—1909, 64.
Cotton Spinners' Strike—1895, 89.
Cotton States Exposition—1896, 97.
Cotton Tariff Bill and Veto—1912, 73.
Coudert, F. R., Sketch—1897, 159.
Council for National Defense—1917, 234; 1918, 518.
Councils, Allied War—1919, 479.
Counties, Banner Agricultural—1915, 195.
Countries Compared—1894, 216.
Country Life, Report on—1910, 174.
Country, Size of Our—1888, 17.
Country, The Indian—1889, 186.
County Buildings, Cook—1903, 376; 1904, 368; 1905, 382; 1906, 401; 1907, 412, and in succeeding volumes.
County Officials—In each volume.
County Officers, Illinois—1894, 171; 1899, 289; 1900, 249; 1909, 438; 1910, 450, and in succeeding volumes.
Court, Municipal, Chicago—1906, 380, and succeeding volumes.
Court Tragedy in Virginia—1913, 418.
Courts, Cook County—In each volume.
Courts, Illinois—In each volume.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Courts, United States—In each volume.
Cox, William W., Sketch—1905, 204.
Coxeyism—1895, 94.
Craighill, W. P., Sketch—1896, 88.
Crane, Largest in World—1912, 240.
Crane, W. M., Sketch—1905, 205; 1908, 254.
Cranfill, J. B., Sketch—1893, 61.
Cranston, E., Sketch—1897, 162.
Crawford, Coe L., Sketch—1907, 274; 1910, 391.
Creed Revision—1892, 45.
Crete, Greece and Turkey—1898, 249.
Crib Disaster in Chicago—1910, 384.
Crime, Statistics of—1908, 385; 1909, 267; 1910, 167; 1911, 135; 1912, 393.
Cripples in Chicago—1905, 433; 1906, 440; 1911, 586; 1913, 618.
Crisis, Financial, in 1907—1908, 357.
Crocker Land Expedition—1912, 210; 1913, 150; 1914, 184; 1917, 167.
Cronholm Affair—1918, 501.
Cronin Case Chronology—1890, 173.
Crop Statistics—In each volume.
Cruce, Lee, Sketch—1911, 333.
Cuba—In each volume since 1899.
Cuba, Constitutional Convention—1901, 254; 1902, 144.
Cuba, Map—1899, 122.
Cuba, Postal Frauds—1901, 253.
Cuba, Revolt in—1896, 93; 1897, 135; 1898, 275; 1899, 103; 1907, 248; 1913, 501.
Cuban Reciprocity Treaty—1904, 221
Cuban Self-Government Restored—1910, 196.
Cudahy Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Culberson, C. A., Sketch—1900, 128
Cullom, S. M., Sketch—1908, 354; Death of, 1915, 119.
Cummins, A. B., Sketch—1907, 273; 1910, 391.
Cunard Liners Lost—1919, 547.
Cup, Drinking, Act—1912, 88.
Currency Reform—1901, 127; 1908, 364; 1909, 166.
Currency, Value in Gold—1899, 254.
Curry, J. L. M., Sketch—1903, 236.
Curtis, Charles, Sketch—1908, 354.
Curtis, W. E., Sketch—1894, 62.
Customs Court—1910, 59.
Czar, Peace Declaration of—1899, 102
Czar Nicholas II. Deposed—1918, 508; Killed, 1919, 469.
Czar's Address to Duma—1907, 268.
Czecho-Slovak Republic—1919, 520; 1920, 782.
Czernin, Count, on Cause of War—1919, 628.
Czolgosz, Leon—1902, 109.
Daily News, Visit to The—1885, 59; 1886, 90.
Dakota, Facts About—1899, 180.
Dam, Elephant Butte—1917, 302.
Damascus (Syria) Fire—1913, 206.
Danbury Hat Case—1909, 256; 1911, 111; 1913, 390; 1914, 559; 1915, 298; 1916, 251.
Daniels, Josephus, Sketch—1914, 35.
Danish West Indies Treaty—1903, 156; 1917, 420; Turned Over to U. S., 1918, 508.
D'Annunzio and Fiume—1920, 724.
Dardanelles, Naval Battle—1919, 852.
Darrow, C. S., Trial of—1913, 397.
Dates of Recent Events—Each vol. since 1904.
Davidson, James O., Sketch—1907, 274.
Davies, Joseph E., Sketch—1914, 256.
Davis, George W., Sketch—1905, 205.
Davis, Henry G., Sketch—1905, 203.
Davis, Jefferson, Sketch—1908, 354.
Davis, Will J., Trial—1908, 78.
Dawes, C. G., Citation—1920, 728.
Dawes Hotel—1915, 618.
Dawson, T. C., Sketch—1910, 68.
Daylight Saving Movement—1910, 68; 1917, 62; Law, 1919, 758; Repealed, 1920, 759.
Day Line, The—1888, 13.
Day, To Find the—1891, 141.
Day, W. R., Sketch—1899, 221; 1904, 204.
Day, When It Begins—1894, 204.
Days, Unlucky—1888, 10.
Deaf and Blind in Chicago—1905, 433; 1906, 440; 1909, 468; 1910, 510; 1911, 586; 1912, 565; 1913, 618.
Deaf in United States—1907, 242; 1910, 113; 1911, 445; 1913, 488.
Deaf-Mute Schools—1892, 96.
Death, Damages for—1904, 363.
Death Rate—In each volume since 1902.
Death Roll—In each volume from 1890.
Deboe, W. J., Sketch—1898, 208.
Debs, E. V., Sketch—1901, 245; 1905, 204; 1909, 322; 1913, 387; Trial, 1919, 539; Trial and Sentence, 1920, 266.
Debt and Bank Credits—1919, 718.
Debt and Wealth of Nations—1894, 101; 1898, 142; 1900, 153.
Debt, Bonded, of States—1893, 53
Debt, Chicago—Each volume from 1890.
Debt, Cook County—Each volume from 1891.
Debt, National—In each volume from 1887
Debts of Am. Cities—Each volume since 1903.
Debts, National—In each volume since 1902.
Debts, State—1892, 97; 1893, 53; 1916, 212.
Debts, State and County—1907, 260.
Debts, War—1919, 334.
Deceased-Wife's-Sister Law—1908, 73
Decision, Steel Corporation—1916, 48.
Decisions, Labor—1916, 243.
Declaration of Independence—1908, 31; 1919, 710, and in succeeding volumes.
Declaration of London—1912, 78; 1913, 178; in full, 1919, 531.
Declarations of War—1919, 327.
Decorations for Chicagoans—In each volume since 1906.
Decorations, Medals, Law—1919, 397, 398.
Deep-Sea Depths—1895, 168.
Deep Waterways—1898, 236.
Deering, William, Death—1914, 560.
Defalcations in 1893—1894, 374.
Defenbach-Unger Trial—1902, 107.
Defense Council Law (Ill.)—1918, 607.
Defense, Movement for—1917, 199, 204, 234.
De Lome Letter—1899, 109.
Demobilization of Army—1920, 528.
Deneen, Gov., on Deep Waterways—1908, 399.
Denman-Goethals Dispute—1918, 531.
Denmark—In each volume since 1902.
Departure, Unlawful, Act—1919, 382.
Depew, C. M., Sketch—1900, 128.
Deportation, Am. Note on—1917, 482, 483.
Deportations, Alien—1919, 161.
Deportations, Belgian and French—1917, 482; 1918, 604.
Derby, American—See Sporting Records.
Des Moines Plan of City Gov't.—1909, 237.
Deutschland, Voyages of—1917, 473.
Dewey, George, Sketch—1899, 115, 222, 319; Death, 1918, 240.
Diamonds, Celebrated—1902, 98; 1906, 132, and in succeeding volumes.
Diamonds, Weight—Each volume since 1904.
Diaz, Porfirio, Deposed—1912, 211.
Dick, Charles, Sketch—1905, 205.
Dickinson, J. M., Sketch—1910, 33.
Dickinson, J. McG., Sketch—1908, 354.
Diet for Fleshy Persons—1903, 148.
Dietrich, Charles H., Sketch—1902, 99.
Dietz, John F., Case—1912, 215.
Digestion, Time Required—1886, 83; 1903, 55.
Dillingham, W. P., Sketch—1901, 246; 1909, 322.
Dillon, Lou, Pedigree—1904, 228.
Dingley Tariff Bill—1908, 69.
Diplomatic Buildings—1912, 66.
Diplomatic and Consular Service—In each volume from 1886.
Diplomatic Correspondence, U. S.—1915, 370; 1916, 339, 360; 1917, 485.
Direct Primaries—1912, 93.
Disarmament of Europe—1899, 102.
Disease, Foot and Mouth—1916, 215, 661.
Diseases, Contagious and Eruptive—1886, 82.
Diseases, Occupational, Act—1912, 91.
Distance Between Cities—Each vol. since 1907.
Distance and Sight—1890, 181.
Distances from Chicago—1902, 420; 1904, 427; 1905, 379.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Distances to Insular Possessions—1902, 148; 1903, 162; 1904, 171; 1905, 22.
Distances Seen on Lakes—Each vol. since 1908.
Division Nicknames—1920, 490.
Divorce Laws—1893, 84; 1902, 140, and in succeeding volumes.
Divorce Statistics—1910, 214, and in succeeding volumes.
Dix, John A., Sketch—1911, 333.
Dixon, J. M., Sketch—1908, 354.
Dockery, A. M., Sketch—1914, 256.
Dole, S. B., Sketch—1901, 248.
Dollar, Bullion Value—1892, 200.
Dollar, Silver in a—1894, 198.
Dolliver, J. P., Sketch—1901, 246; 1903, 234; 1908, 354.
Domestic Trade in U. S.—1917, 172.
Don Carlos, Death of—1910, 179.
Donnelly, I., Sketch—1899, 222; 1901, 244.
Dowie, J. A., Death of—1908, 171.
Draft in Chicago—1918, 572.
Draft Law—1918, 397, 484; 1919, 390.
Drago Doctrine—1907, 66, and in succeeding volumes.
Drainage Canal, Chicago—Each vol. since 1891.
Drainage Decision—1907, 395.
Drake, F. M., Sketch—1896, 92.
Draper, W. F., Sketch—1898, 204.
Dreyfus Case—1907, 261.
Drink Bill of Nation—1905, 52.
Drink Statistics—1905, 86.
Drinking on Cars—1912, 89.
Drought in 1910—1911, 84.
Drunkenness and Crime—1888, 124.
Dry Dock, Largest—1912, 187; 1920, 160.
Dry and Wet Cities and Towns in Illinois—1916, 665.
Dryden, J. F., Sketch—1903, 234.
Dubois, F. T., Sketch—1902, 99.
Dudley, J. B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Duma, Russian—1906, 311; 1907, 268; 1908, 100; 1909, 319.
Dumba, Ambassador, Recall—1916, 345.
Dun, E., Sketch—1894, 60.
Dunne, Gov., Inauguration—1914, 493.
Du Pont, Henry A., Sketch—1907, 272.
Durand, E. D., Sketch—1910, 392.
Dutch Ships Requisitioned—1919, 419.
Duties on Imports—1889, 23; 1890, 11; 1891, 141; 1895, 140; 1901, 12; 1903, 59, and in succeeding volumes.
Dyer, N. M., Sketch—1889, 223.
Dyestuffs, Manufacture of—1917, 184.
Dynamite Case—1912, 470; 1913, 397; 1914, 444; 1915, 210; 1916, 297.
Dynasties Ended—1919, 331.
Earth, Age of—1889, 162
Earthquake, Cartago—1911, 140.
Earthquake in East—1915, 152.
Earthquake in Formosa—1907, 267.
Earthquake in Italy—1916, 49.
Earthquake in Kingston, Jamaica—1908, 177.
Earthquake in Mexico City—1912, 174.
Earthquake in Porto Rico—1919, 244.
Earthquake in San Francisco—1907, 265.
Earthquake in Sicily and Calabria—1909, 414; 1910, 324.
Earthquake in Valparaiso—1907, 264.
Earthquakes—1906, 319, 347; 1908, 272, and in succeeding volumes.
East River Bridges, New York—1906, 28; 1909, 246.
East St. Louis Riots—1918, 147.
Easter Dates—Each volume.
Eastern Question—1896, 249.
Eastland Disaster—1916, 279.
Eastman Murder Trial—1902, 107.
Eberhart, A. O., Sketch—1911, 333.
Ebert, Friedrich—1919, 653, 656.
Eccles (W. Va.) Mine Disaster—1915, 168.
Eclipses—See calendar in each volume.
Ecuador—In each volume since 1902.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Libel Case—1902, 107; Suit Against, 1908, 384; Death of, 1911, 408.
Eddystone Disaster—1918, 502.
Education Board, General—1909, 266; 1910, 325.
Education, Board of, Chicago—1902, 396, and in succeeding volumes.
Education, Statistics of—See Colleges and Universities, and Schools.
Education, Vocational, Law—1918, 47
Education and War, Cost of—1895, 366.
Edward VII.—1902, 99, 186, 196; 1903, 181.
Edwardsville Memorial—1912, 89.
Egan, M. F., Sketch—1908, 354.
Egypt—In each volume since 1902.
Egypt a Protectorate—1916, 328.
Egypt, Riots in—1920, 724.
Eichhorn Assassination—1919, 468.
Eight Hour Law—1913, 185; 1914, 236; Railroad Trainmen, 1917, 235, 240.
Election Calendars—1905, 262, 417; 1906, 405, 406; 1907, 250, and in succeeding vols
Election Precincts in Chicago—1904, 382; 1905, 417.
Elections, States, Territories and Local—In every volume.
Electoral College—In each volume since 1902.
Electoral Reform—1912, 91.
Electoral Vote—1892, 64; 1894, 388; 1896, 404; 1898, 127, and in succeeding volumes.
Electrical Units—1908, 269, and in succeeding volumes.
Electricity, Progress in—1902, 95
Electrification Report, Chicago—1916, 669
Elevation, American Cities—1918, 107, and in succeeding volumes.
Elevation of Chicago—1917, 716, and in succeeding volumes.
Elevation, Highest, in States—1910, 248, and in succeeding volumes.
Eliot "Five-Foot" Library—1910, 401.
Elizabeth Water Tunnel—1912, 126.
Elkins Rebate Law—1904, 97.
Elkins, S. B., Sketch—1896, 91; 1908, 354.
Ellis Glenn Trial—1902, 107.
Ellis, S. H., Sketch—1901, 245.
Emergency Revenue Act—1917, 179.
Emmanuel, Victor, Attempt to Kill—1913, 377.
Employers' Associations—1905, 179, 430
Employes, City, Number—1904, 380; 1905, 412; 1908, 443, and in succeeding volumes.
Employes, Coercion of, Decision—1916, 242.
Employment for Soldiers—1919, 698.
Empress of Ireland Wreck—1915, 232.
Endicott, Mordecai, Sketch—1906, 299.
Engravings, To Transfer—1889, 162.
Entry, Unlawful, into U. S.—1919, 382.
Epidemic, Influenza—1919, 745.
Epileptic Colony Law—1914, 492.
Episcopal Church—See Religious Statistics.
Equipment of a Soldier—1918, 517.
Equitable Life Building Fire—1913, 147.
Erie (Pa.) Flood—1916, 423.
Ernst, Oswald H., Sketch—1906, 299.
Esperanto Simplified—1911, 82.
Espionage Law—1918, 409; 1919, 385, 537.
Estate Taxes—1918, 54, 439.
Estates of Realm, Three—1912, 188.
Esthonia—1920, 783.
European War (see War)—1915, 237.
Eustis, J. B., Sketch—1894, 59.
Evans, H. C., Sketch—1903, 235.
Evans, R. D., Sketch—1899, 225.
Events, Historical—In each volume.
Ewing, J. S., Sketch—1894, 59.
Excess Profits Taxes—1918, 54, 429.
Excise Laws—1896, 221; 1918, 435.
Exclusion Law—1908, 340.
Executions in Cook County—1913, 561; 1919, 950, and in succeeding volumes.
Exemptions, Digest of—1894, 53.
Expectation of Life—1886, 15; 1912, 100; 1917, 42, and in succeeding volumes.
Expedition to France—1918, 543.
Expenditures and Receipts of the Government—In each volume since 1891.
Explosion in Jersey City—1912, 137; 1917, 66.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Explosion, Pleasant Prairie—1912, 140.
Explosives Act—1918, 450.
Exports Council—1918, 438.
Exports and Imports of Merchandise and Gold and Silver—In each volume from 1891.
Exports, U. S. Leader in—1916, 122.
Exposition, Lewis and Clark—1905, 138; 1906, 349.
Exposition, St. Louis—1903, 127; 1904, 222; 1905, 368.
Expositions, National—1908, 352; 1909, 333.
Express Business—1911, 70; 1912, 192; 1913, 73; 1916, 205.

Facts Briefly Stated—1888, 127.
Failures—In each volume since 1894.
Fairbanks, C. W., Sketch—1898, 208; 1904, 202; 1905, 203.
Falconio, D., Sketch—1903, 237; 1912, 404.
Fall, Albert B., Sketch—1913, 256; Speech on Mexican Situation, 1915, 222.
Fallieres, C. A., Sketch—1907, 274; Attempt to Kill, 1908, 274.
Fame, Hall of—1902, 72; 1906, 352, and in succeeding volumes.
Families and Homes—1904, 74, 382; 1905, 71; 1906, 70; 1907, 58; 1908, 58; 1909, 59; 1910, 91.
Famine in China—1912, 395.
Famine in Sweden and Finland—1904, 122
Fares, Hack and Taxicab, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Farley, J. M., Sketch—1903, 237; 1912, 404.
Farm Loan Act—1917, 241, 246.
Farmers' Organizations—1891, 116; 1892, 186, 190; 1893, 235, 285; 1894, 181; 1895, 224; 1896, 230; 1897, 178; 1898, 140.
Farms for Soldiers—1919, 696.
Farms in the U. S.—Each volume since 1903.
Farms, Wealth on—1912, 166.
Farrell, James A., Sketch—1912, 404.
Fastest Ocean Passages—1894, 106; 1904, 122, and in succeeding volumes.
Fastest Trips Around World—1912, 108; 1914, 142; 1915, 40.
Fates, The Three—1912, 188.
Fats, Shortage in—1919, 324.
Federal Reserve Banks—1915, 333, and in succeeding volumes.
Ferdinand, Archduke, Assassination—1915, 368.
Fergus Falls Tornado—1920, 777.
Fergus Injunction Suit—1916, 662.
Ferguson (Gov.) Impeachment—1918, 182.
Ferguson Monument Fund—1906, 360, and in succeeding volumes to 1910.
Field, J., Sketch—1893, 62.
Field, Marshall, Death and Will of—1907, 438.
Field Museum—In each volume since 1902.
Fight or Work Order—1919, 680.
Figures, Curiosities of—1890, 188.
Filchner Expedition—1912, 210.
Films, Prize Fight, Barred—1913, 188.
Finance Corporation, War—1919, 362.
Finances, War—1919, 333.
Financial Statistics—In each volume.
Finland—1920, 783.
Finland, Famine in—1904, 122.
Finland, Transport, Torpedoed—1918, 542.
Fire Marshal, Illinois—1910, 449.
Fires and Fire Losses—Each volume since 1902.
Firms in Chicago—1918, 694.
Firms, Old Chicago Business—1917, 641, and in succeeding volumes.
Fisher, Walter L., Sketch—1912, 405.
Fisheries Dispute—1892, 44; 1893, 65; 1894, 37; Settled, 1911, 69; 1912, 99.
Fisheries, Lake—1903, 272.
Fisheries, Mississippi—1902, 215.
Fiume Affair—1920, 724.
Flag Day Address, Wilson's—1918, 470.
Flag Display Days—1913, 555, and in succeeding volumes.
Flag, History of Our—1893, 92; 1909, 264.
Flag, Red, Barred—1919, 816.
Flag, U. S., Dimensions of—1917, 167, and in succeeding volumes.
Flag, U. S., Insulted in Mexico—1915, 223.
Flag, U. S., Rules for Use of—1919, 764; 1920, 178.
Flags of Allies—1918, 524.
Flags, Special United States—1898, 255.
Fleet, German, Sunk in Scapa Flow—1920, 537.
Flint, Frank P., Sketch—1906, 297.
Flood, Austin, Pa.—1912, 272.
Flood, Black River Falls, Wis.—1912, 394.
Flood in Erie, Pa.—1916, 423.
Flood, Johnstown—1890, 167.
Flood in Mexico—1910, 95.
Flood in Miss. Valley—1913, 116; 1915, 518.
Flood in Ohio, Indiana—1914, 447; 1915, 518.
Flood in Paris—1911, 92.
Flood in Pittsburgh—1908, 152.
Flood in Texas—1914, 447.
Flower Symbols of Months—1912, 140, and in succeeding volumes.
Folks, Homer, Sketch—1911, 333.
Food Administration—1918, 528.
Food Conservation—1918, 417, 529.
Food Consumed—1901, 136.
Food Economy in War—1918, 528.
Food Used by Army—1919, 549.
Foot and Mouth Disease—1916, 215.
Foraker, J. B., Sketch—1897, 160; 1903, 234.
Ford-Tribune Suit—1920, 303.
Foreign Born—Each volume since 1903.
Foreign Born Population, Chicago—1899, 466; 1904, 381, and in succeeding volumes.
Foreign Carrying Trade—Each vol. from 1889.
Foreign Language Newspaper Act—1918, 452.
Foreman, M. J., Citation—1920, 728.
Forest Fires—1912, 467; 1919, 208.
Forest Preserve, Cook County—1911, 503; Void, 1912, 527; 1916, 576; 1917, 661, and in succeeding volumes.
Forest Resources of United States—1910, 171.
Forests and Forest Reservations—1889, 23; 1903, 197, and in succeeding volumes.
Formosa, Earthquake in—1907, 267.
Fort Sheridan Training Camp—1916, 650.
Fortune Telling Law—1918, 610.
Fortunes, Great American—1913, 428.
Fortymile Gold District—1918, 155.
Fosburgh Murder Trial—1902, 107.
Foss, Eugene N., Sketch—1911, 333.
Foster, A. G., Sketch—1900, 128.
Foster, M. J., Sketch—1901, 302.
Fountain of Time—1914, 562.
Fountains in Chicago—1902, 395; 1903, 398; 1907, 446, and in succeeding volumes.
Fourragere, French—1920, 624.
"Fourteen Points" Speech by Wilson—1919, 429; 1920, 682.
Fourth of July in 1918—1919, 707.
France—In each volume since 1902.
France and Siam—1894, 68.
France and Turkey—1902, 217.
Franchises, Street-Car, Chicago—1906, 446; 1907, 440.
Francis, C. S., Sketch—1902, 99; 1907, 273.
Francis Joseph, Emperor, Death—1917, 469.
Franco-Japanese Agreement—1908, 189.
Franco-Moroccan Trouble—1908, 244.
Frank, Leo M., Lynching—1916, 304.
Fraternal Societies—See Societies, Secret.
Fraternity Houses in Chicago—1914, 559.
Frederick VIII., Sketch—1907, 274; Death of, 1913, 168.
Free List in Payne-Aldrich Tariff—1910, 53.
Freight Rates—1891, 302.
French Church Law—1906, 352.
French Deportations—1917, 482.
French Mission in Chicago—1918, 571.
French War Mission—1918, 527.
French, W. M. R., Sketch—1898, 206.
Frick, H. C., Death—1920, 750.
Fruits, Whence Imported—1915, 32.
Fryatt, Capt., Execution—1917, 474; 1919, 704.
Frye, W. P., Case of the—1916, 340, 405.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Frye, W. P., Sketch—1908, 354.
Fuel Administration—1918, 529.
Fuller, Chief Justice, Death of—1911, 78.
Fulton, C. W., Sketch—1904, 202.
Fulton-Hudson Celebration—1910, 213.
Funston F., Sketch—1900, 129; in Mexico, 1915, 227; Death of, 1918, 144.
Furies, Three—1912, 188.

Gadsden Purchase, The—1901, 134.
Gage, Lyman J., Sketch—1898, 201.
Gaillard, David D., Death—1914, 428.
Gallinger, J. H., Sketch—1904, 202; 1910, 392.
Gallipoli Evacuated—1917, 530.
Galveston Hurricane—1901, 402.
Galveston Sea Wall—1905, 124.
Gamble, R. J., Sketch—1902, 99; 1908, 355.
Game and Fish Laws—1896, 211; 1902, 95, and in succeeding volumes to 1914.
Gapon, Father, Killed—1907, 270.
Garabed Invention—1919, 375.
Gardens, Zoological—1911, 173; 1912, 246.
Gardner, Washington, Sketch—1914, 257.
Gardner, William A., Sketch—1911, 334.
Garfield Coal Order—1919, 410.
Garrison, L. M., Sketch, 1914, 35; Resignation, 1917, 199.
Gary, E. B., Sketch—1909, 322.
Gary, J. A., Sketch—1898, 202.
Gas, Price of, Chicago—1906, 394.
Gasoline from Natural Gas—1918, 526.
Gatun Dam—1911, 63; 1912, 118; 1914, 351.
Gaynor-Greene Case—1907, 162.
Gear, John H., Sketch—1905, 105.
Gearin, John M., Sketch—1907, 272.
Gem Symbols of Months—1912, 210, and in succeeding volumes.
General, Grade of, Revived—1918, 459; 1919, 759.
General, Holders of Rank of—1919, 497.
General Slocum Disaster—1905, 124; 1906, 19; 1907, 298.
George I. Assassinated—1914, 138.
George V., Accession of—1911, 67; Coronation of, 1912, 131; Relatives of, 1912, 108.
Georgia, Explosion on—1908, 119.
Gerard, James W., Sketch—1914, 257.
German-American Alliance—1919, 390.
German Constitution—1920, 725.
German Elections—1920, 726.
German Submarine Promise—1917, 489.
German Tariff Agreement—1908, 379.
Germantown Monument—1912, 67.
Germany—1902, 116, and succeeding volumes.
Germany Asks for Peace—1919, 450.
Germany, Boundaries of—1920, 554.
Germany Defies America—1918, 379.
Germany, Peace Treaty with—1920, 549.
Germany, Revolution in—1919, 653.
Gettysburg Address—1914, 39.
Gettysburg Semicentennial—1914, 199.
Gibson, Paris, Sketch—1902, 99.
Gifts, Notable—1902, 68; 1903, 188, and in succeeding volumes.
Gifts to President Wilson—1920, 302.
Gifts, Seven, of Spirit—1912, 188.
Gilbert, N. W., Sketch—1909, 323.
Gillespie Explosion—1919, 426.
Gilman, D. C., Sketch—1897, 159; 1903, 238.
Glasgow Exposition—1902, 338.
Glass, Carter, Made Secretary of Treasury—1919, 768; Appointed U. S. Senator—1920, 750.
Glass Industry—1908, 44.
Gobin, J. P. S., Sketch—1898, 210.
God in Forty-Eight Languages—1888, 128.
Gods and Goddesses—1912, 126; 1913, 28.
Goethals, G. W., Sketch—1908, 355.
Goethals-Denman Dispute—1918, 531.
Goff, Nathan, Sketch—1914, 257.
Gold Assayed at Seattle—1903, 41.
Gold Nuggets—1896, 342; 1898, 42.
Gold and Silver Legislation—1891, 110; 1897, 65; 1901, 127.
Gold and Silver Question—1896, 177
Gold and Silver Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Goldman, Emma, Sentenced—1919, 659.
Gompers Case Decision—1910, 275.
Good Roads Vote, Illinois—1919, 807.
Gore, T. P., Sketch—1908, 355; 1910, 392.
Gorgas, W. C., Sketch—1909, 323.
Goritz, Capture of—1917, 530.
Gorman, A. P., Sketch—1903, 234.
Gothenburg System, The—1895, 103.
Governments, Foreign—See Foreign Countries
Governors—See States.
Grace, Days of—1904, 18; 1905, 20, and in succeeding volumes.
Graces, Three—1912, 188.
Graft in San Francisco—1908, 344.
Graham, W. M., Sketch—1899, 227.
Grain and Produce Statistics, Chicago—In each volume from 1891.
Grain Measures—1891, 125.
Grain Standards Act—1917, 193.
Grand Army—In each volume from 1889.
Grandpre, Battle of—1919, 617.
Grant, A. W., Sketch—1918, 489.
Grant, F. D., Death of—1913, 73.
Grants to Railroads—1898, 279.
Graves, American, in Europe—1920, 487
Graves, H. S., Sketch—1911, 334.
Graves, J. T., Sketch—1909, 321.
Gray, George, Sketch—1903, 238.
Gray, I. P., Sketch—1894, 60.
Great Britain—In each volume since 1902.
Great Britain, Arbitration with—1898, 260.
Great Britain and Venezuela—1896, 86; 1897, 127; 1898, 253.
Great Lakes Naval Station—1912, 246; 1913, 275, and in succeeding volumes.
Great Northern Strike—1895, 78.
Great Seal of U. S.—1915, 92.
Greater New York—1895, 366.
"Greatest in the World"—1902, 216.
Greece—In each volume since 1902.
Greece, Crete and Turkey—1898, 249.
Greece, King of, Deposed—1918, 515.
Greek Church Calendar—1905, 13; 1906, 14; 1907, 13, and in succeeding volumes.
Greenhalge, P. T., Sketch—1896, 92
Greenland Expedition, Danish—1909, 190.
Gregory, T. W., Resigns—1920, 747.
Gregory, S. S., Sketch—1912, 405.
Gresham, W. Q., Sketch—1894, 57.
Gridley, C. V., Sketch—1899, 223.
Griggs, J. W., Sketch—1896, 93; 1899, 221.
Griscom, Lloyd C., Sketch—1904, 206.
Gronna, Asle J., Sketch—1912, 405.
Grunsby, Carl E., Sketch—1905, 205.
Guam—In each volume since 1900.
Guam, Capture of—1899, 140.
Guard, National—1888, 29; 1889, 33; 1895, 71; 1896, 50; 1902, 332; 1904, 186; 1908, 217, and in succeeding volumes.
Guard, National, Ill.—Each volume since 1902.
Guatemala—In each volume since 1902.
Guatemala Transcontinental R. R.—1909, 66.
Guatemala in War—1919, 328.
Guggenheim, S., Sketch—1908, 355.
Guild, Curtis, Sketch—1907, 274.
Guilford Battle Monument—1912, 67.
Gum, Money Spent for—1917, 53.
Gun, Maxim, Noiseless—1909, 281.
Gunness Murders—1909, 283.
Gunnison Water Tunnel—1912, 126.
Guthrie, G. W., Sketch—1914, 257.
Haakon VII., King—1906, 132, 300.
Haase, Hugo, Shot—1920, 726.
Hackett, F. W., Sketch—1901, 249.
Hagenbeck-Wallace Wreck—1919, 160.
Hains, Peter C., Sketch—1906, 299.
Haiti—In each volume since 1902.
Haiti, Revolution in—1909, 414; 1912, 130; 1916, 209.
Haiti, Treaty with—1917, 163.
Haiti in War—1919, 329.
Haiti's President Killed—1913, 220; 1916, 209.
Hale, William Bayard, Case—1919, 541.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Halifax Disaster—1918, 514.
Halley's Comet—1910, 332; 1911, 32.
Hamilton-Day Murder Trial—1902, 107.
Hamilton, J. W., Sketch—1901, 250.
Hamlin, C. S., Sketch—1894, 62.
Hanford, Benj., Sketch—1905, 204; 1909, 322.
Hanford Impeachment Case—1913, 220.
Hangings in Cook County—1914, 530.
Hanna, M. A., Sketch—1898, 209.
Hansbrough, H. C., Sketch—1904, 202.
Hanson, Inga, Trial—1906, 162.
Harahan, J. T., Killed—1913, 126.
Harbor Commission, Chicago—1909, 541; 1910, 530; 1912, 602, 620; 1913, 573; 1914, 467.
Harbor, Outer, Plans—1913, 550; 1914, 485.
Hardinge, C., Sketch—1911, 334.
Hardy, A. S., Sketch—1898, 205; 1900, 125; 1904, 205.
Harlan, J. M., Death of—1912, 225.
Harlan on Oil and Tobacco Trusts—1912, 45, 62.
Harlan, Richard D., Sketch—1902, 99.
Harmon, J., Sketch—1896, 87; 1911, 334.
Harper, William R., Death of—1907, 242.
Harriman, E. H., Death of—1910, 209.
Harriman, Job, Sketch—1901, 245.
Harriman Railroad Decision—1913, 398.
Harris, A. C., Sketch—1900, 125.
Harris, George B., Sketch—1902, 100.
Harris, W. A., Sketch—1898, 208.
Harrison Antinarcotic Act—1916, 236.
Harrison, Benjamin, Letter of—1893, 156; Sketch, 1893, 60.
Harrison, F. B., Sketch—1914, 257.
Harrod, Benjamin M., Sketch—1905, 205.
Hart, C. B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Harvest and Hunter's Moon—1912, 24; 1914, 56, and in succeeding volumes.
Harvester Trust—1903, 182; 1913, 54; Decision, 1915, 176.
Harvests of the World—1890, 188.
Harvey, L. D., Sketch—1909, 325.
Hatters' Case, Danbury—1916, 251.
Hawaii—In each volume since 1900.
Hawaii, Annexation of—1899, 145; 1901, 134.
Hawaii, Map of—1899, 143.
Hawaiian Question—1894, 71; 1895, 98; 1898, 265.
Hawaiian Sugar Americanized—1919, 325.
Hawker-Grieve Flight—1920, 109.
Hawkins, H. S., Sketch—1899, 228.
Hawley, Edwin, Sketch—1910, 392.
Hay Army Bill—1917, 203, 204.
Hay, John, Sketch—1898, 203; Death, 1906, 52.
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—1901, 280; 1902, 331.
Hay, Rules to Measure—1888, 11.
Hay Statistics—See Agriculture.
Haymarket Riot Survivors—1920, 986.
Hayward, M. L., Sketch—1900, 127.
Haywood Murder Trial—1908, 80.
Health Resorts—1903, 162.
Heat, Excessive—1887, 16; 1902, 112.
Heatless Days—1919, 410.
Heavens, Chart of—1909, 446.
Hebrew Race—1888, 128.
Hecker, Frank J., Sketch—1905, 205.
Heights and Weights of Persons—1908, 330; 1910, 151, and in succeeding volumes.
Heitfeld, H., Sketch—1898, 208.
Helgoland Bight, Battle of—1916, 323.
Hemenway, James A., Sketch—1906, 297.
Henderson, D. B., Sketch—1900, 129; Withdrawal of, 1903, 155.
Hennepin Canal Law—1901, 113; Canal Opened, 1908, 231; 1909, 88.
Henry, James A., Sketch—1905, 206.
Henry, Prince, Visit of—1903, 152.
Heppner (Ore.) Disaster—1904, 102.
Herbert, H. A., Sketch—1894, 57.
Herbert, M. H., Sketch—1903, 235.
Herrick, M. T., Sketch—1913, 388.
Herron, George D., Trial—1901, 107.
Hertling, Count von—1919, 431, 437, 443.
Herzegovina, Annexation—1909, 318.
Heyburn, W. D., Sketch—1904, 202; 1910, 392.
Hibben, John G., Sketch—1913, 388.
Higginson, F. J., Sketch—1899, 225.
High School Colors—1911, 90; 1912, 243.
High Structures—1909, 330; 1910, 404; 1911, 131.
Highest Points in the United States—1900, 212; 1910, 248, and in succeeding volumes.
Hill, David J., Sketch—1899, 221; 1904, 206.
Hill, James J., Death of—1917, 118.
Hill, John F., Sketch—1910, 392.
Hilles, C. D., Sketch—1912, 405.
Hindenburg Retreat—1918, 547.
Hindu-German Plot—1919, 537.
Hisgen, Thomas L., Sketch—1909, 321.
Hitchcock, E. A., Sketch—1898, 206.
Hitchcock, F. H., Sketch—1909, 323; 1910, 33.
Hitchcock, G. M., Sketch—1912, 405.
Hobart, G. A., Sketch—1897, 153.
Hobson, R. P., Sketch—1899, 226.
Hoch, Edward W., Sketch—1907, 274.
Hoch, Johann, Trial—1906, 162; 1909, 282.
Hodgson, D. B., Sketch—1899, 226.
Holidays, Legal—In each volume since 1893.
Holland—In each volume since 1902.
Holland and Venezuela—1909, 414.
Hollis, H. F., Sketch—1914, 257.
Holmes Case—1909, 282.
Holmes, O. W., Sketch—1903, 235.
Home Rule, Irish—1891, 332; 1894, 210; 1913, 422; 1914, 397; 1915, 235; 1916, 44.
Homes and Farms—1894, 209.
Homestead Laws—1900, 373; 1904, 105; 1913, 189; 1914, 267.
Homicides and Executions—1913, 210.
Honduras—In each volume since 1902.
Honduras-Nicaraguan War—1908, 188.
Honduras in War—1919, 329.
Hongkong Typhoon—1907, 267.
Honor, Chicago's Roll of—1919, 836.
Hookworm Commission—1910, 326; 1911, 116; 1912, 163; 1913, 539.
Hopkins, A. J., Sketch—1904, 203.
Hopkins, Henry, Sketch—1903, 237.
Hornblower, W. B., Sketch—1894, 61.
Horse, Draft of—1887, 14.
Horse Meat in Vienna—1902, 98.
Horse Statistics—See Agriculture.
Horses, High Priced—1891, 62; 1902, 297.
Hospitals, Chicago—1902, 406, and in succeeding volumes.
Hospitals, Reconstruction—1919, 514.
Hospitals in United States—1907, 65, and in succeeding volumes.
Hot Springs (Ark.) Fire—1914, 66.
Hotels in Chicago—1914, 565, and in succeeding volumes.
Hottest Days in Chicago—1913, 572; 1914, 588, and in succeeding volumes.
House of Lords, Power of—1908, 188; 1912 78.
Houston, D. S., Sketch—1914, 35.
Houston (Tex.) Fire—1913, 125.
Houston (Tex.) Negro Outbreak—1918, 577
Howe, A. M., Sketch—1901, 246.
Hudson-Fulton Celebration—1910, 213.
Hughes Aircraft Inquiry—1919, 553.
Hughes, Charles E., Sketch—1907, 274; 1911, 334.
Hughes, William, Sketch—1914, 257.
Hungarian Republic—1919, 525.
Hungary-Austria Crisis—1906, 347.
Hunt, William H., Sketch—1902, 100.
Hunter, W. G., Sketch—1898, 205.
Hunter's Moon—1914, 56, and in succeeding volumes.
Hunting Accidents—1910, 433, and in succeeding volumes.
Hutchins, H. H., Sketch—1911, 334.
Huttig, C. H., Sketch—1913, 388.
Hymns, National—1912, 291; 1913, 333; 1914, 202; 1915, 174; 1916, 425; 1917, 467; 1918, 251; 1919, 71.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Ibsen, Henrik, Death of—1907, 183.
Ice, Data and Navigation—1898, 238.
Iceland—1920, 784.
Idaho, Facts About—1889, 180.
Ide, H. C., Sketch—1901, 248; 1910, 392.
Ides and Nones—1909, 32.
Idleness, Causes of—1915, 213.
Ido, Rules of—1911, 82.
Illinois Administration Code—1918, 598.
Illinois Centennial—1918, 628; 1919, 831.
Illinois Centennial Coin—1919, 382.
Illinois Central Revenue—1900, 164.
Illinois Central Station, New—1920, 895.
Illinois Central Suits—1912, 515.
Illinois Civil List—In each volume since 1887.
Illinois Congressional Districts—In each volume since 1902.
Illinois Constitutional Convention—1920, 815, 861.
Illinois, Earthquake in—1913, 44.
Illinois, Governors—1885, 14; 1908, 432; 1909, 440, and in succeeding volumes.
Illinois Hard Roads Plan—1919, 822; 1920, 141.
Illinois Legislation—See Legislation, Illinois.
Illinois and Michigan Canal—1900, 428; 1907, 395.
Illinois, Population—1892, 56; 1902, 367, and in succeeding volumes.
Illinois School Law—1891, 66.
Illinois Soldiers in World War—1919, 830.
Illinois State Flower and Tree—1909, 424.
Illinois State Legislature—In each volume.
Illinois Tax Commission—1920, 810.
Illinois Vote—In each volume.
Illinois War Bodies—1918, 567; 1919, 860.
Illiteracy in Europe—1891, 67; 1899, 69.
Illiteracy in United States—1889, 188; 1897, 290; 1899, 68; 1902, 57, and in succeeding volumes.
Illiterates in Chicago—1905, 433; 1906, 440; 1907, 424; 1909, 468, and in succeeding volumes.
Immigrants, Destination of—1897, 289; 1898, 80; 1913, 499.
Immigrants, Foreign—Each volume since 1888.
Immigrants, Illiteracy of—1897, 290.
Immigrants, Money Brought by—1897, 290.
Immigrants, Occupation of—1897, 289.
Immigration Bill Veto—1916, 241.
Immigration Law—1905, 69; 1906, 72, and in succeeding volumes.
Immigration Law of 1917—1918, 45.
Immigration Statistics—In each volume.
Immunity of Witnesses—1907, 175.
Impeachment, Archbald—1914, 201.
Impeachment Cases—1916, 242; 1918, 241; 1919, 222; 1920, 248.
Impeachment, Ferguson—1918, 182.
Impeachment, Sulzer—1914, 201.
Imports—In each volume.
Imports Under Reciprocity—1892, 130.
Improvement Association, Chicago—1920, 803.
Improvements, Chicago—1920, 895.
Inaugural—1894, 79; 1898, 211; 1910, 31; 1918, 39.
Income Tax Amendment—1914, 48
Income Tax, British—1916, 253, and in succeeding volumes.
Income Tax Collection—1918, 184; 1919, 167.
Income Tax Law—1895, 227; 1910, 35; 1911, 52, 328; 1912, 129; 1913, 247; 1914, 249 (text); 1915, 102; 1918, 428, 441.
Incomes, Taxable—1915, 520, and in succeeding volumes.
Incorporation Fees, Illinois—1904, 402.
Indemnities Claimed from Germany—1919, 669.
Indemnity, Chinese—1909, 163.
Independence, Declaration of—1908, 31; 1909, 31; 1919, 710; 1920, 374.
India—In each volume since 1902.
India Plague and Famine—1902, 107; 1906, 76; 1908, 337; 1912, 308.
India, Riots in—1908, 80.
Indian Reservation—1891, 68; 1905, 119, and in succeeding volumes.
Indian Schools—1891, 68; 1892, 58; 1893, 237; 1894, 215; 1897, 172; 1898, 128; 1899, 230; 1900, 282; 1901, 284; 1902, 148.
Indian Territory Statehood—1907, 175.
Indiana Floods—1914, 447.
Indians in United States—1892, 93; 1902, 54, and in succeeding volumes.
Industrial Board, Illinois—1914, 492, 558
Industrial Combinations—1903, 64; 1904, 85.
Industrial Conference—1920, 755.
Industrial Growth—1897, 58.
Industrial Peace Foundation—1912, 128.
Industrial Unrest—1920, 752.
Industrial Workers of World, Strikes, Doctrines—1918, 193, 557; 1919, 424.
Industry, Centers of—1903, 27.
Industry, Returns of—1897, 179.
Influenza Epidemic—1920, 377.
Information, Committee on Public—1918, 550.
"In God We Trust"—1894, 201; 1909, 163.
Inheritance Tax—1904, 389, and succeeding volumes; Inheritance Tax, U. S.—1917, 180.
Initiative, The—1912, 91.
Insane in United States—1906, 243; 1908, 61, and in succeeding volumes.
Insignia, Army and Navy—1918, 486, 487; 1919, 509; 1920, 483.
Inspection of Live Stock—1891, 121.
Institute of Arts and Letters—1914, 354.
Insular Case Decision—1902, 101.
Insurance Laws, Workmen's—1914, 139.
Insurance, Statistics—1896, 226; 1902, 132; 1906, 346, and in succeeding volumes.
Insurance, War—1918, 415, 453, 488; 1919 391, 517, 518.
Intelligence Tests—1919, 681.
Interallied War Conference—1918, 525.
Interest, Rates of—In each volume since 1897.
Interest, Table of—In each volume since 1902.
Intermountain Rate Case—1915, 95.
Internal Revenue Statistics—In each volume.
International Monetary Conference—1894, 67.
Internment Camps—1918, 532.
Inventions—1917, 47.
Ireland—1904, 211; 1905, 109; 1906, 117; 1912, 201, and in succeeding volumes.
Ireland, Revolt in—1917, 481
Irish Convention—1919, 772.
Irish Home Rule—See Home Rule, Irish.
Irish Land-Purchase Law—1904, 210.
Iron Ore, Supply of—1910, 173.
Iron, Pig, Product—1891, 90; 1895, 172; 1907, 88, and in succeeding volumes.
Iron and Steel Production—1892, 121; 1895, 172; 1900, 267; 1904, 50; 1905, 38; 1906, 141, and in succeeding volumes.
Iron Workers' Cases—See Dynamite Cases
Iroquois Theater Fire—1904, 449; 1905, 246; 1906, 134; 1908, 78.
Irrigation of Arid Lands—1900, 281; 1905, 44; 1908, 74, 369, and in succeeding vols.
Irrigation Conventions—1895, 259.
Irving, Henry, Death of—1906, 296.
Irwin, J. N., Sketch—1900, 125.
Isle of Pines Decision—1908, 386.
Italia Irredenta—1919, 672.
Italian War Mission—1918, 527.
Italo-Turkish War—1912, 412; 1913, 422; 1914, 130.
Italy—1902, 117, and in subsequent volumes.
Italy, Difficulty with—1893, 59.
Italy Enters European War—1916, 316.
Italy, Weekly Rest Day—1909, 30.
Ito, Prince, Assassination—1910, 281.

Jackson, H. E., Sketch—1894, 61.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Fire—1902, 82.
Jacob Jones Sunk—1918, 542.
Jamaica Hurricane—1904, 354.
James, E. J., Sketch—1903, 237.
James, Ollie, Sketch—1913, 388.
Jamestown Exposition—1908, 352.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Japan—In each volume since 1902.
Japan-California Land Dispute—1914, 399.
Japan, China, Korea—1895, 235; 1896, 76.
Japan, Death of Emperor—1913, 225.
Japan, Earthquake in—1915, 237.
Japanese-American Agreement—See American-Japanese Agreement.
Japanese Antarctic Expedition—1912, 210.
Japanese-Chinese Dispute—1916, 173.
Japanese-English Alliance—1903, 145; 1906, 127; 1912, 30.
Japanese Exclusion—1908, 77; 1910, 182.
Japanese Exposition—1908, 379.
Japanese-French Treaty—1908, 189.
Japanese-Korean Conflict—1920, 727.
Japanese-Russian Treaty—1908, 189; 1911, 52; 1917, 256.
Japanese-Russian War—1905, 279; 1906, 301; 1907, 99; 1908, 135; 1909, 37; 1910, 207; 1911, 68; 1912, 122.
Japanese in Schools—1907, 348; 1908, 340.
Japanese Treaty, The—1895, 231.
Japanese in the United States—1902, 54; 1904, 64; 1907, 348, and succeeding vols.
Jarvis, T. J., Sketch—1895, 105.
Jaures, Jean, Assassination—1915, 64.
Jed Mine Disaster—1913, 260.
Jeffries-Johnson Fight—1911, 232.
Jena, Explosion on the—1908, 22.
Jerome, W. T., Sketch—1906, 300.
Jersey City Explosion—1912, 137.
Jersey City Fire—1917, 66.
Jerusalem Captured—1918, 516; Water System in, 1919, 585.
Jett, Curtis, Trial of—1904, 245.
Jette, Louis A., Sketch—1904, 205.
Jewish Movement to Palestine—1899, 308.
Jews, Distribution of—1904, 126; 1905, 228; 1906, 347.
Jews in America—1897, 162; 1904, 126.
Jews Massacred in Russia—1904, 221; 1906, 312; 1907, 270.
Joan of Arc Beatification—1910, 196.
Joffre, Gen., in Chicago—1918, 571.
Johnson, C. F. Sketch—1912, 405.
Johnson, Hale, Sketch—1897, 155.
Johnson, H. W., Sketch—1913, 387.
Johnson, John A., Sketch—1907, 274.
Johnson, W. M., Sketch—1901, 249.
Johnston, J. F., Sketch—1908, 355.
Joliet Prison Riot—1918, 733.
Jones, Charles R., Sketch—1906, 300.
Jones, Wesley L., Sketch—1910, 392.
Judges, Impeachment of—1916, 242.
Judicial Code, U. S.—1912, 65.
Judicial Recall, Arizona—1913, 493.
Judicial Recall Veto—1912, 74.
Judiciary, Cook County—In each volume.
Judiciary, United States—In each volume.
Jugo Slav Nation—1919, 524.
Juliana, Princess, Holland—1910, 321.
Jusserand, J., Sketch—1903, 236.
Justices, Chicago—1902, 391; 1903, 410, 412; 1904, 394; 1905, 408; 1906, 444.
Jutland, Battle of—1917, 470.
Juul Law Decision—1913, 427.
Juvigny, Battle of—1919, 615.
Kansas Coercion (Labor) Case—1916, 243.
Katmai Crater—1918, 193.
Karageorgevitch, Peter, Sketch—1904, 206.
Kean, John, Sketch—1900, 127.
Kearns, Thomas, Sketch—1902, 100.
Kearsarge Explosion—1907, 16.
Keifer, J. W., Sketch—1899, 228.
Kellogg, F. B., Sketch—1913, 388.
Kenesaw Mountain Monument—1912, 89.
Kennedy Bequests—1910, 327.
Kenney, R. R., Sketch—1898, 207.
Kent, J. F., Sketch—1899, 229.
Kenyon, William S., Sketch—1912, 405.
Kern, J. W., Sketch—1909, 321; 1912, 405.
Khabarovsk Railway Bridge—1918, 152.
Khiva—1920, 788.
Kidnaping Cases, Famous—1910, 112.
Kingsland (N. J.) Explosion—1918, 502.
Kingston Earthquake and Fire—1908, 177.
Kinmundy (Ill.) Railroad Wreck—1913, 126.
Kitchener, Lord, Death of—1917, 470.
Kittredge, A. B., Sketch—1902, 100; 1904, 203.
Knitted Garments in War—1919, 549.
Knox, Philander C., Sketch—1902, 100; 1904, 203; 1910, 35.
Kolchak and the Allies—1920, 721.
Kongo—In each volume since 1902.
Korea—In each volume since 1903.
Korea Annexed by Japan—1911, 129.
Korean Revolt—1920, 727.
Kristianiafjord, Wreck of—1918, 147.
Krooniand Medals—1915, 290.
Kruger, Paul, Death of—1905, 138.
Kut-el-Amara Surrender—1917, 530.
Kwantung, Rebellion in—1912, 78.
Labor Administration, U. S.—1919, 416.
Labor Agents Convicted—1918, 40.
Labor, Alien Contract—1912, 103.
Labor Boards, War—1919, 417, 418.
Labor Conference, International—1920, 681.
Labor, Convict—1898, 93.
Labor Decisions—1916, 243.
Labor Injunctions—1908, 366.
Labor Law, Child—1917, 192.
Labor Laws—1895, 90.
Labor Troubles—See Strikes.
Labor Unions, Statistics—1907, 252; 1908, 158.
Ladrones—1899, 139.
Lafayette National Park—1920, 99.
Lafayette Squadron—1919, 550.
LaFollette, R. M., Sketch—1906, 297; 1913, 388; Censured, 1919, 759.
LaFollette Seaman Law—1916, 233.
Lake Front Agreement—1912, 486; 1913, 542; 1914, 556; 1916, 667.
Lake Marine—1896, 245; 1898, 55; 1901, 169; 1906, 454; 1907, 440.
Lakes, Equipment of—1892, 194.
Lakes, Largest in United States—1918, 255.
Lakes and Rivers Commission Act—1912, 86.
Lakes, Size of—1885, 11; 1908, 170, and in succeeding volumes.
Lakes Under Deserts—1918, 223.
Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway—1908, 399; 1909, 548; 1910, 72, 403; 1911, 313; 1912, 291.
Lamont, D. S., Sketch—1894, 57.
Lamoreux, S. W., Sketch—1894, 62.
Land Grant Forfeitures—1891, 112.
Land Monopoly—1888, 125.
Land Owning Aliens—1896, 81.
Land Purchase Law, Irish—1904, 210.
Land Resources of United States—1910, 170.
Lands, Mineral—1900, 375.
Lands, Public—In each volume from 1886.
Lane, F. K., Sketch—1914, 35.
Lane, Harry, Sketch—1914, 257.
Languages Spoken—1894, 180; 1896, 201; 1901, 137; 1909, 172; 1910, 321; 1911, 52; 1912, 98; 1919, 65.
Languages Spoken in Chicago—1904, 405.
Lansing, Robert, Made Secretary of State—1916, 335; Note on Mexican Disorders, 1917, 535.
Lapiner Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Larchmont, Wreck of the—1908, 177.
Lard, Price of—In each volume from 1891.
Lassen Park Act—1917, 195.
Lassen's Peak, Eruption—1915, 232.
Lathrop, Julia C., Sketch—1913, 388.
Latimer, A. C., Sketch—1904, 203.
Lawler Monument—1912, 89.
Lawrence Textile Strike—1913, 372.
Lawton, H. W., Sketch—1899, 228.
Lea, Luke, Sketch—1912, 405.
League of Nations—1920, 550-719.
Leconte, President, Killed—1913, 220.
Lee, Fitzhugh, Sketch—1899, 228.
Leech, John S., Sketch—1909, 323.
Leelanaw Case—1917, 499.
Legacy Tax Law—1901, 91.
Legal Decisions—1908, 338; 1909, 255.
Legations, Foreign, in United States—In each volume from 1887.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Legion, American—1920, 767, 869.
Legion Veterans Shot—1920, 681.
Legislation, Illinois—1902, 374; 1904, 355; 1906, 379; 1908, 403, and succeeding vols.
Legislation, Important—In each volume.
Legislature, Illinois—In each volume.
Legislatures, State—See States.
Legler, Henry E., Sketch—1910, 393.
Leishman, J. G., Sketch—1898, 206.
Lenin, Attempt to Kill—1919, 468.
Leo XIII., Death of—1904, 112.
Leonard, J. F. R., Sketch—1901, 244.
Leupp, Francis E., Sketch—1906, 299.
Levees, Rebuilding of—1913, 190.
Levering, Joshua, Sketch—1897, 155.
Lewis, James H., Sketch—1914, 257.
Lewis, W. S., Sketch—1909, 323.
Liberia—1907, 115, and in succeeding vols
Liberte Disaster—1912, 395.
Liberty Bell, Facts About—1905, 169.
Liberty Loans—1918, 523; 1919, 367, 368, 1920, 91, 532.
Libraries—1898, 87; 1899, 65; 1902, 83.
Libraries, Carnegie—1910, 218.
Libraries, Chicago—Each volume since 1902.
Library, Smallest—1902, 132.
Library War Work—1919, 202.
License, High and Low—1895, 69.
License Systems of Cities—1905, 191; 1908, 389.
Licenses in Chicago—1907, 417; 1908, 510; 1909, 556; 1910, 512; 1911, 513, and succeeding volumes.
Lichnowsky Memorandum—1919, 337.
Lieber, G. N., Sketch—1896, 88.
Liebknecht, Karl, Killed—1920, 726.
Lieutenant-Generals, List of—1919, 497.
Life, Average of Human—1888, 18.
Life, Duration in Chicago—1908, 477.
Life Insurance Scandals—1906, 346.
Life Saving at Sea—1913, 188.
Life Saving Service—1887, 27; 1888, 29; 1905, 176, and in succeeding volumes. (See Coast Guard.)
Life Tables, U. S.—1917, 42, 43.
Liggett Hunter, Sketch—1919, 652.
Light, Velocity—1908, 26; 1909, 23; 1910, 23.
Lighthouse, Highest—1903, 280.
Lighthouse Service—1908, 170, 491; 1909, 260; 1910, 226; 1911, 90; 1912, 244.
Lightning, Loss of Life by—1902, 335.
Lignite and Peat—1920, 99.
Li Hung Chang, Death of—1902, 166.
Limestones, Origin of—1918, 239.
Limitations, Statute—Each volume since 1897.
Lincoln Centenary—1910, 33.
Lincoln Homestead—1917, 69, 195.
Lincoln Memorial—1914, 38.
Lincoln Way Project—1912, 90.
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—1919, 711.
Lind, John, Mexican Mission—1914, 358.
Lindsay, W., Sketch—1894, 63.
Lippitt, H. F., Sketch—1912, 405.
Liquor Law, Webb-Kenyon—1918, 58.
Liquor Statistics—In each volume from 1891
Liquors, Materials in—1918, 127; 1919, 38.
Lithographic Stone—1918, 79.
Lithuania—1919, 527.
Lister, Joseph, Death of—1913, 30.
Little, Frank, Lynching—1918, 193.
Living, Cost of—See Cost of Living.
Livonia—1920, 785.
Lloyd George, Plot to Kill—1918, 526; Speeches, 1919, 427, 436, 672.
Lloyd's—1919, 726.
Loan, Chinese Railway—1910, 216.
Loan Shark Law—1906, 392; 1918, 610.
Loans to Allies—1918, 523.
Loans, Great War—1919, 333.
Local Option Districts, Chicago—1908, 502.
Local Option, Illinois—1908, 403; 1909, 256.
Lochren, W., Sketch—1894, 61.
Lockouts, Statistics of—See Strikes.
Locomotive, Largest—1903, 260.
Lodge, Henry C., Sketch—1904, 205.
Lodging House, Municipal—1905, 409; 1907, 443; 1909, 460, and in succeeding volumes.
Loetschberg Tunnel—1912, 413.
London, Declaration of—1912, 78; 1913, 178; 1914, 211.
London, Facts About—1908, 216.
London Victory Parade—1920, 720.
Long, Chester I., Sketch—1904, 203.
Long, J. D., Sketch—1898, 201.
Longworth-Roosevelt Wedding—1907, 57.
Loomis, F. B., Sketch—1898, 207; 1904, 206.
Lord, W. P., Sketch—1900, 125.
Lords' Veto Power Curbed—1912, 78.
Loree, L. F., Sketch—1902, 100.
Lorimer, William, Elected Senator—1910, 454; Sketch, 1910, 393; Investigation, 1911, 404; 1912, 410; Ousted, 1913, 156; 1914, 224; 1915, 283; 1916, 174.
Los Angeles Dynamite Case—1912, 470.
Lottery, Law Against—1891, 113.
Loubet, Attempt to Kill—1906, 166.
Louisiana Hurricane—1916, 201.
Louisiana Purchase—1901, 132.
Louisiana Purchase Exposition—See Exposition, St. Louis.
Lovett, R. S., Sketch—1910, 393.
Lowell, A. L., Sketch—1910, 393.
Lowndes, L., Sketch—1896, 92.
Lucia, Torpedoing of—1919, 548.
Lumber Industry, Decline of—1903, 55; 1908, 44, 123.
Lumber Supply—1909, 77; 1910, 177.
Lumber Trust Decision—1915, 95.
Lusitania, Steamship—1908, 43; Torpedoed and Sunk, 1916, 335; 1919, 748.
Luther Letter, High Price for—1912, 129.
Lutherans—See Religious Statistics.
Luxburg Cable—1918, 501.
Luxembourg, Rosa, Killed—1920, 726.
Luxemburg Liberated—1919, 657; 1920, 719.
Lynchings—1902, 337, and succeeding vols.
Macedonia, Revolt in—1904, 221.
Mack, Norman, Sketch—1909, 323.
Macmillan-Borup Expedition—1912, 210; 1916, 217; 1918, 193.
MacVeagh, W., Sketch—1895, 105; 1910, 33.
Madden Conspiracy Case—1910, 375.
Madero, President, Killed—1914, 355.
Magelssen, Vice-Consul, Attack on—1904, 210.
Maginnis, M. J., Sketch—1901, 247.
Magoon, Charles E., Sketch—1906, 299.
Maguire, M., Sketch—1897, 157.
Mail by Airplane—1919, 213.
Maine, Destruction of the—1899, 110, 312; To Be Raised, 1911, 45; Cause of Loss, 1912, 403; Removed from Havana and Sunk in Sea, 1913, 158.
Malloney, J. F., Sketch—1901, 244.
Mallory, S. R., Sketch—1898, 207.
Man, Proper Weight of a—1890, 89; 1902, 67.
Manchuria, Plague in—1912, 308.
Manchurian Neutralization—1911, 327.
Manila, Map of—1900, 218.
Manila, Victory at—1899, 115.
Mansfield, Richard, Death of—1908, 136.
Mantle, Lee, Sketch—1896, 90.
Manufactures, Statistics—Each vol. from 1890.
Map, New Nations—1919, 521.
Maps, War—1915, 432, 433; 1916, 349, 350, 351, 352; 1918, 516, 546, 548, 549, 550; 1919, 585, 607, 610, 621, 623.
Marble, John H., Sketch—1914, 257.
March, Gen., Report on War—1919, 571.
Marconi's Invention—1902, 366; 1908, 329.
Mariana Islands, Map—1899, 139.
Marianna Mine Disaster—1909, 423.
Marine—See Shipping Data.
Marine Corps, Sec. Daniels' Report—1919, 568.
Marne, Battle of—1915, 455.
Marriage Laws—1893, 82; 1895, 395; 1903, 181, and in succeeding volumes.
Mars Nearest Earth—1907, 15; 1909, 22.
Marshall, T. R., Sketch—1913, 387; 1914, 35.
Marshals, United States—In each volume.
Martin, J., Sketch—1894, 64.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Martin, T. S., Death—1920, 750.
Martine, J. E., Sketch—1912, 406.
Martinique Disaster—1903, 151.
Marvin, C. F., Sketch—1914, 258.
Maryland, Race Questions in—1902, 108.
Mason, W. E., Sketch—1898, 208.
Massey, W. A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Matches, Poisonous, Law Against—1913, 189.
Matchett, C. H., Sketch—1897, 157.
Matsushima Disaster—1909, 142.
Mattoon Tornado—1918, 36.
Mauretania, Steamship—1908, 395.
Mawson Expedition—1912, 510; 1914, 184; 1915, 338.
Maxwell, W. H., Sketch—1905, 206.
Maybrick Case—1905, 84.
Mayflower, Passengers on—1888, 126.
Mayors of Chicago—See Chicago Mayors.
Mayors of Large Cities—1902, 216, and in succeeding volumes.
Measures and Weights—1890, 188; 1891, 125; 1892, 40, 115; 1896, 43, 52; 1902, 75, and in succeeding volumes.
Meat Inspection Law—1891, 111; 1907, 167, 171.
Meatless Days—1919, 403.
Meat Trade of World—1907, 37.
Meat Trust Case Ended—1913, 159.
Medal of Honor Act—1917, 196.
Medals, Decoration—1920, 484, 489.
Mediation, Board, U. S.—1915, 234.
Meiklejohn, A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Meline, J. F., Sketch—1894, 62.
Melville, G. W., Death of—1913, 150.
Memorial Bridge—1914, 238.
Memphis, Wreck of the—1917, 172.
Men and Women, Proportion of—1902, 96.
Meningitis Epidemic—1906, 348.
Merchant Marine Bill—1916, 237.
Merchant Marine, Growth of—1916, 477.
Mercier, Cardinal, in U. S.—1920, 746.
Merriam Commission, Chicago—1910, 471.
Merriam, H. C., Sketch—1899, 227.
Merriam, W. R., Sketch—1900, 126.
Merrimac Message—1899, 319.
Merrimac, Sinking of the—1899, 116.
Merritt, W., Sketch—1899, 226.
Merry, W. L., Sketch—1898, 206.
Mesopotamia Campaign—1918, 515; 1920, 624.
Messages to Congress—1894, 81; 1897, 265, and in succeeding volumes.
Messina Earthquake—1912, 414.
Metals, Cost of Rare—1900, 186.
Metals, Melting Point—1892, 126.
Metals, Specific Gravity—1892, 126.
Metcalf, H. B., Sketch—1901, 243.
Metcalfe, R. L., Sketch—1914, 258.
Methodist Thank Offering—1904, 144.
Methodists—See Religious Statistics.
Metric Tables—1888, 8; 1892, 40; 1896, 52, and in succeeding volumes.
Meuse-Argonne Offensive—1919, 564.
Mexican Mediation—1915, 237.
Mexico—In each volume since 1902.
Mexico, Revolutions in—1911, 491; 1912, 211; 1913, 395; 1914, 355; 1915, 222; 1916, 301; 1917, 535; 1918, 583; 1920, 746.
Meyer, G. von L., Sketch—1901, 248; 1907, 273; 1910, 33.
Michigan Governors—1885, 14.
Mid-European Union—1919, 523.
Midshipmen, Number Increased—1917, 234.
Mikkelsen Expedition—1912, 210; 1913, 149.
Miles, N. A., Sketch—1896, 88; 1899, 226.
Miles, Different—1890, 69; 1912, 198.
Militancy in England—1914, 397.
Military Academy—1888, 26; 1894, 202; 1904, 186, and in succeeding volumes.
Military Department of Lakes—1902, 392, and in succeeding volumes.
Militia Age, Males of—1893, 38; 1902, 58; 1905, 62, and in succeeding volumes.
Militia Drafting Act—1917, 196.
Militia Law—1909, 164.
Milk, Pasteurization of—1917, 62.
Millard, J. H., Sketch—1902, 100.
Miller, A. C., Sketch—1914, 258.
Mills Tariff Bill—1908, 69.
Milton, W. H., Sketch—1909, 323.
Milwaukee Avenue State Bank—1907, 411.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Bomb Explosion—1918, 578.
Milwaukee, Cruiser, Loss of—1918, 154.
Mineral Products, U. S.—Each vol since 1891.
Miners' Strike, British—1913, 162.
Miners' Strike, U. S.—1920, 754.
Mines, Casualties in—1891, 122; 1902, 336, and in succeeding volumes.
Mines, Deepest—1906, 116.
Minimum Wage Laws—1914, 415; 1915, 212; 1916, 253.
Mining Disasters, Great—1914, 86.
Minnesota Forest Fires—1919, 208.
Minnesota, Governors of—1885, 15.
Minton, H. C., Sketch—1902, 100.
Mints, United States—1906, 189; 1908, 196; 1910, 119, and in succeeding volumes
Mirbach, Count, Killed—1919, 468.
Missions, American and Foreign—1908, 139; 1909, 223.
Missions, Income of—1901, 145; 1902, 149.
Missions, War, to and from U. S.—1918, 527.
Mississippi Centennial—1917, 197.
Mississippi Hurricane—1916, 201.
Mississippi River Commission—1898, 280.
Mississippi River Floods—1915, 518.
Missouri Athletic Clubhouse Fire—1915, 184.
Mitchel, J. P., Elected Mayor of New York—1914, 428; Attempt to Kill, 1915, 159.
Mitchell, John, Sketch—1903, 238.
Mitchell, John H., Trial—1906, 162.
Mitchell, J. L., Sketch—1894, 62.
Mobilization of Industries—1917, 227.
Moldavia, Sinking of—1919, 547.
Molineux Case—1902, 107; 1903, 156.
Monetary Commission—1910, 126.
Money, Foreign—See Coins.
Money, H. D., Sketch—1897, 160.
Money Orders, Rates—Each vol. since 1902.
Money, Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Money Trust Investigation—1913, 489.
Mongolia Sinks Submarine—1918, 538.
Monongah Mine Disaster—1908, 396.
Monroe Doctrine—1896, 71; 1902, 85, and in succeeding volumes.
Monroe, Wreck of the—1915, 97.
Montenegro—1907, 111, and succeeding vols.
Monterey Flood—1910, 95.
Months, Symbols of—1912, 210; 1913, 178.
Monuments, Chicago—Each vol. since 1902.
Monuments, Height of—1885, 10.
Moody, W. H., Sketch—1903, 235; 1905, 204.
Moon, Facts About—1908, 26; 1910, 23.
Moon, Harvest and Hunter's—1912, 24; 1913, 30, and succeeding volumes.
Mooney Case—1919, 770.
Moonlight, Col. T., Sketch—1895, 105.
Moore, David H., Sketch—1901, 250.
Moore, J. H., Sketch—1906, 299.
Morgan, J. P., Sketch—1902, 100; Art Purchases by, 1903, 182; Death of, 1914, 258.
Morgan, J. P. (Jr.), Attempt to Kill—1916, 344.
Morgan Park Annexed—1912, 461; 1913, 622 (void); 1915, 634.
Morgenthau, H., Sketch—1914, 258.
Morocco—1906, 135; 1908, 185, and in succeeding volumes.
Morocco Dispute—1906, 350; 1907, 85; 1908, 244; 1909, 264; 1912, 359.
Morocco, War in—1910, 428.
Moros, Battle with, at Jolo—1907, 39.
Morrison, Jessie, Trial—1902, 107.
Morrison Tariff Bills—1908, 69.
Mortgages on Acres—1895, 62.
Mortgages, Farm—1894, 207; 1913, 495.
Mortgages on Lots—1895, 62.
Morton, Paul, Sketch—1905, 204.
Moses, B., Sketch—1901, 248.
Mosquito Coast Incident—1895, 233.
Mothers' Day Law—1915, 289.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Mottoes, State—1915, 513; 1916, 216
Mount Vernon, The, Torpedoed—1919, 548.
Mountain, Highest in North America—1902, 77; 1918, 140.
Mountains, Highest—1888, 17; 1907, 136, and in succeeding volumes.
Moxley, W. J., Elected to Congress—1910, 521.
Muck, Dr. Carl, Case—1919, 539.
Mueller Municipal Ownership Law—1904, 355; 1908, 411.
Muhlon War Disclosures—1919, 347.
Mukden, Battle of—1906, 303.
Mulkey, F. W., Sketch—1908, 355
Munday Conspiracy Trial—1916, 678.
Municipal Harbors, Law—1912, 87.
Municipal Pier—See Pier, Municipal.
Munitions of War—1916, 414; 1918, 519, 610.
Murders in United States—1912, 393.
Murphy, J. B., Sketch—1911, 334.
Murray, L. O., Sketch—1909, 323.
Music in Chicago—1912, 581, and in succeeding volumes
Mutsuhito, Emperor, Death of—1913, 225.
Myers, H. L., Sketch—1912, 406.
McAdoo, W. G., Sketch—1914, 35; Resigns as Secretary, 1919, 785.
McBride, G. W., Sketch—1896, 91.
McCabe, Charles, Sketch—1897, 161.
McCook, A. McD., Sketch—1895, 106.
McCormick, R. S., Sketch—1904, 204.
McCreary, J. B., Sketch—1903, 234.
McCumber, P. J., Sketch—1900, 128.
McCurtain Mine Disaster—1913, 260.
McDonald, Dora, Trial—1909, 318.
McDowell, William F., Sketch—1905, 206.
McEnery, S. D., Sketch—1897, 161.
McGinty, G. B., Sketch—1914, 258.
McGovern, Francis E., Sketch—1911, 334.
McIntyre, R., Sketch—1909, 323.
McKenna, J. B., Sketch—1898, 202.
McKenzie, J. A., Sketch—1894, 59.
McKinley Monument—1908, 398.
McKinley Tariff Bill—1908, 69.
McKinley, W., Sketch—1897, 153; 1901, 241.
McKinley, William, Assassination—1902, 109.
McKinney, L. F., Sketch—1894, 600
McLaurin, A. J., Sketch—1896, 92; 1901, 247.
McLean, G. F., Sketch—1912, 406.
McLemore Resolution—1917, 475.
McMillin, B., Sketch—1914, 258.
McNamara Dynamite Case—1912, 470.
McReynolds, J. C., Sketch—1914, 35.

Nagel, Charles, Sketch—1910, 33.
Nansen Plan to Feed Russia—1920, 723.
National Defense Movement—1917, 199.
National Guard in War—1920, 504.
National Security League—1916, 278.
Nativity of Population—See Foreign-Born.
Naturalization Laws—1889, 69; 1896, 228; 1900, 114; 1907, 167, 173; 1909, 42, and in succeeding volumes.
Naval Disasters, List of—1909, 280.
Naval Emergency Law—1918, 56.
Naval Gunnery—1905, 280; 1913, 428.
Naval Insignia—See Insignia.
Naval Militia, Ill—Each volume since 1902.
Naval Reserve Law—1916, 234; 1917, 231.
Naval Training Stations—1918, 494.
Naval War, Laws of—1912, 78
Navies, Merchant—1894, 206; 1896, 51; 1897, 248; 1898, 248.
Navies of the World—1887, 12; 1890, 177; 1896, 51; 1899, 98; 1902, 66, 222, and in succeeding volumes
Navigation, Inland—1898, 238.
Navy, German, Surrender of—1919, 583.
Navy, U. S., Act for Larger—1917, 229; 1918, 56, 406.
Navy, U. S.—Each volume from 1886.
Navy, U. S., Work of—1919, 490.
Navy Yards, Additional—1917, 233.
Nebraska Prison Mutiny—1913, 323.
Neely, Thomas B., Sketch—1905, 206.
Negro Riots—1918, 147, 577.
Negroes in United States—1902, 54, and in succeeding volumes.
Nelson, K., Sketch—1896, 89; 1908, 355.
Netherlands, The—In each volume since 1902.
Neutrality Enforcement Law—1916, 232.
Neutrality Proclamation—1915, 445.
Nevius, H. M., Sketch—1909, 324.
New, Harry S., Sketch—1906, 298.
New Mexico, Admission of—1911, 377; 1912, 73; 1913, 233.
New Mexico, Constitution—1912, 76.
New Orleans Massacre—1892, 35.
New York Public Utilities Law—1908, 331.
Newark Fire Horror—1911, 345.
Newel, S., Sketch—1898, 206.
Newlands, F. G., Sketch—1904, 203.
Newman, William H., Sketch—1902, 100.
Newspapers of America—1886, 16; 1887, 123; 1888, 19; 1902, 129, and succeeding vols.
Niagara Falls Peace Meeting—1915, 228.
Niagara Falls Preservation—1907, 175; Recession of, 1909, 205; 1910, 213.
Niagara Trolley Accident—1918, 44.
Nicaragua—In each volume since 1902.
Nicaragua Canal Treaty—1917, 127.
Nicaragua, Revolutions—1911, 131; 1913, 420.
Nicaragua in War—1919, 329.
Nicholas II. Deposed—1918, 508; Killed, 1919. 469.
Nicholson, S. T., Sketch—1901, 245.
Nightingale, Florence, Death of—1911, 76.
Night Riders—1909, 317.
Nixon, George S., Sketch—1906, 298.
No Man's Land—1889, 184.
Nobel Prize Winners—1904, 108, and in succeeding volumes to 1919.
Nogi, General, Suicide of—1913, 225.
Nonpartisan League—1920, 801.
Norge, Wreck of the—1905, 124.
North Pole Reached—1910, 328.
Northern Securities Company—1903, 63; 1904, 98; 1905, 144.
Northwest Passage—1907, 246.
Norton, C. D., Sketch—1911, 334.
Norway—In each volume since 1902.
Norway, Marine Losses of—1918, 538.
Norway and Sweden—1906, 131.
Norway Trade Agreement—1919, 423.
Norway, Woman Suffrage in—1908, 73.
Noted Men in Private Life—1902, 140.
Nuelsen, J. L., Sketch—1909, 324.
Numbers, New House, Chicago—1910, 475.
Numerals, Roman and Arabic—1908, 92, and in succeeding volumes.
Nuts, Whence Imported—1915, 32.

Oats—See Agriculture, Statistics of.
Oats, Prices—In each volume from 1891.
Obituary—In each volume.
Observatories, Height of—1898, 245.
Occupation, American Army of—1919, 657.
Occupations—1896, 39; 1904, 149, 383; 1908, 171, and in succeeding volumes.
Ocean Waves, Height—1902, 186.
Oceans, Areas and Depths—1910, 175, 334, and in succeeding volumes.
O'Connell, W. H., Sketch—1912, 406.
Odessa Riots—1906, 312.
Oglesby Monument Unveiled—1920, 801.
O'Gorman, James A., Sketch—1912, 406.
Ohio Floods—1914, 447; 1915, 518.
Oil Lands Decision—1915, 95.
Oil, Standard, Decision—1912, 33.
Oklahoma, Admission of—1907, 175, 257; 1908, 238.
Oklahoma Constitution, etc—1908, 238
Old Age Pensions—1911, 165
Old Chicago Business Houses—1917, 641, and in succeeding volumes.
Old Residents, Chicago—1905, 446, and succeeding volumes
Oleomargarine—1891, 74; 1894, 143; 1899, 298; 1901, 238; 1902, 222; 1903, 288.
Oliver, G. T., Sketch—1910, 393.
Olney, R., Sketch—1894, 57.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Olympian Games—1902, 304; 1904, 235; 1905, 225; 1907, 215; 1913, 313.
Olympian Records, Principal—1905, 227; 1906, 212, and in succeeding volumes.
Omaha Tornado—1914, 402.
Ontario Forest Fires—1917, 67.
Opera in Chicago—1913, 581, and in succeeding volumes.
Opera Houses, Capacities—1893, 114.
Opium Conference—1910, 31; 1912, 209.
Opium Traffic Laws—1915, 289; 1916, 236.
Orange River Colony—1906, 125; 1910, 193.
Orchestra, Chicago—See Music in Chicago.
Oreglia, Cardinal, Death—1914, 493.
Oregon, Cruise of the—1899, 115.
Oregon Plan—1912, 94.
Original Package Law—1891, 111.
Orphanages in United States—1907, 65, and in succeeding volumes.
Osaka Fire—1910, 218; 1913, 160.
Osborn, C. S., Sketch—1911, 334.
Osborne, J. E., Sketch—1914, 258.
Oscar II., Death of—1908, 390.
Ostend, Blocking of—1919, 582.
Otis, E. S., Sketch—1899, 227.
Otranto, Loss of—1919, 547.
Overman, L. S., Sketch—1910, 393.
Owen, R. L., Sketch—1908, 355.
Packers' Case Ended—1913, 159.
Page, C. S., Sketch—1909, 324.
Page, T. N., Sketch—1914, 258.
Page, W. H., Sketch—1914, 258.
Paintings, High Prices for—1915, 237.
Palestine, Campaign in—1918, 516.
Palma, President, Resigns—1907, 248.
Palma, T. E., Sketch—1903, 236.
Palmer, Frank W., Death of—1908, 456.
Palmer, J. M., Sketch—1897, 156.
Panama-California Exposition—1914, 284.
Panama Canal—See Canal, Panama.
Panama Canal Builders, Thanks to—1916, 232.
Panama Canal Tolls Dispute—1914, 353; Settled, 1915, 219.
Panama Libel Cases—1910, 218; 1911, 319; 1912, 120.
Panama-Pacific Exposition—1912, 469; 1913, 386; 1914, 284; 1915, 89; 1916, 311.
Panama Republic—In each volume since 1904.
Panama in War—1919, 328.
Pan-American Congress—1891, 114; 1902, 342; 1903, 53.
Pan-American Exposition—1901, 281; 1902, 338.
Panics, Financial—1897, 143; 1902, 44; 1908, 357.
Pankhurst Case—1914, 397.
Paper and Pulp Manufactures—1902, 330.
Paper Trust—1907, 264.
Parade, "First Call," Chicago—1918, 573.
Paraguay—In each volume since 1902.
Paralysis, Infantile—1917, 398.
Parcel Post Law—1913, 184, 496; 1914, 297, 558; Rates, 1915, 105.
Paris, France, Casualties in Bombardment of—1920, 538.
Paris, Heavy Storm in—1915, 65.
Paris Peace Conference—1920, 682.
Paris Underground Wreck—1904, 112.
Parker, Alton B., Gold Telegram—1905, 202; Sketch, 1905, 203.
Parker, E. W., Sketch—1903, 238.
Parks, Buildings in—1906, 434.
Parks in Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Parks in Cities—1896, 49; 1903, 103; 1904, 76; 1908, 388; 1909, 55.
Parks, National—1897, 133; 1904, 14, and in succeeding volumes.
Parliament, British, Woman Members—1920, 743.
Parochial Schools—1892, 96; 1893, 35.
Parsons, W. B., Sketch—1905, 205.
Party Emblems in 1912—1913, 423.
Passport Regulations—1909, 90, and in succeeding volumes.
Pasteurization of Milk—1917, 62.
Patent Laws—1896, 226; 1902, 96, and in succeeding volumes.
Paterson, N. J., Fire in—1903, 181.
Patterson, Nan, Trial—1906, 162.
Patterson, T. M., Sketch—1902, 100.
Patti, Adelina, Death of—1920, 416.
Pattison, John M., Sketch—1906, 300.
Patton, Francis L., Sketch—1903, 235.
Patton, J., Jr., Sketch—1895, 105.
Paupers in Almshouses—1892, 100; 1907, 243; 1909, 58.
Payne-Aldrich Tariff—1910, 37.
Payne, H. C., Sketch—1903, 235.
Paynter, T. H., Sketch—1907, 272.
Peabody School Fire—1916, 299.
Peace Celebrations—1919, 624.
Peace Centenary—1916, 114.
Peace Conference—1900, 101; 1905, 254; 1906, 346; 1907, 468; 1908, 235; 1909, 215; 1910, 211; World's War, 1919, 667-669; 1920, 682.
Peace Discussions—1919, 427.
Peace Endowment, Carnegie—1912, 99.
Peace of Europe—1899, 102.
Peace, Foundation for Industrial—1908, 76; 1909, 266.
Peace, League to Enforce—1916, 300.
Peace Meeting Dispute, Chicago—1918, 571.
Peace Movement, Survey of—1911, 66; 1912, 99, and in succeeding volumes to 1915; 1919, 719.
Peace Proposals, War—1918, 363.
Peace Treaty with Austria—1920, 525.
Peace Treaty with Germany—1920, 549.
Peak, J. L., Sketch—1896, 92.
Pearse, C. G., Sketch—1912, 406.
Pearson, R., Sketch—1904, 206.
Pearsons, D. K., Gifts of—1902, 69; Death of, 1913, 340.
Peary Polar Expedition—1907, 246; 1908, 135; 1909, 190; Reaches Pole, 1910, 328; 1911, 175.
Peary, R. E., Sketch—1910, 393; Made Rear-Admiral, 1912, 66.
Peat Supply of U. S.—1913, 77; 1920, 99.
Peck, George R., Sketch—1906, 300.
Peckham, R. W., Sketch—1897, 158.
Peirce, Herbert H. D., Sketch—1907, 273.
Pellagra Commission—1910, 443; 1912, 152.
Penfield, F. C., Sketch—1914, 259.
Penrose, Boies, Sketch—1898, 209; 1904, 203; 1910, 393.
Pens, Fountain, Export of—1915, 24.
Pension Agencies Abolished—1913, 187.
Pension, Service, Act—1913, 187.
Pension Statistics—In each volume from 1889.
Pension System, Telephone—1913, 421.
Pensions in America—1912, 277.
Pensions, Old Age—1902, 91; in England, 1909, 264; 1911, 165.
Pensions on Railroads—1903, 233.
Percy, L., Sketch—1911, 335.
Perdicaris, Ion, Case—1905, 257.
Perkins, B. W., Sketch—1893, 64.
Perkins, G. C., Sketch—1896, 88; 1904, 203; 1910, 393.
Pershing, J. J., in France—1918, 543; Made General, 1918, 544; Anniversary Messages, 1919, 482; Report on War, 1919, 560; Honors for, 1920, 525; Thanks of Congress to, 1920, 759.
Perry Centennial—1914, 403.
Perry, Isaac N., Trial—1906, 162.
Perry Memorial—1912, 67.
Persia—In each volume since 1902.
Persia, Death of Shah of—1908, 178.
Persia, Revolution in—1910, 334.
Persia, Sinking of the—1917, 473.
Peru—In each volume since 1902.
Peru, Revolution in—1915, 239.
Petroleum Production—1900, 55, and in succeeding volumes.
Pettigrew, R. F., Sketch—1896, 91.
Pettus, E. W., Sketch—1897, 161; 1898, 207; 1904, 203.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Philippine Agricultural Bank—1908, 75.
Philippine Currency Law—1904, 156.
Philippine Islands—1899, 133-137; 1901, 260, and in succeeding volumes.
Philippine Tariff—1902, 332.
Philippine War—1900, 218; 1901, 261, 301; 1902, 111, 141; 1903, 157; 1904, 53, 112, and in succeeding volumes.
Phillips' May Corn Deal—1902, 424.
Photographs by Electricity—1887, 10.
Photophone, The—1887, 13.
Pier, Municipal—1916, 635; 1918, 612, 688.
Pig-Iron Product—1891, 90; 1895, 172; 1901, 211; 1903, 58; 1904, 50, and in succeeding volumes.
Piles, S H, Sketch—1906, 298.
Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy—1911, 311.
Pioneers of Chicago—See Old Residents.
Pipe Line Decision—1915, 95.
Pitney, Mahlon, Sketch—1913, 389.
Pius Fund Arbitration—1903, 204.
Pius X, Elected Pope—1904, 69; Sketch, 1904, 206; Death of, 1915, 236.
Plague in Manchuria and India—1912, 308.
Platforms, National—See Conventions.
Platt, O H., Sketch—1904, 203.
Platt, T C, Sketch—1898, 209.
Playgrounds, Municipal—1905, 426; 1906, 435, and in succeeding volumes.
Pleasant Prairie Explosion—1912, 140.
Pledges by Candidates, Law—1918, 615.
Plots, War, in United States—1916, 343; 1917, 480; 1918, 496; 1919, 537.
Poets Laureate, England—1915, 469, and in succeeding volumes.
Poincare, R., Elected President—1914, 51; Sketch, 1914, 259.
Poindexter, Miles, Sketch—1912, 406.
Poisons and Their Antidotes—1886, 80.
Poland—1919, 524; 1920, 732, 786.
Polar Land, New, Found—1914, 184.
Poles, The Two Cold—1888, 11.
Police Chiefs Chicago—1903, 416, and in succeeding volumes.
Police Department, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Police Statistics, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
Police Strike, Boston—1920, 753.
Policewomen in Cities—1917, 126.
Poliomyelitis—1917, 398.
Polish Kingdom Restored—1917, 528.
Political Changes in Fifty Years—1891, 322.
Political Committees—In each volume.
Political Societies, Chicago—1902, 360, and in succeeding volumes.
Polivanov Report—1919, 353.
Pope Benedict's Peace Appeal—1918, 372.
Pope, "Black," Elected—1916, 100.
Pope, Election of—1904, 69; 1915, 236.
Pope Leo XIII, Death of—1904, 112.
Popular Vote—In each volume.
Population, Center of—1902, 49, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Chicago—In each volume.
Population, Cities—1891, 94; 1892, 87; 1894, 34; 1901, 137, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Density of—1893, 39; 1902, 48, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Foreign-Born—1903, 78, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Foreign Countries—See Foreign Countries.
Population, Illinois—See Illinois, Population.
Population, Median Point of—In each volume since 1902.
Population, Mother Tongue of—1915, 144.
Population, United States—In each volume from 1891.
Population, World—1887, 8; 1892, 154; 1904, 68, and in succeeding volumes.
Pork, Prices of—In each volume from 1891.
Port Arthur, Siege of—1906, 303.
Porter, H, Sketch—1898, 203.
Porter, J. D, Sketch—1894, 59.
Porto Rico—In each volume since 1902.
Portsmouth, Treaty of—1906, 304.
Portugal—In each volume since 1903.
Portugal, Assassination, President—1919, 656.
Portugal Enters European War—1917, 484.
Portugal, Revolution in—1911, 131; 1916, 85; 1918, 577; 1920, 724.
Post, Louis F, Sketch—1914, 259.
Post, R. H., Sketch—1908, 355.
Postage, Rates of—In each volume from 1886.
Postage to England Reduced—1909, 158; to Germany, 1909, 377.
Postal Currency—1897, 78; 1898, 174.
Postal Dates—1898, 146.
Postal Savings Banks—1907, 104, and in succeeding volumes.
Postal Statistics—In each volume since 1902.
Postmasters, Chicago—Each vol. since 1902.
Postmasters of Large Cities—In each volume since 1902.
Postoffice, Chicago, Bomb—1919, 85.
Postoffice, Chicago—Each volume since 1902.
Postoffice Frauds—1904, 405.
Potash Production—1918, 149.
Potsdam Conference—1919, 682.
Powder Trust—1908, 234.
Powell, W. F., Sketch—1898, 206.
Power-Transmitting, Long—1903, 428.
Powers, Caleb, Trial—1904, 245.
Practice Law, Illinois—1908, 405.
Precincts, Election, in Chicago—1904, 382; 1905, 417.
Preferential Voting—1912, 93.
Preparedness—1917, 199; 1918, 53, 611.
Presbyterians—See Religious Statistics.
President Lincoln, The, Loss of—1919, 547.
President, Threats Against—1918, 53.
Presidential Succession—1894, 200; 1909, 215, and in succeeding volumes.
Presidents and Cabinets, United States—In each volume since 1885.
Presidents, Burial Places of—1908, 68, and in succeeding volumes.
Price Fixing Law—1918, 419, 420.
Prices, Chicago Grain—Each vol since 1891.
Prices of Commodities—Each vol since 1903.
Primary Law, Illinois—1906, 384; 1907, 396; 1908, 432; 1909, 425; 1910, 384; 1911, 47, 463; 1912, 508; 1913, 527 (presidential); 1915, 546; 1916, 555.
Princess Sophia, Wreck of—1919, 202.
Printing Industry—1917, 75.
Prinzip, Gavrio, Death of—1919, 426.
Prison Barracks—1918, 532.
Prisons, State—1911, 137; 1912, 395, and in succeeding volumes.
Pritchard, J. C., Sketch—1896, 91.
Profiteering Report—1919, 683.
Progressive Republican League—1912, 262.
Prohibition Amendment in Congress—1916, 241; 1918, 576; 1919, 769.
Property, Valuation of, in United States—1893, 50; 1907, 259, 280; 1908, 38; 1909, 99; 1912, 385.
Provence, Loss of the—1917, 472.
Public Health Service—1913, 187.
Public Service Department, Chicago—1915, 577, and in succeeding volumes.
Public Utility Laws—1908, 331; 1914, 490 (Illinois).
Pullman Boycott—1895, 79.
Pullman Company—1913, 369; 1914, 266.
Pulp Manufactures—1902, 330.
Pulse, Rate of—1886, 83; 1908, 243; 1909, 218, and in succeeding volumes.
Punishment, Capital—See Capital Punishment.
Purcell, W. E., Sketch—1911, 335.
Pure Food Law—1907, 169; Ill. 1908, 406.
Putnam, Herbert, Sketch—1900, 126.
Quarantine, National—1907, 175.
Quarles, J. V., Sketch—1900, 129.
Quay, Senator, Case of—1901, 124.
Quayle, W. A., Sketch—1909, 324.
Quebec Bridge Disaster—1908, 398.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Question, Eastern—1898, 249.
Quinby, W. E., Sketch—1894, 60.
Race Horses, Famous, Dead—1910, 296.
Race Riot in Atlanta, Ga.—1907, 242; in East St. Louis, 1918, 147; in Chester, Pa., 1918, 147; in Chicago and elsewhere, 1920, 793.
Radio-Communication Law—1913, 187, 188.
Radio Messages—1913, 187, 188; 1915, 29, 267.
Radium Described—1905, 145; Sources of—1917, 16; Appearance of, 1918, 110.
Raffeisen System—1913, 37.
Railroad Eight Hour Law—1917, 235-240; 1918, 41, 42.
Railroad Gauges—1909, 414.
Railroad Operation by U. S.—1919, 370, 412-414.
Railroad Rate Law—1907, 167.
Railroad Speed Records—1888, 123; 1903, 374; 1906, 50; 1912, 195, and in succeeding volumes.
Railroad Statistics, United States—In each volume from 1891.
Railroad Strike, British—1912, 479.
Railroad Tunnels, Long—1916, 37; 1918, 132; 1919, 37; 1920, 123.
Railroad Wrecks—1902, 336, and in succeeding volumes.
Railroads in Alaska—1916, 114.
Railroads Fined for Rebating—1913, 150.
Railroads, Grants to—1898, 279.
Railroads in Illinois—1891, 122; 1906, 320.
Railroads, Introduction of—1887, 14.
Railroads, Harriman, Sued—1909, 258.
Railways, Street—1891, 100; 1902, 222, and in succeeding volumes.
Rainfall in United States—1890, 51.
Ranch, Largest Cattle—1907, 200.
Ransdell, J. E., Sketch—1913, 389.
Ransom, M. W., Sketch—1896, 88.
Rasmussen Expedition—1914, 184.
Rassieur, L., Sketch—1901, 250.
Rate Case Decision, Minnesota—1914, 199.
Rawlins, J. L., Sketch—1898, 210.
Real Estate Transfers, Chicago—In each volume since 1903.
Rebating, Indictments for—1909, 257; 1912, 198.
Rebellion, Lives Lost in—1886, 10.
Rebellion (War of) Records—1902, 32.
Recall, Election—1910, 91.
Recall, Judicial, California—1914, 49.
Recall, The—1912, 92.
Recall Veto, Taft's—1912, 74.
Receipts, Government—Each vol. since 1891.
Reciprocity, Canadian—1912, 67.
Reciprocity Treaties—1892, 130; 1902, 78; 1903, 23.
Red Cross Knitting Records—1919, 549.
Red Cross, Law—1913, 189.
Red Cross War Work—1918, 527, 533, 534; 1919, 405, 477.
Red Cross War Work, Chicago—1919, 826.
Red Flag Barred, Chicago—1919, 816.
Redfield, William C., Sketch—1914, 35; Resigns, 1920, 750.
Redmond, J. E., Death of—1919, 164.
Reed, James A., Sketch—1912, 406.
Reeve, F. X., Sketch—1894, 62.
Referendum—1895, 100; 1912, 92; 1913, 340.
Reformatories, Juvenile—1892, 101.
Regina Tornado—1913, 243.
Registration, Army—1918, 399, 484; 1919, 385, 507.
Registration of Titles—1892, 384.
Rehabilitation, Vocational—1919, 388.
Reid, W., Sketch—1903, 236; 1906, 298; Death of, 1913, 501.
Reigns, Longest, in England—1902, 79.
Reinsch, Paul, Sketch—1914, 259.
Religions of the World—1905, 102; 1907, 192.
Religious Statistics—Each vol. since 1888.
Religious War Commissions—1918, 522.
Remmel, V., Sketch—1901, 244.
Remsen, Ira, Sketch—1902, 100.
Representation, Proportional—1895, 101; 1896, 134; 1899, 404.
Republics, Smallest—1897, 177.
Reservations, German Treaty—1920, 712.
Reservations, Wild Life—1914, 41.
Reserve Bank, Chicago—1915, 592.
Reserve Banks, Federal—1915, 333.
Resources, Conservation of—1909, 173; 1910, 169; 1912, 391.
Resources, Inventory of—1910, 170.
Restraints, Commerce—1916, 360; 1917, 509.
Revenue Cutter Service—1914, 52, and in succeeding volumes to 1916. (See Coast Guard.)
Revenue, Emergency, Act—1917, 179; 1918, 53, 428.
Revolutionary Records—1914, 237.
Reynolds, G. M., Sketch—1909, 324.
Rhine, Crossing of—1919, 658.
Rhine Republic—1920, 727.
Rhodes Scholarships—1903, 98; 1904, 150.
Richardson, H. A., Sketch—1908, 356.
Ricks, James B., Sketch—1902, 100.
Ridder, Herman, Sketch—1909, 324.
Riesco, Jerman, Sketch—1902, 100.
Ritual Murder Trial—1914, 419.
Rivers and Canals, Length of—1900, 140; 1908, 170.
Rivers and Lakes Commission Act—1912, 86.
Rivers, The Longest—1885, 11; 1888, 17; 1909, 91, and in succeeding volumes.
Roach, W. N., Sketch—1894, 63.
Road, Rules of the—1909, 556; 1916, 643.
Roads, Federal Aid for—1917, 246; 1918, 178, 607; 1919, 769; 1920, 140.
Roads, Good—1911, 515; 1913, 419, 420.
Roads, Hard, Illinois—1918, 604; 1919, 822.
Roads, State Aid (Illinois)—1914, 491.
Roberts, B. H., Case of—1901, 125.
Roberts, Lord, Death of—1915, 77.
Roberts, W. H., Sketch—1908, 356.
Robinson, J. T., Sketch—1914, 259.
Rock Island, Riots in—1913, 315.
Rockefeller Fund for Medical Education—1920, 358.
Rockefeller Gifts to Education—1906, 215; 1908, 132; 1909, 407; 1910, 325; 1911, 331; 1912, 128.
Rockefeller Institute—1902, 342.
Rockhill, W. W., Sketch—1898, 206; 1906, 299.
Rocky Mountain Park Act—1916, 231.
Rodin, Auguste, Death of—1918, 619.
Rogers, H. H., Death of—1910, 72.
Roll of Honor, Chicago—1919, 836.
Roman Catholic—See Religious Statistics.
Roosevelt in Africa—1910, 264; 1911, 75.
Roosevelt Against Third Term—1905, 202; 1908, 397.
Roosevelt, Attempt to Kill—1913, 424.
Roosevelt-Barnes Libel Case—1916, 100.
Roosevelt and Brownson—1909, 270.
Roosevelt-Newett Libel Case—1914, 60.
Roosevelt and Nobel Prize—1919, 390.
Roosevelt, Theodore, Sketch—1899, 229; 1901, 241; 1902, 100; 1905, 203; 1913, 387; Death of, 1920, 115.
Roosevelt Volunteers—1918, 487.
Root, Elihu, Sketch—1900, 124; 1904, 205; 1906, 298; 1910, 393; Mission to Russia, 1918, 512, 527.
Rosenwald, J., Y. M. C. A. Gifts—1919, 173.
Ross, J., Sketch—1900, 128.
Ross Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Rostand, Edmond, Sketch—1902, 101; Death of, 1919, 628.
Roumania—In each volume since 1902.
Roumania in European War—1917, 484, 531; 1918, 527, 563; 1919, 475.
Royalty, Cost of Maintaining—1902, 112.
Rubino, G., Trial of—1904, 245.
Rublee, W., Sketch—1903, 235.
Ruef, Abraham, Case of—1908, 344.
Ruggles, Gen. G. D., Sketch—1895, 106.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Rulers, Foreign—1896, 62; 1897, 134; 1898, 134; 1900, 273; 1901, 180; 1902, 113.
Rules, House, Contest Over—1911, 33.
Runyon, T., Sketch—1894, 64.
Russia—1902, 118, and in succeeding volumes.
Russia, Assassinations—1905, 143; 1906, 312.
Russia, Sisson Report on—1919, 473.
Russian Exile System Modified—1905, 187.
Russian Peace Negotiations—1919, 462.
Russian Revolution—1906, 309; 1907, 268; 1908, 190; 1909, 319; 1918, 508; 1919, 462, 601; 1920, 721.
Russian Throne, Heir Born to—1905, 278.
Russian Treaty Abrogated—1913, 160.
Russia's Asiatic Railways—1905, 16.
Russo-American Tariff Controversy—1902, 217.
Russo-Chinese Controversy—1912, 320.
Russo-English Treaty—1908, 339.
Russo-Japanese Treaty—1908, 189; 1911, 52; 1917, 256.
Rye, Statistics—See Agriculture.
Sabotage—1914, 49; 1918, 502; 1919, 373.
Saccharine—1887, 13
Safety Council, Nat'l—1916, 272; 1917, 328.
Safety at Sea, Rules for—1915, 97.
Sage Foundation—1908, 136, and in succeeding volumes.
Sages of Greece—1912, 188.
Sailors' Civil Relief—1919, 376.
Sailors' Insurance Act—1918, 453, 461.
St. Louis Fair—See Exposition, St. Louis.
St. Louis Municipal Bridge—1918, 74.
St. Mihiel, Battle of—1919, 563, 615.
St. Vincent Disaster—1903, 151.
Sakura Earthquake—1916, 49
Salaries, City Employes'—In each volume since 1902.
Salaries, Cook County—Each vol. since 1902.
Salaries, Large—1888, 15.
Salaries, Teachers', Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Salem (Mass.) Fire—1915, 346.
Salem (Mich.) Railway Wreck—1908, 134.
Salisbury, Lord, Death of—1904, 126.
Salisbury Railway Wreck—1907, 21.
Saloniki Campaign—1917, 531.
Saloon, Sunday Closing, Chicago—1916, 676.
Saloons—1903, 105; 1904, 78; 1906, 69.
Salt Manufactures—1902, 332.
Salt in the Ocean—1916, 84.
Salvador—In each volume since 1902.
Saltzgaber, G. M., Sketch—1914, 259.
Samoa—1900, 110, 113; 1901, 267.
Sampson, A. J., Sketch—1898, 205.
Sampson, W. T., Sketch—1899, 224.
Sanborn, J. B., Citation—1920, 728.
Sanders, J. Y., Sketch—1911, 335.
Sanders, N., Sketch—1913, 389.
San Diego Exposition—1913, 386; 1915, 89; 1916, 311.
San Francisco Disaster—1907, 265.
San Francisco Exposition—1912, 469; 1913, 386; 1915, 89; 1916, 311.
San Francisco Graft—1908, 344; 1909, 317.
Sanger, W. C., Sketch—1902, 101.
Sanitariums, Tuberculosis—1909, 424.
Sanitary District, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
San Juan, Porto Rico—1899, 129.
Santa Ysabel Massacre—1917, 536.
Santiago, Capitulation of—1899, 118.
Santo Domingo—In each volume since 1902.
Santo Domingo Disturbance—1917, 164.
Sargent, F. P., Sketch—1903, 238.
Saulsbury, W., Sketch—1914, 259.
Sault Ste. Marie Canals—1904, 80; 1908, 210; 1912, 403; 1913, 398; 1914, 561.
Sawtelle, C. G., Sketch—1897, 161.
Sayville Wireless—1915, 29.
Scapa Flow, German Fleet Sunk in—1920, 537.
Schleswig-Holstein—1919, 527.
Schley, W. S., Sketch—1899, 224; Inquiry, 1902, 354.
Schmitz, Eugene, Case—1908, 344.
School Age, Persons of—1893, 37; 1894, 217; 1902, 56; 1904, 61; 1908, 49, and in succeeding volumes.
School Laws, Illinois, Wisconsin—1891, 66.
School Statistics—In each volume since 1891
Schoolhouse vs. Saloon—1889, 178.
Schools in Chicago—See Education, Board of.
Schrank, John, Sentenced—1913, 424.
Schroeder, S., Sketch—1901, 249.
Schroeder-Stranz Expedition—1914, 183.
Schulze-Delitzch System—1913, 37
Schurman, J. G., Sketch—1913, 389.
Schwab, Charles M., Sketch—1902, 101.
Scott Antarctic Expedition—1911, 175; 1912, 210; 1913, 149; 1914, 181.
Scott, N. B., Sketch—1900, 29.
Scouts, Boy, Incorporated—1917, 197.
Sea Areas, Defensive—1918, 550.
Seal Fisheries Dispute—1892, 44; 1893, 65; 1894, 37.
Seal, Great, of United States—1915, 92.
Seal Herd Census—1920, 375.
Seal Hunting Disaster—1915, 91.
Seamen, Strike of—1912, 479.
Seamen Welfare Law—1916, 233.
Seaplane, Largest—1919, 569.
Seaports, Distances to—1907, 56, and succeeding volumes.
Seaports, Great—1905, 144, and succeeding vols.
Seas, Depth—1909, 101, and succeeding vols.
Seats, Contested, in Congress—1901, 122.
Seay, A. J., Sketch—1892, 54.
Security League, Nat'l.—1916, 278; 1917, 324.
Seidel, Emil, Sketch—1913, 387.
Seigniorage Bill Veto—1895, 122.
Senatorial Districts, Illinois—1894, 177; 1902, 372, and in succeeding volumes.
Senators (U. S.), Illinois—1908, 419; 1909, 420; 1910, 456; 1911, 448, and in succeeding volumes.
Senses, Seven—1912, 188.
Sequoia Trees—1914, 265.
Serbia—1902, 118, and in succeeding volumes.
Serbia Conquered—1916, 351.
Serbia, Revolution in—1904, 216.
Service Chevrons—1919, 509.
Seven Modern Wonders—1913, 243.
Sevens and Threes—1912, 188.
Sewall, Arthur, Sketch—1897, 154.
Sewall, H. M., Sketch—1898, 205.
Sex, Population by—1887, 16; 1893, 30; 1902, 53; 1904, 64, and in succeeding volumes.
Sexes, The—1890, 181.
Sexton, J. A., Sketch—1899, 226.
Seymour, J. S., Sketch—1894, 61.
Shackleton Expedition—1908, 135; 1910, 330; 1915, 338; 1916, 217; 1917, 166; 1918, 193.
Shafroth, J. F., Sketch—1914, 259.
Shafter, W. R., Sketch—1899, 226.
Shaw, A. D., Sketch—1900, 130.
Shaw, L. M., Sketch—1903, 235.
Shea Conspiracy Trials—1908, 78.
Sheep Per Square Mile—1893, 84.
Sheldon, G. R., Sketch—1909, 324.
Sherman Bill, Repeal of—1894, 87.
Sherman, John, Sketch—1898, 201.
Sherman, J. S., Sketch—1909, 331; 1910, 33; Death of, 1913, 390.
Sherman, L. Y., Elected U. S. Senator—1914, 458; Sketch, 1914, 259.
Shields, J. K., Sketch—1914, 259.
Shipbuilding of the World—1892, 123.
Shipping Board Law—1917, 187; Members, 1918, 530.
Shipping Data (Marine)—1916, 38, and succeeding volumes.
Shipping Investigation—1916, 240.
Shipping of the World—1896, 51; 1904, 136; 1909, 86.
Shippy, Chief, Attempt to Kill—1909, 488.
Ships, American, Sunk by Germans—1920, 538.
Ships, Dutch, Requisitioned—1919, 419.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE, PAGE 3.

Ships, German, Seized—1916, 341, 342; 1918, 403, 531; 1919, 491.
Ships Torpedoed, List—1919, 544.
Shipwrecks—1902, 335; 1904, 243, and in succeeding volumes.
Shiras, G., Sketch—1893, 63.
Shirt Industry—1917, 65.
Shively, Benjamin, Sketch—1910, 394.
Shonts, T. P., Sketch—1906, 299.
Short Ballot—1912, 91.
Shorthand, Speed in—1906, 127; 1910, 209.
Shot, First Fired by American—1919, 360.
Shotguns in War—1918, 647.
Shoup, G. L., Sketch—1896, 88.
Siam—1902, 121, and in succeeding volumes.
Siam and France—1894, 68.
Siberia, American Expedition to—1919, 468.
Siberian Railway—1902, 85.
Sight and Distance—1890, 181.
Sigsbee, C. D., Sketch—1899, 226.
Sill, J. M. B., Sketch—1895, 105.
Silver—See Gold and Silver.
Simmons, F. M.—1902, 101; 1908, 356.
Simon, Joseph, Sketch—1899, 222.
Simplon Tunnel Completed—1906, 113.
Sims, W. S., Sketch—1918, 489.
Singer Building—1908, 105.
Single Tax League—1891, 184.
Sins, Seven Deadly—1912, 188.
Sixtus, Prince, Letter—1919, 442.
Skager-Rak, Battle of—1917, 470.
Slavic Legion Act—1919, 398.
Slavonia, Wreck of—1910, 218.
Sleepers, Seven—1912, 188.
Smith, Charles E., Sketch—1899, 221.
Smith, C. W., Sketch—1909, 324.
Smith, E. D., Sketch—1910, 394.
Smith, Hoke, Sketch—1894, 58; 1912, 406.
Smith, J., Jr., Sketch—1894, 63.
Smith, J. W., Sketch—1909, 324.
Smith, M. A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Smith, W. A., Sketch—1914, 260.
Smith-Lever Act—1915, 288.
Smoke Abatement Report, Chicago—1916, 669.
Smoot, Reed, Case Against, Ended—1908, 344.
Smoot, Reed, Sketch—1904, 205; 1910, 394.
Snake Victims in India—1905, 250.
Snow Limit—1893, 377.
Socialist Platform (St. Louis)—1919, 747.
Societies, Fraternal—1903, 183, and succeeding volumes.
Societies, Learned—1908, 102; 1909, 236; 1910, 476, and in succeeding volumes.
Societies, National—See Associations.
Society Islands Hurricane—1907, 267.
Society of Jesus Election—1916, 100.
Soil Carried to Tidewater—1916, 84.
Soldiers, Alien, Naturalization—1919, 382.
Soldiers, Chicago, Killed in War—1919, 836.
Soldiers' Civil Relief—1919, 376.
Soldiers' Employment for—1919, 698-701.
Soldiers' Equipment—1918, 517.
Soldiers' Insurance Act—1918, 453, 461.
Somme, Battle of—1917, 529.
South Africa, Union of—1911, 122; 1912, 202; Rebellion in, 1916, 329.
South Carolina Exposition—1902, 338.
South Pole Nearly Reached—1910, 330.
South Pole Reached—1913, 148; 1914, 181.
South Water Street Plan—1918, 686.
Southgate, J. H., Sketch—1897, 156.
Soviets, Wilson Message to—1919, 465.
Spain—In each volume since 1902.
Spain and Church—1911, 125.
Spain and Morocco—1910, 428.
Spain, Riots in—1910, 313.
Spalding, A. G., Sketch—1911, 335.
Spalding, J. L., Sketch—1903, 238.
Spanish-American War—1899, 107, 115, 120, 296; 1900, 106; 1901, 156; 1902, 111, and in succeeding volumes.
Spanish Influenza—1919, 745.
Sparrows, Increase of—1887, 15.
Spartacan Revolt—1920, 726.
Speakers of the House—1900, 309, and in succeeding volumes.
Specific Gravity Table—1908, 92; 1909, 154.
Speed Rates Per Hour—1913, 381.
Spelling, Simplified—1907, 130; 1909, 243.
Spellmeyer, H., Sketch—1905, 206.
Spheres of Influence—1919, 365.
Spirits, Materials Used in—1894, 201; 1896, 211; 1898, 54; 1899, 298; 1900, 97; 1901, 237; 1902, 221; 1906, 26.
Spooner, J. C., Sketch—1898, 210; 1904, 205.
Sporting Records—In each volume from 1890.
Springfield, (Ill.) Lynchings—1909, 258.
Spring-Rice, C. A., Sketch—1914, 260.
"Spurlos Versenkt" Cables—1918, 501.
Squiers, H. G., Sketch—1903, 235; 1907, 273.
Stackhouse Expedition—1914, 184.
Stamp Taxes—1915, 291; 1916, 159; 1918, 437.
Standard Oil Suits—1907, 263; 1908, 233; 1910, 432; Supreme Court Decision, 1912, 33.
Stanford University Gift—1902, 366.
Stanley in Africa—1891, 318.
Staples, Consumption of—1898, 111.
Star, New Eagle—1919, 33.
Stars, Number of—1888, 12; 1908, 26, and succeeding volumes.
Starved Rock State Park—1912, 85.
State Houses, Value of—1917, 121.
State Nicknames and Flowers—1904, 114, and in succeeding volumes.
State Officers—See Election Returns.
States, Area, Population, Governors, Capitals, etc.—In each volume from 1887.
States, Names—1889, 180; 1896, 51; 1901, 282.
States, New—1891, 112; 1907, 175; 1919, 521, 526.
Statue of the Republic, Chicago—1916, 676.
Steamboat Chronology—1888, 127; 1898, 66.
Steam Laundries—1917, 198.
Steamship Companies Sued—1912, 229.
Steamship Expenses—1916, 174.
Steamship Lines Merged—1903, 63.
Steamships, Great Ocean—1902, 66; 1903, 93; 1908, 43; 1911, 164, and in succeeding vols.
Steel Corporation Suit—1912, 314; 1916, 48.
Steel Prices Cut—1918, 526.
Steel Product—1891, 89; 1904, 50, 114; 1905, 38.
Steel Strike—1920, 753.
Stefansson Expedition—1912, 210; 1914, 184; 1916, 217; 1917, 166.
Stensland Bank Failure—1907, 411.
Stephenson Inquiry—1912, 407; 1913, 158.
Stephenson, I., Sketch—1908, 356; 1910, 394.
Sterling, Thomas, Sketch—1914, 260.
Stevens, D. W., Assassinated—1909, 172.
Stevens, John F., Sketch—1906, 300.
Stevenson, A. E., Sketch—1893, 61; 1901, 242.
Stewart, J. W., Sketch—1909, 325.
Stewart, T. J., Sketch—1903, 236.
Stills, Illicit, Seized—1891, 109; 1900, 98.
Stimson, H. L., Sketch—1912, 407.
Stock Exchange, Chicago—1902, 400; 1904, 410; 1906, 468, and in succeeding volumes.
Stock, Live, Inspection—1891, 121.
Stocks, Panic in—1902, 44.
Stockyards, Facts About—1917, 710.
Stockyards Fire—1912, 612.
Stoessel, Gen., in Prison—1909, 319.
Stokes, Rose Pastor, Case—1919, 538.
Stolypin Assassinated—1912, 213.
Stone, Ellen M., Abduction of—1902, 422; 1903, 56.
Stone, John T., Sketch—1914, 260.
Stone, Lithographic—1918, 79.
Stone, W. J., Sketch—1910, 394.
Storer, B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Storms and Floods—1902, 336, and in succeeding volumes.
Strathcona, Lord, Death of—1915, 264.
Straus, Oscar S., Sketch—1907, 273.
Street Car Strike, Chicago—1920, 753.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Street Guide, Chicago—1908, 514; 1909, 502; 1915, 619, and in succeeding volumes.
Street Railway Licenses—1903, 392.
Street Railway Ordinance, Chicago—1908, 496.
Street Railways in Chicago—1905, 405, and in succeeding volumes.
Streets in Cities—1891, 99; 1906, 65.
Streets, Famous—1912, 271; 1915, 166.
Strike, Anthracite Coal—1903, 191.
Strike, Lawrence—1913, 372.
Strike Railway, England—1912, 479.
Strike, Teamsters'—1906, 351.
Strike, Telegraph Operators'—1908, 390.
Strikes—1889, 164; 1895, 77, 89; 1896, 198; 1898, 242; 1902, 337; 1903, 30, 99, 192; 1904, 55, 430; 1905, 257, and in succeeding volumes.
Stubbs, W. R., Sketch—1911, 335.
Submarine Commanders, Fate of—1919, 543.
Submarine Crisis, Wilson on—1917, 478.
Submarine E-2, Explosion—1917, 165.
Submarine F-4, Loss of—1916, 202.
Submarine Warfare—1919, 543, 544.
Subsidies Paid by All Nations—1890, 45.
Subsidies, Roosevelt on—1908, 79, 374.
Suburbs of Chicago—1902, 418; 1903, 424; 1904, 422; 1905, 420; 1906, 436.
Subway Commission, Chicago—1912, 620; 1914, 467, 546
Subway Plan Report—1917, 600.
Suez Canal Statistics—1904, 15.
Suffrage Amendment in Congress—1916, 242
Suffrage, Qualifications for—In each volume from 1889.
Suffrage Vote, Michigan—1913, 489.
Suffrage, Woman—1914, 397, 491, and in succeeding volumes.
Sugar Beets—1892, 114; 1898, 102.
Sugar Bounty—1894, 203; 1895, 367.
Sugar, Brussels, Conference—1902, 44.
Sugar Consumption—1892, 114; 1898, 99, 139; 1902, 43; 1905, 180; 1906, 85.
Sugar Statistics—1891, 64; 1892, 114; 1894, 202; 1900, 100, and in succeeding volumes.
Sugar Trust, Restitution by—1910, 264.
Suicide, Facts About—1888, 16.
Sulu Treaty—1901, 261.
Sulzer, William, Sketch—1913, 389; Impeachment, 1914, 201.
Sun Yat Sen, Sketch—1913, 390.
Sunday Saloon Closing, Chicago—1916, 676.
Sunday Schools—1894, 41; 1897, 183.
Supreme Court, Illinois—In each volume.
Supreme Court, United States—Each volume.
Surrender Dates in War—1919, 327.
Surrender German Navy—1919, 583.
Sussex, Torpedoing of the—1917, 485.
Sutherland, George, Sketch—1906, 298.
Sutro Tunnel—1912, 126.
Swain, Joseph, Sketch—1914, 260.
Swallow, S. C., Sketch—1905, 203.
Swanson, C. A., Sketch—1911, 335.
Swayne Impeachment—1906, 350.
Sweden—In each volume since 1902.
Sweden, Famine in—1904, 122.
Sweden and Norway—1906, 131; 1911, 125
Sweet, E. F., Sketch—1914, 260.
Swensen, E. B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Swiss Neutrality—1918, 526, 562.
Switzerland—In each volume since 1902.
Swords Presented by Congress—1920, 526.
Syndicalism—1914, 49.
Syrian Troubles—1904, 210
Taal Volcano Eruption—1912, 137.
Taft Budget Plan—1914, 122.
Taft Vetoes—1912, 71, 75.
Taft, W. H., Inauguration of—1910, 31.
Taft, W. H., Sketch—1901, 247; 1909, 321; 1910, 33.
Taft's Trip Around World—1908, 401.
Taggart Divorce Case—1906, 162.
Taggart, Thomas, Sketch—1905, 204.
Taliaferro, J. P., Sketch—1900, 126.
Tallman, C., Sketch—1914, 260.
Tampa, Loss of the—1919, 547.
Tampico Flag Incident—1915, 233.
"Tanks" Used in Battle—1917, 474; American, 1919, 562.
Tariff Commission—1911, 62; Tariff Commission Law, 1917, 185.
Tariff, History of the—1891, 23; 1908, 69; 1909, 90.
Tariff Legislation—1891, 26; 1895, 26; 1911, 62.
Tariff, Payne-Aldrich—1910, 37-62.
Tariff Question in England—1904, 245.
Tariff Rates—1903, 59, and in succeeding vols.
Tariff Revenues—1904, 102.
Tariff, Underwood-Simmons—1914, 240, 241, 244.
Tariffs Compared—1889, 15; 1894, 90; 1895, 28; 1910, 62.
Tariffs, Foreign—1892, 52.
Tatsu, Seizure of—1909, 148.
Tax Amendment, Ill.—1916, 660; 1917, 597.
Tax Commission, Illinois—1920, 812.
Tax, Estate—1918, 54.
Tax, Excess Profits—1918, 54.
Tax Free and Taxable Bonds—1920, 744.
Taxable Incomes—1915, 520; 1917, 179.
Taxation, Chicago—1902, 428, and in succeeding volumes.
Taxation, Digest of—1894, 42.
Taxes, Per Capita—1901, 136.
Taxes, War Revenue—1899, 151; 1915, 291; 1916, 158; 1917, 179; 1918, 428.
Taxicab Fares, Chicago—1916, 642, and in succeeding volumes.
Taylor, Graham, Sketch—1914, 260.
Taylor, H., Sketch—1894, 60.
Taylor, H. A., Sketch—1900, 125.
Taylor, R. L., Sketch—1907, 272; 1908, 356.
Tea, Consumption of—1891, 76; 1898, 51; 1903, 72, and in succeeding volumes.
Tehuantepec Railway—1903, 148.
Telegraph Rates from Chicago—1902, 412.
Telegraph Statistics—1900, 151-154; 1903, 102, and in succeeding volumes.
Telegraph Systems of U. S.—1915, 265.
Telegraphic Champions—1916, 198.
Telegraphy, Wireless—1902, 366.
Telephone Girls in France—1919, 689.
Telephone Ordinance, Chicago—1908, 402; 1914, 574.
Telephone Rates—1903, 61.
Telephone Statistics—1907, 181, and in succeeding volumes
Telephones of the World—1899, 84.
Telephoning Across U. S.—1916, 192.
Telescopes, American—1892, 39.
Telescopes, Great—1900, 376; 1918, 155; 1919, 170; 1920, 106.
Teller, Henry M., Sketch—1904, 205.
Tener, J. K., Sketch—1911, 335.
Tennis Courts—1916, 455.
Terminal, West Side R. R.—1915, 648; 1916, 678.
Terre Haute Tornado—1914, 403.
Terrell, J. M., Sketch—1911, 335.
Terrill, A. W., Sketch—1894, 61.
Texas, Annexation—1901, 133.
Texas Bicentennial—1917, 197.
Thanks to Soldiers by Congress—1920, 526.
Thaw, Harry K., Trial—1908, 60; 1909, 320.
Theater Fires—1909, 260; 1911, 173; 1912, 252, and in subsequent volumes.
Theaters, Capacity—1893, 114.
Theaters and Halls, Chicago—1902, 402, and in succeeding volumes.
Thermometers Compared—1902, 74, and in succeeding volumes.
Thomas, Charles S., Sketch—1914, 260.
Thomas Orchestra—1913, 581.
Thompson, C. A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Thompson, F. L., Sketch—1910, 394.
Thompson, T. L., Sketch—1894, 61.
Threes and Sevens—1912, 188.
Thurston, J. M., Sketch—1896, 90.
Tibbles, T. H., Sketch—1905, 203.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Tibet, British in—1905, 282.
Ticket Scalping—1908, 405.
Ticonderoga, Loss of—1919, 547.
Tiger Victims in India—1905, 250.
Tillman, J. H., Trial of—1904, 245.
Timber Supply—1898, 197; 1908, 123.
Time, Difference in—1902, 69, and in succeeding volumes.
Time, Foreign Standards of—1905, 15, and in succeeding volumes.
Time, Measurement of—1890, 188.
Time, Standard, to Obtain—1890, 179; 1891, 320; 1892, 354; 1893, 380; 1894, 211; 1895, 247; 1896, 250; 1897, 269; 1898, 162; 1900, 250.
Time Without a Watch—1894, 212.
Time Zones, New—1919, 758.
Tire Ordinance—1908, 466.
Tisza, Count, Attempt to Kill—1913, 260.
Titanic Disaster—1913, 151.
Titled American Women—1896, 239.
Titles, Official—1895, 225.

Tobacco Statistics—See Agriculture.
Tobacco Trust Suit—1908, 234; Supreme Court Decision, 1912, 51.
Tobacco Used—1900, 99; 1901, 238.
Togo, Admiral, Sketch—1906, 300.
Tolstoy, Leo, Death—1911, 342.
Tonnage Sunk by Submarines—1919, 544.
Tornadoes, Destructive—1891, 321; 1914, 402, 403; Fergus Falls, 1920, 777.
Toronto (Ont.) Fire—1905, 144.
Torpedo, Hammond—1917, 204.
Torrance, Ell, Sketch—1902, 101.
Torrens Title System—1896, 82; 1904, 363; 1920, 868.
Tower, C., Sketch—1898, 205; 1904, 204.
Towers, High—1908, 260.
Townley, A. C., Convicted—1920, 742.
Townsend, C. E., Sketch—1912, 407.
Townsend, L., Sketch—1898, 206.
Track Elevation—1904, 375, and in succeeding volumes.
Tractors, Armored, in War—1917, 475.
Tracy, Harry, Bandit—1903, 380.
Trade Agreements—1917, 177.
Trade, Balance of—1895, 242; 1896, 193; 1899, 232; 1900, 46; 1901, 27; 1902, 18.
Trade Commission Law—1915, 286.
Trade, Domestic, in U. S.—1917, 172.
Trade-Marks—1896, 226; 1906, 106, and in succeeding volumes.
Trading with Enemy Act—1917, 521; 1918, 446, 475.
Train Robberies—1903, 172.
Training Camp, Fort Sheridan—1916, 650.
Training Camps—1917, 218, 233.
Trains in Chicago, One Day's—1902, 408; 1903, 406; 1904, 397; 1905, 405; 1906, 472; 1907, 442; 1908, 484; 1909, 554.
Transcontinental Airplane Race—1920, 548.
Trans-Mississippi Exposition—1897, 259; 1898, 240.
Transportation, Water—1909, 88.
Transvaal Colony—1906, 125; 1907, 115; 1908, 185.
Travel, Foreign—1896, 134.
Travelers, Hints for—1887, 18; Free List for, 1908, 122, and in succeeding volumes.
Treason Cases—1919, 476, 477.
Treaties, General Arbitration—1912, 477; 1913, 190.
Treaties, General Peace—1915, 469.
Treaties, Secret, Disclosed—1919, 352.
Treaty, Austrian—1920, 625.
Treaty, Franco-American—1909, 220.
Treaty, German—1920, 549.
Tree, How to Measure a—1888, 14.
Tree, Largest—1912, 382.
Trials, Noted—1902, 107; 1903, 156; 1904, 245; 1905, 200; 1906, 162.
Triangle Factory Fire, New York—1912, 483.
Trimble, H. M., Sketch—1912, 407.
Tripoli, War in—1912, 412.
Tripp, B., Sketch—1894, 60.
Troops, American, in France—1918, 543.
Troops, Call for—1899, 121.
Troops in United States Wars—1919, 706.
Trust, Beef—1903, 210; 1904, 95.
Trust Laws—1891, 111; 1901, 121; 1903, 150; 1904, 96; 1906, 129.
Trusts, American—1899, 91; 1900, 65; 1902, 130; 1903, 62; 1904, 85 (complete list); 1905, 262.
Trusts, Illinois Law—1903, 150; 1904, 353.
Trusts, Suits Against—1907, 262; 1908, 234.
Tschaikovsky, N., Acquitted—1911, 481.
Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Chicago—1916, 619.
Tumulty, J. P., Sketch—1914, 260.
Tunis—In each volume since 1902.
Tunnel, Loetschberg—1912, 413.
Tunnels, Chicago River—1903, 406, and in succeeding volumes.
Tunnels, Freight, Chicago—1915, 617; 1916, 683.
Tunnels, Great Railroad—1903, 172; 1914, 36; 1916, 37; 1919, 37.
Tunnels, Great Water—1912, 126.
Tunnels, Hudson River—1909, 150, 320.
Turco-Italian War—1912, 412; 1913, 422.
Turkey—In each volume since 1902.
Turkey and Armenia—1897, 130.
Turkey, Constitution in—1909, 336.
Turkey, Earthquake in—1913, 176.
Turkey, Greece and Crete—1898, 249.
Turkey, Massacres in—1910, 196.
Turkey, Revolution in—1910, 212.
Turkey, Surrender of—1919, 456, 609, 611.
Turkish-Balkan War—1913, 391; 1914, 130.
Turner, G., Sketch—1898, 210; 1904, 205.
Tuscania, Loss of the—1919, 546.
Tutuila—In each volume since 1901.
Twain, Mark, Death—1911, 170.
Tyler Monument—1912, 67.

"U" Boat Commanders' Fate—1919, 543.
U-53, Exploits of—1917, 474.
Uganda Railway Completed—1903, 31.
Ukrainia—1919, 525; 1920, 787.
Underground Roads—1903, 141.
Unemployment, Statistics of—1914, 561; 1916, 100.
Unexplored Globe—1896, 75.
Uniform, U. S., to Be Respected—1912, 66.
Unitarians—See Religious Statistics.
United States—See States, Population, Courts.
United States Enters World War—1918, 377.
United States Government (Officials, Departments, Salaries, etc.)—In each volume from 1891.
United States, Progress of—1902, 32, and in succeeding volumes.
United States, Status of, in World—1902, 45.
United States Steel Corporation—1902, 130; 1903, 64; 1904, 95; 1905, 262; 1911, 201.
United States, Territorial Growth of—1901, 132, and in succeeding volumes.
United States in Various Tongues—1918, 23.
United States, Wealth of—1907, 280; 1908, 38; 1909, 50; 1916, 78.
United States in World War—1920, 502.
Universities—See Colleges and Universities.
University Extension—1897, 141.
University of Chicago, Gifts to—1896, 414; 1909, 407.
Urban Population—1893, 29; 1901, 135, and in succeeding volumes.
Uruguay—In each volume since 1902.
Uruguay, Commission Government in—1920, 724.
Utilities Law, Illinois—1914, 490.
Utility Commissions, Public—1908, 331; 1914, 490; 1915, 199.
Valencia, Wreck of—1907, 105.
Valparaiso Earthquake—1907, 264.
Vancouver Riots—1908, 340.
Van Dyke, H., Sketch—1903, 237; 1913, 261.
Van Sant, S. R., Sketch—1910, 394.
Vaughan, V. C., Sketch—1914, 261.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Venezuela—1904, 219, and succeeding vols.
Venezuela Asphalt Dispute—1906, 149.
Venezuela, Blockade of—1903, 433; 1904, 219; 1905, 16.
Venezuela and Colombia—1902, 218.
Venezuela and Great Britain—1896, 86; 1897, 127; 1898, 253.
Venezuela and Holland—1909, 414.
Venezuela and United States—1909, 320; 1910, 209.
Vera Cruz Taken by U. S. Troops—1915, 226.
Verdun, Battles for—1917, 528.
Versailles War Council—1919, 480.
Vesle, Battle of—1919, 578.
Vessels, American, Sunk by Germans—1920, 538.
Vessels Built in World—1891, 25; 1908, 42.
Vessels, Largest Sailing—1903, 74.
Vessels, Requisitioning of—1919, 387.
Vesuvius, Eruption of—1907, 266.
Veto Power, House of Lords, Curbed—1912, 78.
Vetoes by Presidents—1901, 105.
Vetoes, Taft—1912, 71, 75; 1914, 238.
Viaducts, Great—1903, 193.
Viborg Manifesto—1907, 269.
Vice Commission, Chicago—1911, 608; 1912, 530.
Vice-Presidents—See Presidents.
Victor (Col.) Dynamite Outrage—1905, 262.
Victoria, Death of—1902, 186.
Victory Loan (U. S.)—1920, 91, 532.
Victory Parades—1920, 720.
Vineyards, Area—1892, 102.
Virgin Islands of United States—1918, 37, 38.
Vital Statistics—See Deaths and Death Rate.
Vocational Rehabilitation—1919, 388.
Vocational Training Board—1919, 724.
Vogue, Marquis de, Sketch—1902, 101.
Volturno, Wreck of—1914, 198.
Von Eckhardt Letter—1918, 501.
Von Eichhorn Killed—1919, 468.
Von Igel Plots—1918, 597.
Von Jagow to Lichnowsky—1919, 348.
Von Plehve, Killed—1905, 257; 1906, 309.
Von Rintelen Case—1919, 537.
Vopicka, C. J., Sketch—1914, 261.
Vote, Electoral—See Electoral Vote.
Vote, Presidential—In each volume from 1888.
Voting Age, Males of—1893, 33; 1902, 55; 1904, 61; 1905, 62; 1906, 61; 1907, 47; 1908, 49.
Voting Age, Women of—1913, 97; 1914, 69.
Voting Machine Law—1904, 357.
Voting, Preferential—1912, 93.
Voting, Qualifications—Each vol. from 1889.
Voting by Soldiers—1918, 616.
Voting System, Australian—1890, 159.
Wade, J. F., Sketch—1899, 227.
Wage Laws, Minimum—1914, 415 (see Minimum Wage Laws).
Wages and Cost of Living—1905, 50; 1906, 76; 1907, 63.
Wages in Europe and America—1891, 125; 1905, 49.
Wages on Farms—1902, 44.
Wages in Foreign Countries—1896, 44.
Wages Lost in Strikes—1896, 201.
Wages, Railroad, Increased—1919, 415.
Wages, Tables of—1908, 170, and in succeeding volumes.
Wake Island, Taking of—1901, 135.
Walcott, C. D., Sketch—1908, 356.
Walk, Long, by Mrs. Beach—1913, 67.
Walker, Asa, Sketch—1899, 223.
Walker, I. N., Sketch—1896, 92.
Walker, J. G., Sketch—1905, 206.
Wallace, J. F., Sketch—1905, 205; 1906, 300.
Waller Case—1896, 220; 1897, 113.
Walsh, John R., Case—1909, 410; 1912, 403.
Walsh, Patrick, Sketch—1895, 106.
Walsh, T. J., Sketch—1914, 261.
War Budgets of the World—1899, 150.
War and Chicago—1918, 569.
War Department—In each volume.
War and Education, Cost of—1895, 366.
War, European—1915, 367-462; 1916, 312-422; 1917, 468-538; 1918, 359-574; 1919, 327-707; 1920, 501-734.
War, European, American Part in (Statistical)—1920, 502.
War Expense, American—1920, 533.
War, Survivors of Civil—1904, 22; 1905, 122; 1907, 32.
Ward, A. Montgomery, Death of—1914, 565.
Ward Boundaries of Chicago—1902, 394, and in succeeding volumes.
Ware, Eugene, Sketch—1903, 235.
Warehouse Act—1917, 194.
Warne, F. W., Sketch—1901, 250.
Warner, Fred M., Sketch—1907, 274.
Warner, Vespasian, Sketch—1906, 299.
Warner, William, Sketch—1906, 298.
Warren, F. E., Sketch—1896, 92.
Wars, Chronology of Recent—1902, 111; 1904, 112, and in succeeding volumes.
Wars, Cost of Modern—1902, 91; 1918, 562; 1919, 332.
Wars, United States—1895, 182; 1899, 183, 1900, 264.
Washington, Booker T., Death of—1916, 425.
Washington's Farewell Address—1919, 712.
Water, Tests of Pure—1887, 17.
Waterbury (Conn.) Fire—1903, 198.
Waterfalls, Famous—1909, 190; 1910, 36; 1911, 132; 1912, 102; 1914, 243.
Waterways, Deep—1898, 236; 1908, 82, 369, 399, 400; 1909, 548; 1910, 72, 403; 1911, 312; 1912, 220, 291.
Waterworks, Chicago—1902, 410; 1906, 434; 1908, 462, and in succeeding volumes.
Watkins, A. S., Sketch—1909, 321.
Watkins, T. H., Sketch—1903, 238.
Watson, C. W., Sketch—1912, 407.
Watson, J. C., Sketch—1899, 225; 1903, 236.
Watson, T. E., Sketch—1897, 154; 1905, 203; 1909, 321.
Waves, Height of Ocean—1902, 186.
Wealth and Debts of Nations—1894, 101; 1904, 220; 1905, 86; 1906, 88; 1916, 80.
Wealth, Increase of—1890, 160.
Wealthiest Men and Women—1903, 182.
Weather Forecasts and Signals—1888, 128; 1892, 63; 1902, 74, and in succeeding vols.
Weather, Hot (1901)—1902, 112; in 1911, 1912, 199.
Weaver, J. B., Letter—1893, 165; Sketch, 1893, 61.
Weber-Kanter-Loveless Case—1902, 107.
Webster, R. E., Sketch—1904, 205.
Wedding Anniversaries—1888, 74; 1904, 110; 1905, 28, and in succeeding volumes.
Week, Days of—1888, 16.
Weeks, J. W., Sketch—1914, 261.
Weights and Measures, United States—See Measures and Weights.
Weights, Healthy—1902, 67; 1903, 15; 1908, 330; 1909, 277.
Weissert, A. G., Sketch—1893, 64.
Wellington, G. L., Sketch—1897, 160.
Wellman Expedition—1907, 246; 1908, 134; 1910, 331; Attempts to Cross Atlantic in Dirigible, 1911, 318.
Wells, Deepest—1916, 83.
Wells, H. M., Sketch—1896, 93.
Welsh Church Disestablishment—1915, 357.
Wernz, Francis X., Sketch—1907, 274.
West Indies, Danish, Sale—1917, 420; 1918, 37.
West Point Academy—See Military Academies.
West Point Cadets, Number Increased—1917, 233.
Weston's Long Walk—1908, 380; 1910, 317; 1911, 225; 1914, 367.
Wet and Dry Cities and Towns in Illinois—1916, 665.
Wetmore, G. P., Sketch—1909, 324.
Wheat Price Fixed—1919, 786.
Wheat, Prices of—In each volume from 1891.
Wheat Statistics—See Agriculture.
Wheeler, Joseph, Sketch—1899, 227.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

White, A. D., Sketch—1893, 63; 1897, 158.
White, E. D., Sketch—1895, 106.
White, Henry, Sketch—1906, 299.
White, S. M., Sketch—1894, 63.
Whitla Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Whyte, William P., Sketch—1907, 272.
Wickersham, G. W., Sketch—1910, 33.
Wildes, Frank, Sketch—1899, 223.
Wiley, Dr., Resignation of—1913, 158.
Wilkin, Jacob W., Sketch—1902, 102.
Willard Statue—1904, 363.
William, Emperor, Interviews—1909, 414; Abdication, 1919, 626; Boasts of, 1919, 627.
Williams, S. W., Sketch—1909, 321.
Willis, A. S., Sketch—1894, 60.
Wilson Bill, The—1894, 90; 1908, 69.
Wilson and Cleveland—1895, 125.
Wilson, Ellen, Homes—1916, 231.
Wilson, Huntington, Sketch—1907, 273.
Wilson, H. L., Sketch—1898, 206.
Wilson, J., Sketch—1898, 202; 1910, 33.
Wilson, J. H., Sketch—1899, 227; 1903, 236
Wilson, J. L., Sketch—1896, 91.
Wilson, Luther B., Sketch—1905, 206.
Wilson, W. L., Sketch—1896, 87.
Wilson, Woodrow, Elected President—1913, 399; Inaugurated, 1914, 36; Re-Elected, 1917, 423, 424; Second Inauguration, 1918, 39.
Wilson, Woodrow, in Europe—1919, 667; 1920, 267-303.
Wilson, Woodrow, Gifts to—1920, 302.
Wilson, Woodrow, Preparedness Tour—1917, 202.
Wilson, Woodrow, Sketch—1903, 237; 1911, 335; 1913, 387.
Wilson, Woodrow, Notes and Speeches on War—See vols. for 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.
Wind Pressures—1899, 102.
Wine, Dealers in—1891, 75.
Wine Growers' Revolt—1908, 322.
Wine Production—1899, 101; 1901, 240; 1902, 43; 1905, 52; 1907, 99.
Wines, Aging of—1887, 13.
Wines, Consumption—1895, 67; 1898, 51; 1906, 85, 349, and in succeeding volumes.
Wines, F. H., Sketch—1900, 126.
Wireless Messages—See Radio Messages.
Witte, Serge, Sketch—1906, 300.
Woman Alien Enemy Law—1919, 376.
Woman, First, in Congress—1917, 539.
Woman, Proper Weight—1890, 89; 1902, 67.
Woman Suffrage—1914, 397; 1920, 799.
Woman Suffrage Law, Illinois—1914, 491.
Woman Suffrage, Vote on—1896, 286.
Women, Associations of—1902, 340; 1904, 222.
Women, Hours of Work—1910, 442; 1915, 289.
Women, Occupations of—1904, 150.
Women, Titled American—1896, 239.
Wonders, American—1893, 190.
Wonders, Seven—1909, 275.
Wood, E. P., Sketch—1899, 223.
Wood Pulp, Trade in—1908, 115; Manufacture of, 1917, 312.
Woodford, S. L., Sketch—1898, 204.
Woods, Weight of—1902, 86.
Wool, Statistics of—In each volume since 1891.
Wool Tariff Bill—1912, 71.
Woolley, J. G., Sketch—1901, 243.
Worcester, D. C., Sketch—1901, 248.
Work or Fight Order—1919, 680.
Workmen's Compensation Acts—1912, 96.
Works, J. D., Sketch—1912, 407.
World, Fastest Trips Around—1914, 142.
World's Columbian Exposition—1891, 77-88; 1892, 202; 1893, 197-233; Attendance at, 1894, 186; Chronology of, 1894, 190; Cost of, 1894, 188; Special Days at, 1894, 187.
World's Fairs, Previous—1891, 89; 1908, 352.
Wrecks, Marine—1903, 282; 1904, 83; 1906, 352, and in succeeding volumes.
Wrecks, Statistics of—1903, 61; 1906, 313.
Wright, Carroll D., Sketch—1903, 238.
Wright, L. E., Sketch—1901, 248; 1904, 204; 1907, 273.
Wright, Wilbur, Death of—1913, 134.
Wulff Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Wyeth, John A., Sketch—1901, 101.
Wyllie Assassination—1910, 321.
Wynne, R. J., Sketch—1905, 204.
Yale Bicentennial—1902, 342.
Yellow Fever—1906, 348.
Yeomans, J. D., Sketch—1895, 107.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Chicago—1916, 677.
Y. M. C. A. War Work—1919, 190, 479; 1920, 529.
Y. W. C. A. War Work—1919, 679.
Yoshihito, Emperor, Sketch—1913, 390.
Young, J. R., Sketch—1898, 210.
Young, Lafayette, Sketch—1911, 335.
Young, P. M. B., Sketch—1894, 59.
Young, S. B. M., Sketch—1899, 229.
Ypres, Battle of—1916, 321.
Yuan Shih-kai, Death of—1917, 165.
Zeebrugge Blocked—1919, 580.
Zeppelin Airship Disasters—1914, 396.
Zeppelin, Count, Death of—1918, 574.
Zeppelin Polar Plan—1910, 331.
Zeppelins in War—1915, 453; 1916, 327; 1917, 482.
Zionist Movement—1902, 156; 1919, 336.
Zoning Law for Chicago—1920, 824.
Zoological Gardens—1913, 227, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGE 3.

Telephone Franklin 4057

Waller Coal Company

(Not Incorporated)

CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

CHICAGO

MARSHALL-JACKSON COMPANY

Stationers . Printers
Engravers Embossers
24-26-South Clark Street
CHICAGO

Stationery Department — (MAXAX) loose leaf Ledgers, Account books, Bank Supplies. The largest, most complete line of office supplies in Chicago.

Engraving Department — Wedding stationery, Private Correspondence Paper, Engraved Business Cards, Personal Calling Cards, Choice writing paper.

Office Furniture — Desks, Chairs, Steel and Wood Filing Devices, Filing supplies. "Your filing problems solved."

Printing Department — Catalogues, Booklets, Folders, Mailing Cards, Letter Heads, etc. Engraved Bonds, Stock Certificates. Exclusive Embossing Process Printing.

Advertising Service Department — For planning, designing and producing printed matter of highest advertising value. This department available at all times to our patrons.

If It's (MAXAX) It's Good

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

· 125 W. MONROE ST. · CHICAGO ·

Your Banking

Checking Accounts	We invite your Checking Account.
Trusts	Let us handle the administration of your estate.
Savings	Open a Savings Account today.
Bonds	Select your Investments from our Bond or Real Estate Loan Department.
Mortgages	
Foreign Exchange	We can handle all of your Foreign Business.
Safe Deposit	Use our Vaults for the Protection of your valuables.

Under National, State and Clearing House Supervision

Charter Member Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Our large number of depositors give proof of their complete confidence through deposits of about

$60,000,000

The flexibility of outdoor advertising makes it applicable to any sales plan, commodity or territory.

It is adaptable to both local and national advertising. As a national medium, it localizes national advertising to any given community.

As a local medium, it directs attention to the local dealer, placing his name before the buying public in a quiet, effective, forceful manner.

Thos. Cusack Co.

CHICAGO NEW YORK

Harrison and Loomis Streets
Phone: Monroe 6800

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO

Capital	**$5,000,000.00**
Surplus	**9,000,000.00**
Undivided Profits	**2,000,000.00**

OFFICERS

ERNEST A. HAMILL, Chairman of the Board.
EDMUND D. HULBERT, President.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President.
OWEN T. REEVES, JR., Vice-President.
J. EDWARD MAASS, Vice-President.
NORMAN J. FORD, Vice-President.
JAMES G. WAKEFIELD, Vice-President.
EDWARD F. SCHOENECK, Cashier.
LEWIS E. GARY, Assistant Cashier.
JAMES A. WALKER, Assistant Cashier.
CHARLES NOVAK, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS

WATSON F. BLAIR
CHAUNCEY B. BORLAND
EDWARD B. BUTLER
BENJAMIN CARPENTER
CLYDE M. CARR
HENRY P. CROWELL
ERNEST A. HAMILL
Chairman of the Board
EDMUND D. HULBERT
President
CHARLES H. HULBURD
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON
Vice-President
JOHN J. MITCHELL
MARTIN A. RYERSON
J. HARRY SELZ
EDWARD A. SHEDD
ROBERT J. THORNE
CHARLES H. WACKER

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
310D14 C001
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS NATIONAL ALMANAC CHGO
1921
3 0112 025282317

ALL BRANCHES

THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

1857 1921

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Capital and Surplus $15,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CLARENCE A. BURLEY
R. T. CRANE, Jr.
MARSHALL FIELD
ERNEST A. HAMILL
HALE HOLDEN
MARVIN HUGHITT
EDMUND D. HULBERT
CHAUNCEY KEEP
CYRUS H. McCORMICK
JOHN J. MITCHELL
SEYMOUR MORRIS
JOHN S. RUNNELLS
EDWARD L. RYERSON
JOHN G. SHEDD
ORSON SMITH
JAMES P. SOPER
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE

112 WEST ADAMS STREET

NORTHWEST CORNER CLARK STREET